

2

HISTORY

OF

WORCESTER COUNTY,

MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH

463
329

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF MANY OF ITS

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

D. HAMILTON HURD.

VOL. II.

ILLUSTRATED.



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HISTORY

OF

WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

TOWN HISTORIES.

CHAPTER CXVII.

BOYLSTON.

BY GEORGE L. WRIGHT

Topography and Surface—Soil—Water—Geology—Population—Statistics—Politics—Education—Local Officers.

THIS town is situated in the easterly part of Worcester County, about seven miles northeast from Worcester and about thirty-five miles in a nearly due west line from Boston. It is bounded on the north by West Boylston, Sterling and Clinton; on the east by Berlin and Northborough; on the south by Shrewsbury; and on the west by West Boylston. The boundary lines of the city of Worcester come within about one mile of the present town lines. The total area of the town is twelve thousand six hundred and eighty acres, of which eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres are taxable, and three hundred and twenty-five acres are covered by water. The surface is broken and uneven, but not hilly. There are three swells or undulations of land extending through the town. One of them extends across the southeast part of the town and is a part of the range of highlands reaching from Bolton to Shrewsbury, and here, with another range of hills in the southwest part of the town, forms a portion of the water-shed between the Nashua, Assabet and Blackstone Rivers. The third range of hills is situated in the northwest part of the town, and extends into West Boylston and Sterling, and on this range, just over the town-line in Sterling, near the Waushacum Ponds, was once the Indian town and residence of Sholan, the sachem of the "Nashaways." On these swells are some of the strongest lands in the town, and they are especially adapted to grazing purposes. In the southwest part of the town the soil is lighter and largely plain land, well adapted to the cultivation of the different kinds of grain and market produce, and good crops are raised with comparatively little labor. On Muddy Brook there is a large tract of valuable meadow land, a portion of which, now covered with water, is known as the "Dover Ponds," and furnishes power for the saw-mill of Asa Bee at Scar-bridge.

On the intervals of the Nashua River lies some of

the most fertile land in Worcester County, equally adapted for grazing or arable purposes, and producing abundant crops of the various productions common to this section. The soil in the remaining portions of the town is heavier and more broken, but is capable, under a proper state of cultivation, of producing large crops. The highlands are wooded with the different kinds of oak, walnut, chestnut and pine. Along the intervals of the Nashua River the oak, walnut, maple, elm and buttonwood grow in luxuriance. The scenery from the highlands of the town is magnificent. On the north, Mt. Wachusett, with the picturesque village of Princeton nestling at its base and surrounded by the lesser highlands of Worcester and Middlesex Counties, terminating in the extreme northeast in the Monadnocks and hills of New Hampshire, and dotted here and there with pleasant villages, lakes, winding streams and wooded hills and valleys, offers a fitting background to a most charming picture of nature. From the highlands in the southern portion of the town a fine view can be had of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, Lake Quinsigamond, and portions of the Blackstone Valley, and from the easterly parts of the town fine views may be had extending over some of the pleasantest towns of western Middlesex County. There are four natural sheets of water in the town, the largest of which lies in the easterly part, near the Northborough line, and is called Rocky Pond, on account of the innumerable granite boulders with which the bottom is covered. This pond contains forty-five acres, according to a survey made by Gardner Smith under a resolve of the Legislature in 1830.

An outlet flowing southeasterly from this pond passes into Cold Harbor Brook, in Northborough, and thence into the Assabet River. Sewall Pond is in the southerly part of the town and is a part of one of the grants made by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay to Judge Samuel Sewall, after whom it received its name, and contains about eleven acres. This pond is noted for its great depth. Adjacent to it and flowing into it is Pout, or Mud Pond, which contains according to Mr. Davenport, in his history of the town, about twenty-three acres. An outlet flows from Sewall Pond southerly through a part of Shrewsbury into Lake Quinsigamond. On this outlet is situated a saw and grist-

mill, long known as Banister's Mills. Spruce Pond, the only other remaining sheet of water, is also situated in this part of the town, and contains about five acres.

The south branch of the Nashua River enters the town on the west, about one and one-half miles east of the confluence of the Quinsepoxet and Stillwater Rivers in West Boylston, and flows in a circuitous course nearly six miles, through the northerly portion of the town to the Clinton line. There are also numerous brooks and rivulets in every section of the town, the most important of which is Muddy Brook, called in the early records Malagasco Brook, which rises about one-half mile easterly of Boylston Centre, and flows in southwesterly, westerly and northeasterly courses into the Nashua River at Scar-bridge. Another brook rising within a short distance of the one above-mentioned, and called on the early records Spring Garden Brook, flows into Sewall Pond, near the house of Sumner Moore. On this stream was formerly a saw-mill, known as Locke's Mill.

Mill or French Brook rises in the easterly part of the town, in East Woods (so-called), and flows westerly, for a distance of nearly four miles, into the Nashua River. On this stream several saw and grist-mills have stood at different periods of the town's history. There are also several smaller brooks in the westerly, northerly and easterly portions of the town. The ponds are well stocked with fish, and the brooks furnish some of the best trouting places in Worcester County.

The geological formations consist of Merrimack schist, calcareous gneiss and the St. John's group. Sulphate of iron is found in different sections of the town. On Diamond Hill, about one-half mile southwest of Boylston Centre, are found large and beautiful specimens of crystallized quartz, and which, according to Rev. Peter Whitney, the historian of Worcester County, gave the name to the hill from their similarity in size and shape to diamonds. Coal, resembling that found in Worcester, has been discovered in the northwesterly part of the town. In the easterly part, about two miles from Boylston Centre, on the road to Berlin, extensive gold-mining operations were carried on under the lead of the late Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., of Southborough, a native and former minister of Boylston. A shaft about forty feet in depth was sunk, and considerable quantities of ore taken out and transported to New York for analysis. The precious metal is said to exist in paying quantities; but the work was abandoned upon the death of Rev. Dr. Bigelow, in 1882, and nothing has since been done. In this section of the town, upon the farm of Israel L. Barnes, is a valuable quarry of building stone. Excellent clay for the manufacture of brick is found in several places, and a spot of clay found on the farm of Charles G. Allen, about one mile from Boylston Centre, was set apart by the proprietors of Shrewsbury in 1728 for the common use of the settlers in the manufacture of their pottery-ware and kitchen utensils. The manufacture of brick is now quite extensively carried on by George Hazard, about two miles from Boylston Centre.

The town is well accommodated with very good roads; there are nearly fifty miles of highways within its limits. The Nashua River is spanned by three iron

bridges, all of which have recently been erected by the town at a cost of about \$7,000. The present county road to Clinton was built about 1860, at a cost of nearly \$4,000. Mr. Davenport, in his history of the town published in 1830, says the principal road at that time was the county road, which passes through the northwesterly, northerly and northeasterly portions of the town to Berlin, and crossing the Nashua River at Sawyer's Mills. At that time a stage passed over this road three times a week from Boston, and Mr. Davenport says the road was then thought to be the most direct and level route for a road from Boston to Northampton, and a petition was presented about that time to the County Commissioners for the location of a road from the line of Worcester County at Ware Factory Village through Barre, Rutland, Holden and West Boylston to the Middlesex County line,—a fact interesting as the beginning of the project of communications between Boston and Northampton now carried out by the Central Mass. R. R., and being the same route taken by that railroad, which passes through the town from east to west, and has two stations within the town limits,—one, called South Clinton, is in the northeast part, near the Clinton line; the other is known as Boylston, and is situated at Sawyer's Mills. There are two post-offices in the town, the older of which is known as Boylston, and is located at Sawyer's Mills, and supplies the postal wants of that village, the population of which is largely made up of operatives in the cotton-mills there and a few farmers in the northerly part of the town and the southeasterly part of Sterling. Thomas C. Sheldon is the present postmaster. The other and principal post-office is located at Boylston Centre, and supplies the wants of nearly three-fourths of the town. At this village is located the town-hall, Congregational Church, public library, etc., and it consists of about thirty dwelling-houses. John Tucker is the present postmaster. There is a small village situated in the southeast part of the town near the Northborough and Shrewsbury lines, called "Straw Hollow," and it was at one time largely the property of David T. Moore & Sons, who carried on extensive farming interests, together with a large cider and vinegar refinery. In 1878 there were furnished from this place for the Boston market, 55,224 quarts of milk and 17,603 quarts of cream, selling for \$6,165.13; 19,801 bushels of apples were made into cider, producing \$66 barrels. The cider and vinegar refinery and the home buildings of the late D. T. Moore were destroyed by fire several years since and have never been rebuilt. A portion of the farm is now called the Adelpia farm, and is operated by Clapp, Moore & Co., who do an extensive creamery business.

In the northeast part of the town there is a tract of land extending into the southerly part of Clinton, known by the name of the "Six Nations," and so called according to the tradition of there having once lived families of six different nationalities at one time within the territory. In this section of the town is a high wooded, rough tract of land, called in the early records Rattlesnake Hill, and said to have once been a great haunt for these reptiles. It is said that the other sections of the town were much infested by them during the early settlement and that it was not

uncommon for them to enter the houses of the settlers. East Woods, a large wooded and rocky tract of land in the easterly part of the town, was said to be another favorite haunt of the reptiles.

It is perhaps known to but few of the present inhabitants of the town that a search was ever carried on here for buried treasure. Mr. Davenport, in his history, says, about the time of the incorporation of the town, in the autumn of the year, twenty or thirty persons from the towns of Northborough, West Boylston, Hubbardston and Brookfield, upon the authority of dreams, began to break the earth on land of Nathaniel Davenport, Esq., now belonging to the estate of the late Nathan L. Daggett, where they continued their labors, occasionally, for several weeks, until they had made an excavation eight or ten feet in depth, and perhaps forty feet in circumference. The labor was principally performed in moonlight evenings, with a table on the ground, with an open Bible and rusty sword upon it, one man at the same time sitting upon the bank, with *sweet apple-tree* or *witch hazel* rods in his hands, to inform the workmen in what particular spot the money was, as it was believed the money had the power of locomotion, and was, therefore, uncertain whether it would remain stationary for any length of time. The money was supposed by the searchers to have been placed there by pirates, and that some person was murdered and buried there to take care of it. To appease the manes of this person a dove was one day procured by one of the party and bled over the spot where the treasure was supposed to have been buried, and the blood sprinkled about the excavation. Profound silence was required to be observed while searching for the treasure. One evening a man, while at work alone, struck the point of a bar, as he reported, under the bale of the kettle which contained the money, and heard distinctly the sound of the specie, but hearing at that moment a discharge of musketry, looked and saw upon the summit of the hill an army firing upon him. Just then the bale of the kettle slipped off the point of the bar and could be found no more. This is said to have been the nearest attainment to securing the coveted prize.

From its high elevation Boylston is essentially an agricultural town, and offers but little opportunity for manufacturing or other industries, but as a farming town it takes a high rank with the other towns of the county, both in the industry and prosperity of its inhabitants and in the cultivation and appearance of its farms. From the assessors' returns for the present year it appears that the valuation of the town is \$523,573; rate of taxation, \$15 per \$1000. There are 160 dwelling-houses, 208 ratable polls, 224 horses, 820 neat-cattle and 147 swine in the town. Its dairy products are extensive, and it has some of the best orchards in the county. According to the Massachusetts State Census of 1875, there were produced in the town during the year ending May 1, 1875, 20,930 barrels of apples, valued at \$8,100; 4,639 bushels of

corn, valued at \$4,706; 18,689 bushels of potatoes, valued at \$11,847; 2,240 tons of hay, valued at \$37,053; 148,415 gallons of milk, valued at \$22,211; 43,500 pounds of pork, valued at \$4,521; 49,425 pounds of beef, valued at \$3,876. The total value of all agricultural products for that year was \$147,537. The only manufacturing interests in the town are situated at Sawyer's Mills, where there is a cotton-mill owned and operated by the Lancaster Mills Company, of Clinton. The resident superintendents of the mills have been Deacon Moses Brigham, Levi Holbrook, James A. Weeks, Edmund C. Forbes and Thomas C. Sheldon.

The people of the town have always been noted for their healthfulness and longevity. For a period from 1797 to 1830 there were thirty-four deaths of persons over eighty years of age. Miss Betsey Stone, a descendant of one of the oldest families, died June 30, 1868, at the great age of one hundred years and eight months. Abel Farwell, a pensioner of the War of 1812, died September 1, 1888, at the age of ninety-seven years, and was at the time of his death the oldest person in the town. Ezra Ball, now in his ninety-fourth year, at present enjoys that distinction, and is the oldest resident member of the Congregational Church, an honor which was enjoyed by his grandfather at the time of the settlement of Rev. Mr. Hooper in 1794, and by his father when Rev. Mr. Sanford became pastor of the church in 1832. The population of the town, according to the last census, is eight hundred and thirty-four, and it has not varied very much from this number at any period of the town's history. The greatest number of inhabitants at any one time was in 1808, the year of the incorporation of West Boylston as a separate town, when it was ten hundred and thirty. In 1885 there were fourteen persons in the town above eighty years of age.

There are six schools in the town. The number of school-children, between five and fifteen years of age, May 1, 1887, was one hundred and sixty-six. The total number of different scholars in the schools for the year 1887 was one hundred and seventy-seven, and the amount expended for all school purposes was \$2,228.07.

Boylston has an excellent public library, which was established by the town at its annual meeting, March 1, 1880, when the sum of two hundred dollars and the amount of the dog fund remitted from the county treasurer was appropriated for the purpose.

On the 27th day of the following June the Boylston Social Library—a library existing in the town, organized March 2, 1792, eighty-eight years previous, and consisting of three hundred and eighty-six volumes—was by vote, and subsequently by deed, added to the library. The library was completed by the donation of agricultural works to the amount of fifty dollars, from the Boylston Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, and twenty-five volumes from Mrs. John B.

Gough. The library contained, when open for circulation September 4, 1880, eleven hundred and ten catalogued volumes. It has since received many valuable donations, the more important of which have been from Hon. Phineas Ball, of Worcester, the late John B. Gough, Esq., the late Oliver Sawyer Kendall, the late Sanford M. Kendall, Miss Ellen Williams, of Northborough, Hon. George F. Hoar and others. In 1887 Miss Hannah E. Bigelow, M.D., of Marlborough, Mass., gave to the library one hundred and fifty dollars in books and money, in remembrance of her mother, the late Mrs. Levi Bigelow, of Marlborough, who was a native of the town. An interesting feature of the library is a collection of photographs of the present and former citizens of the town and the soldiers of 1861-65. The collection now comprises five large volumes and was the design of the late Oliver S. Kendall and has been largely carried out by his family. The library now contains about twenty-five hundred volumes. George L. Wright is the librarian, and has held that position since its organization. A library has also been established at Sawyer's Mills by the Lancaster Mills Company for the use of its operatives. There is also a large and flourishing Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in the town, of which George A. Hastings is the present master. The following is a list of the town officers chosen at the annual town-meeting in March, 1888: Moderator, George L. Wright; Town Clerk, Henry H. Brigham (died June 19, 1888, and P. M. Brigham chosen to fill the vacancy); Selectmen, George R. Hastings, Penniman M. Brigham, Wm. A. Andrews; Assessors, Elmer Shaw, Lyman S. Walker, Wm. H. Hastings; Overseers of the Poor, Lyman P. Kendall, Nathaniel L. Kendall, Charles E. Smith; Treasurer and Collector, Benj. C. Lane; School Committee, George L. Wright, F. B. Willard, Thomas C. Sheldon; Trustees of Public Library, P. M. Brigham, A. V. R. Prouty, George L. Wright, Miss F. M. Whitcomb, Mrs. Everett Kendall.

CHAPTER CXVIII.

BOYLSTON.

TOWN, FAMILIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Of the territory now constituting the town, about three-fourths belonged to Shrewsbury, the northerly and northeasterly portions were included in the original grant, made to the town of Lancaster by Sholan, Indian Sachem of the Nashaways in 1643, and the remainder, a very small tract in the northerly part of the town, was derived from the Lancaster new grant made by George Tahanto, nephew of Sholan, in 1701. It is not certain when the settlement of the town began, but three large grants were made within its territory by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay long before the actual settlement began.

One of these grants was known as the "Malden Farm" and was made to the church in Malden in 1655, and consisted of one thousand acres and lay in the southwest part of the town and partly within what is now West Boylston. This grant was the cause of a long and vigorous suit between the proprietors of Shrewsbury and the church in Malden. Another grant was that made in 1658 and confirmed in 1659 to Capt. Richard Davenport, commander of the castle in Boston Harbor, and consisted of six hundred acres laying in the northwesterly part of this town and extending along the Nashua River into West Boylston. The third grant was the Sewall farm, comprising within its limits one thousand five hundred acres, and was partly in Boylston and partly in Shrewsbury, and probably adjoined the easterly line of the Malden farm, and was granted to Chief Justice Samuel Sewall.

The first permanent settlement began in that portion of the territory taken from Lancaster by descendants of Thomas Sawyer, one of the first settlers of Lancaster, on the farm now owned and occupied by James E. Ball. Vestiges of the cellar of this house may now be seen a short distance south of the present buildings. The estate of the Sawyers included the farm now owned by Nathaniel L. and Everett Kendall, sons of the late Oliver Sawyer Kendall, and descendants of the Sawyer family, and extended to Sawyer's Mills village, where the Sawyers erected a corn-mill on the Nashua River. It is uncertain when they settled in that part of Lancaster now Boylston, but they were probably there as early as 1705 or '06. The Sawyer family were long and prominently connected with this part of the town. Lieut. Aaron Sawyer, a member of the family, was prominent in Lancaster affairs during the Revolution; was first town clerk of Boylston, assistant United States assessor in 1798, and a prominent land surveyor. The house erected by his father, bearing on a stone in its chimney the date 1745, is now standing at Sawyer's Mills, and probably the oldest house in the town. The settlement of that part belonging to Shrewsbury began about 1717. Among the early settlers are found the names of Bennett, Stone, Bigelow, Taylor, Ball, Hastings, Newton, Keyes, Temple, Howe, Bush, Davenport, Flagg, Andrews and Wheeler.

The Ball family was probably the second family that settled in what is now Boylston and came from Watertown. The family is descended from John Ball, who came from Willetshire, England, and settled in that part of Concord now Bedford, where he died October 1, 1655. He had Ebenezer, Eleazer, John and Nathaniel; the last-named was the father of Caleb, and grandfather of Reuben, who married Experience Flagg in 1713, and had eight children, three of whom lived to be over ninety years of age. The sons of the first-named John Ball settled in Lancaster and Watertown, and were among the first settlers in those places. John Ball, probably a son of

the first of that name, settled at South Lancaster, where he, with his wife, Elizabeth, and an infant child, were slain by the Indians in the massacre of February 10, 1676, and two others of his family were carried into captivity. The portion of the family which settled in Boylston located in the easterly portion of the town, within the territory derived from Lancaster and very near the line which separated that town from Shrewsbury. The original farm is now occupied by Alonzo Ball, and has always been in the possession of the family since its first settlement. The family has always been noted for its longevity.

The Bennett family were from Lancaster, where George Bennett, a descendant of James Bennett, of Concord, and a nephew of Richard Linton, one of the early settlers of Lancaster, came some time previous to 1665. Bennett was killed by the Indians August 22, 1675. He left a widow and five small children, among whom was Samuel, born 1665, and who succeeded to his father's estate. This Samuel Bennett, Mr. Ward says, was probably the one who was in the Shrewsbury north part as early as 1723, and whose son Samuel was one of the permanent settlers in that part of Shrewsbury. The place where he resided included the farms now owned by Leonard Brewer and Augustus Flagg, situated about one mile east of Boylston Centre, on the road leading to Berlin. The site of the original house may be seen marked by a slight depression in the ground, on the left of the road, a short distance below the present buildings on Mr. Brewer's farm, and near where the brook crosses the road. This house was used during the early settlement as a garrison-house for protection against the Indians. The Bigelow family came from Marlborough, where they settled some time between 1690 and 1700, coming to that place from Watertown. The history of the family can be traced in England as far back as the time of Henry III., when the family name was written Bagulay, and was derived from the place where they dwelt. Richard was Lord of Bagulay in the time of Henry VIII.; Ralph De Bigulay was Lord of Ollerton Hall, and died in 1540. The name has also at different periods been spelled Biggeley, Bigulah, Bigloh, Biglo and Biglow in the early records. John Bigelow was the first of the family in New England, and settled at Watertown, where he married Mary Warner, October 30, 1642. His grandson, John Bigelow, settled at Marlborough. In 1705 he was taken captive by the Indians with Thomas Sawyer, Jr., and his son Elias, and carried to Canada. Sawyer offered to erect a saw-mill for the French government on the Chambly River upon the condition that he should obtain the ransom of the three captives. The Indians, however, refused to accept the ransom of Thomas Sawyer, and bound him to the stake for torture, when a friar excited the fears of the savages by brandishing a key, and threatening with it to unlock the door of purgatory and thrust them into its fires if they did not release their prisoner. They

immediately unloosed him, and, true to his promise, he completed the mill, which was the first erected in Canada. When Sawyer and Bigelow returned home, Elias Sawyer was detained a year longer to run the mill. Captain Joseph Bigelow, a son of this John Bigelow, settled in the north part of Shrewsbury about 1729, a prominent man there, and was the ancestor of most of the families of the name living in Boylston. Dea. Amariah Bigelow, a son of Samuel, of Marlborough, settled in Shrewsbury North Parish about 1747, in that portion now belonging to West Boylston, and on the farm now owned by George T. Brigham, Esq. He was a prominent man and had a large family of children. One daughter was the wife of Rev. Eleazer Fairbanks, the second minister of the Boylston Church.

There are several families of the name now residing in both towns. The Stone family probably came from Andover and settled in the extreme northerly part of the town. The Taylor, Keyes, Temple and Bush families came from Marlborough. Lieutenant Eleazer Taylor, first of the name in Boylston, was probably the first settler in the central part of the town. He resided on the place afterwards owned by Rev. Ward Cotton, and now in the possession of Henry V. Woods. He was the father of Anthony and David Taylor, both of whom were noted for their prodigious strength. The Keyes family came here about 1720 and settled in the south part of the town. They were prominent in church, precinct and town affairs. John Keyes, Sr., was the first magistrate in the territory now Boylston, and one of the first deacons of the churches in Shrewsbury and Boylston, first town clerk of Shrewsbury, a member of the first Boards of Selectmen, Assessors, etc., and Representative in 1746. Cyprian Keyes was also a deacon in both churches, one of the selectmen of Shrewsbury eighteen years, assessor fourteen years, town clerk seven years, etc. One of his daughters married Major Ezra Beaman and another was the wife of Jotham Bush and mother of Colonel Jotham Bush. Deacon Keyes died June 18, 1802, aged ninety-five years and nine months. His brother, Jonathan Keyes, was also a deacon in the Shrewsbury North Parish (now Boylston). The family name is now extinct in Boylston. The Temples settled in the southwest part of the town and on territory now embraced within the limits of both Boylston and West Boylston. Isaac Temple was the first of the name and appears to have been a very influential man in the early town and precinct affairs. His son, Lieutenant Jonas Temple, was a very prominent man in both Shrewsbury and Boylston and much employed in town affairs and Representative from both towns.

His residence was within the present limits of West Boylston, and when that town was incorporated, in 1808, he refused to be set off to the latter town, and the Legislature made provisions in the act of incorporation whereby he and his farm should remain a part

of Boylston until his decease, which occurred November 3, 1815, at the age of eighty-three years. John Bush was the first of that name who settled in Boylston, and was the son of Abial Bush, who settled in Marlboro', in 1690. John Bush settled on the place now owned by the estate of the late Charles Andrews, Esq., at Boylston Centre; he was prominent in both town and precinct affairs and was instrumental in the incorporation of the North Parish, their agent before the General Court and the first precinct clerk. His son, Jotham Bush, Jr., and his son-in-law, Rev. Ebenezer Morse, M.D., were royalists in the time of the Revolution; and Jotham Bush was compelled to leave his estates and flee the country; he was finally taken and sent on board a ship in Boston Harbor, where he died of small-pox in 1778. After his death his estate came into the hands of his son, Colonel Jotham Bush, where he erected a large and fine mansion, at the time one of the best in Worcester County. This house was destroyed by fire October 20, 1859; Colonel Bush resided there until his death, November 13, 1836, at the age of eighty years. He was an honored and influential citizen, devoting himself untiringly to the best interests of the town, and in return was honored with nearly every office within its gift. He was prominently identified with the movement, in 1786, which led to the division of Shrewsbury and incorporation of Boylston. Three of his daughters married clergymen and left descendants who were prominent in that and the medical professions, among whom is Dr. William F. Holcombe, of New York. One daughter, Mrs. Martha Dickinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of Rev. Baxter Dickinson, was living in 1886, at the age of eighty-eight years. One of her sons is Rev. William Cowper Dickinson, of Cincinnati, Ohio; another son, Rev. Richard Storrs Dickinson, was associate pastor of Rev. Dr. Barnes, of Philadelphia. Deacon Jotham Bush, son of Colonel Jotham Bush, died here in 1880 and was the last of the family in Boylston.

The Howe family came here about 1725, when Phineas Howe, then a young man, was sent from Marlboro' by his father to form a home in the then more unsettled wilderness; he settled on the farm now owned by George Hazard, and spent the first winter here alone. It is said that he found his way to and from Marlboro' by blazing the trees with an axe. He married Abigail Bennett, daughter of Samuel Bennett, one of the earliest settlers and his nearest neighbor, and resided here until his death. The family is descended from John Howe, Esq., who came from Warwickshire, in England, and was connected with Lord Charles Howe, Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Charles I. There are many descendants of the family now living in the town.

The Newtons also came from Marlborough, and settled in the extreme southeast and northwest parts of the town. The Wheelers were from Watertown. Both of these families are now extinct. The Davenports were descended from Capt. Richard Davenport,

the commander of the castle in Boston Harbor, who came over to Salem in September, 1628, with Gov. Endicott. He was a prominent man in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was one of the guardians of Adam Winthrop, Jr., a grandson of Gov. John Winthrop, and was also much employed in the service of the colony, and received from the General Court, in 1659, the grant of land already mentioned, and where his grand-sons—William and Nathaniel—settled in 1736, and which remained in the family for eight generations. Capt. Davenport was killed by lightning, July 15, 1665. The family was also connected with the families of Dr. Isaac Addington, whose son of the same name was chief justice under Gov. Dudley, register and judge of probate for Suffolk County, etc. and also with the family of Gov. John Leverett. His grandson, Addington Davenport, was register of deeds and clerk of courts for Suffolk County, clerk of the House of Representatives and judge of the Supreme Court. The history of the family can be traced in England in unbroken descent from the time of the Norman Conquest, and was very highly and honorably connected. What relation Capt. Richard Davenport was to the distinguished Rev. John Davenport is not known, but the relationship, if any, must have been distant, as they were contemporary together, and were not father and son, as stated by Mathew Davenport, Esq., in his "History of Boylston." The Flags came from Watertown and Concord. Thomas Flagg was in the former place as early as 1643. Gershom Flagg was in Boylston in 1729, and was the direct ancestor of the families here of that name. This family has produced many influential men. The Hastings family came from Watertown, in the person of Daniel Hastings, who settled in the easterly part of the town, on the farm now owned by A. V. R. Prouty. He was a prominent man, and much employed in town and precinct affairs. It is said that when he settled here, in 1729, he traveled on horseback with his family and goods through an unbroken wilderness, and was several days in making the journey. This family is of Danish origin, and dates back to the early times, when the Danes made frequent incursions into that part of England and Scotland bordering on the North Sea. In one of these incursions Hastings, a Danish chief, made himself formidable to Alfred the Great by landing a large force of men on the English coast. He took a portion of Sussex, and the castle and seaport were held by his family when William the Conqueror landed in England, and held it for the crown many years. Henry was Lord of Hastings and son of William De Hastings, steward of Henry II. They were allied by marriage with the royal family of England and Scotland. Sir Henry and George Hastings, grandsons of the Earl of Huntingdon, became Puritans, and fled from England to the New World, and were the first of the family in this country.

The Andrews family came here about 1746, when Robert Andrews a son of Robert Andrews, of Boxford, settled on the farm lately owned by the heirs of Willard Andrews and now occupied by Henry L. Shumway. This farm was in the possession of Robert Andrews and his descendants from its first settlement until 1887. He was a prominent man, captain of militia and during the Revolution was one of the selectmen of Shrewsbury. He was accidentally killed November 11, 1789. His wife was Lucy Bradstreet, of Topfield, a descendant of Governors Dudley and Bradstreet. This family has furnished many influential men to the town. Of all the Boylston families, the Flagg, Hastings and Andrews were the most numerous, and many families of each name are now residing in the town. It is not known that the early settlers were ever attacked by the Indians in hostile manner, but Shrewsbury and Lancaster were among the frontier towns put into a state of defense by the General Court in 1722, and garrison-houses or stockade forts were early maintained. One of these was at the house of Samuel Bennett, already described, on the farm of Leonard Brevier. Another was at the house of John Bush and the third stood within the present limits of West Boylston, about eighty rods from the present residence of George T. Brigham, Esq. The early settlers carried firearms into their fields of labor and many false alarms of savage incursions are believed to have taken place. One anecdote, said to be authentic, is that the wife of one of the settlers who came from Marlborough was preparing dinner, and putting her meat into the dinner-pot, hung it over the crane, when the family were suddenly alarmed and fled to Marlborough, returning in about a year. She found her dinner preparations in the same situation in which she had left them. Specimens of Indian arrow-points, stone implements, etc., have been found in different parts of the town, and the sites of some of their corn-fields and granaries, which were simple excavations in the ground, have been discovered.

CHAPTER CXIX.

BOYLSTON—(*Continued.*)

CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

As early as 1738 it is evident that the inhabitants of the north part of Shrewsbury considered themselves sufficient in numbers and in strength to assume the responsibilities of a separate town government, and a bill was introduced into the General Court for the incorporation of the northerly part of Shrewsbury into a separate township. This passed the General Court, but was negatived by Governor Shirley for the reasons that the too rapid increase of new towns was injurious, since each town was entitled to one Repre-

sentative to the General Court, and every town having one hundred and twenty or more voters to two Representatives. Only Boston, Salem, Ipswich and Newbury, of all the towns entitled to send more than one, availed themselves of the law; some of the towns did not send any. There were one hundred and sixty towns, and only from one hundred and nine to one hundred and twenty Representatives were yearly sent to the General Court; but in a case of emergency the number could be doubled, and even trebled, and any matter introduced by the King's Governor which met with their opposition would be defeated, and he accordingly recommended the incorporation of precincts and districts without the right of representation. These matters were reported to the Royal government at London, and instructions returned to the Governor that no new town should be erected without the King's consent. Thus defeated in their plans to become a separate town, they soon after made application to the General Court for incorporation as a distinct precinct. In this they were successful, and on December 17, 1742, were incorporated as the North Precinct of Shrewsbury. At the same time the town of Lancaster voted to grant the request of Joshua Houghton and others to be joined to them by the following bounds: Beginning at Bolton (now Berlin) line, one and one-half miles from Lancaster (southwest corner); thence to run due west to the Nashua River, to the town line, excluding only the lands of Philip Larkin that might fall within the said lines. By this a strip one and one-half miles wide was given to Boylston. On the 19th of January, 1743, in obedience to a warrant from John Keyes, Esq., "one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace," the first precinct meeting was held, and the following officers were chosen: Moderator, John Keyes, Esq.; Precinct Clerk, John Bush; Precinct Committee, John Bush, Joseph Bigelow, Dea. Cyprian Keyes, Joshua Houghton and Abner Sawyer. About the same time they relinquished their rights in the meeting-house to the town of Shrewsbury for £32 10s., to be paid when the new parish should have erected and covered a meeting-house. At the next meeting, held February 7, 1743, they "voted £26 8s., old tenor, to pay for preaching for eight days past," which probably included each Sabbath that there had been since they were incorporated; also "voted £50, old tenor, for preaching in the future," and Daniel Hastings, Abner Sawyer and Joseph Biglo (or Bigelow) were chosen as a committee to provide a minister; "voted, that the centre of the North precinct in Shrewsbury, that is, south of the Quinnepoxet River or the nearest convenient spot to the centre, be the place to set the meeting-house on;" "voted, that Capt. Flagg be the surveyor to find the centre of the North precinct in Shrewsbury," and Jonathan Livermore was chosen "in case Capt. Flagg fails this week." This was Deacon Jonathan Livermore, of Northborough, for many years clerk of that town, and who

lived to be over one hundred years old. On the 18th of the same month they voted to proceed to build a meeting-house forty-five feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty feet between the joints, and that the house should be up and covered with shingles and rough-boarded around the sides by the 1st of the following June. The following year the house was nearly completed. This church stood on the present South Common, and nearly in front of the Old Cemetery, at the north end of which was the "Noon or Sabbath-day house," built in 1772, where the people were accustomed to retire between services for lunch and warmth, no fires being had in the meeting-houses. The stocks, for the punishment of petty crimes, was located near the cemetery gate. The Old Cemetery was purchased about the time of the erection of the meeting-house of Lieutenant Eleazer Taylor, and the first interment was made April 14, 1745, as appears from the following epitaph upon a head-stone near the gate:

Here lies ye body of our dear Maynard, son of Mr Fisher and Mrs. Hannah Maynard, who died Apr. ye 14th 1745, aged 11 months and 11 days.

And on the foot-stone:

This is ye first body that in this burying ground doth lie.

From this time forward the relations of the North and South Precincts were largely distinct save in town business.

September 16, 1751, Dr. Zachariah Harvey, Edward Newton and others, living in the extreme north-western part of the precinct, at what was known as the "Shrewsbury Leg," and near the present village of Oakdale, in West Boylston, petitioned the Shrewsbury North Precinct that the meeting-house might be moved more into the centre of the precinct, or else that they might be allowed to draw their proportional part of the money granted for precinct and preaching purposes from the treasury, so that they might have preaching by themselves, at least during the winter season. The precinct refused to grant the request, but voted "that the portion of the North Precinct lying between the Quinnepoxet and Lancaster Rivers might become a separate town, district or parish by themselves."

October 9th of the same year Bartholomew Parsons, Mephiosbeth Bixby, Daniel Wheelock, Jonathan Foster, Reuben Moore, Daniel Bixby, Josiah Cutting, Zachariah Eager, Daniel Allen, John Parsons, Edward Newton, William Whitney, Ezekiel Newton, Samuel Newton and Dr. Zachariah Harvey renewed the petition, alleging that the distance from the meeting-house was so great as to render their attendance upon divine worship inconvenient. At this time the precinct granted the sum of six pounds to pay the rates of the petitioners. This same year the town of Shrewsbury voted to allow those living on the north side of the Quinnepoxet River, and between the towns of Holden and Lancaster, to be set

off and annexed to Lancaster. The annexation, however, did not take place until 1768.

Dr. Zachariah Harvey, named in this connection, seems to have been the most prominent resident in that section of the Shrewsbury North Precinct. In 1758 he gave, by deed, to the inhabitants of "Shrewsbury Leg" a lot of land for a burying-place and a school-house lot, and soon after removed into what is now Princeton, where he was the first practicing physician; and, upon the incorporation of the district of Princeton, was chosen moderator, clerk, selectman, assessor and agent to the General Court. The "Harvey" apple, well known in this section many years ago, was introduced by him.

By an act of the General Court, passed September 18, 1762, Bezaleel Howe, Josiah Bennett, Levi Moore, Daniel Albert, Frederick Albert, Edmund Larkin, Jonathan Goodenow, Mathias Larkin and Zebulon Rice, with their lands bounding by a line beginning at the northeast corner of the Shrewsbury North Precinct, thence running to the Nashua River on the north side of the house of Daniel Albert, and so on the river to the precinct line at Aaron Sawyer's (now Sawyer's Mills Village), were set off from Lancaster and annexed to the Shrewsbury North Precinct. April 25, 1774, the precinct voted to receive William Dunsmore and others, with their lands, from the First Precinct in Lancaster. About this time the inhabitants of the Shrewsbury North Precinct renewed their original intentions of forming a separate town organization, and at a precinct meeting held January 13, 1772, an article was inserted in the warrant calling the meeting, on the petition of Dea. Jonathan Keyes and others, "to see whether the inhabitants would take the proper and necessary measures to have the precinct, and such of the inhabitants of Lancaster as might be accommodated, erected into a district, and this passed in the negative." At the precinct meeting held April 25, 1774, the matter of separation was again brought before the precinct, when "they signified by vote their minds to be set off from Shrewsbury as a separate town," and a committee, consisting of Capt. Joseph Bigelow, Jr., Lieut. Jotham Bush, Benjamin Fisk, Ezra Beaman and Thomas Andrews, was chosen to present a petition to the selectmen of Shrewsbury for the above purpose, and to see if the town would grant their desire. This, it is supposed, the town refused to do, and in the impending political crisis of the Revolution which followed, all thought of an immediate separation from the parent town seems to have been laid aside. In 1780 Aaron Sawyer, Nathaniel Lamson, Frederick Albert, Silas Howe, John Dunsmore, Jacob Winn, Hugh Moore, Nathaniel Hastings, Oliver Sawyer, Silas Hastings, Samuel Bigsby, Micah Harthan, Joseph Sawyer, Ezra Beaman, Edmund Larkin, Levi Moore, Josiah Bennett, William Dunsmore, John Glazier, Phinehas Howe, Elijah Ball, Robert Andrews, Jr., and Nathaniel Davenport,

some of whom resided within the limits of Lancaster, and the others had lands there, petitioned the town of Lancaster that they might be set off and annexed to Shrewsbury. Some of them had already been joined to the Shrewsbury North Precinct, although in Lancaster, for town purposes. This request the town granted June 23, 1780. The line of division was the present north line of Boylston.

March 28, 1785, the precinct again voted to take measures to become a separate town, and a committee, consisting of Lieutenant Jonas Temple, Captain Joseph Bigelow and Ephraim Beaman, was chosen to again petition the town of Shrewsbury. This time they were successful, and, at a town-meeting held May 9, 1785, a joint committee from the two parishes was chosen "to perambulate the line and renew the boundaries between the precincts, as also to settle all matters relating to a separation of Parishes," etc., and Colonel Job Cushing, Captain Jonah Howe and Major Asa Rice were chosen on the part of the South Precinct, and Lieutenant Jonas Temple, Captain Joseph Bigelow and Major Ezra Beaman were chosen on the part of the North Precinct. At a subsequent meeting, held January 2, 1786, it was voted to set off the North Precinct as a separate town; and on the 1st day of March, 1786, the town of Boylston was incorporated. It received its name in honor of an eminent family of Boston and Roxbury, two of whom were skillful physicians in succession, and another founded the chair of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard University. This family, through Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq., of Princeton, gave to the two churches a large pulpit Bible, communion cup and bell, and in 1799 the sum of forty pounds sterling, directing the town to keep it on interest until it should amount to a sum sufficient to erect some public building for the use of the town. In January, 1827, he died, and in his last will he directed that the sum of three hundred dollars should be added to that already given, and that the present Town Hall should be built, which was completed in 1830. The first town-meeting was held March 13, 1786, and these officers were chosen: Moderator, Lieutenant Ephraim Beaman; Town Clerk, Lieutenant Aaron Sawyer; Selectmen, Major Ezra Beaman, Lieutenant Jonas Temple, Lieutenant Timothy Whitney, Captain Jonathan Fassett, John Hastings; Assessors, Ephraim Beaman, Jonas Temple, Edmund Stiles; Town Treasurer, Captain Joseph Bigelow.

June 14, 1796, the westerly part of the town, with certain other lands, taken from the towns of Sterling and Holden, were set off and incorporated as the Second Precinct in Boylston, Sterling and Holden. Two years previous, in 1794, Major Ezra Beaman and twenty-seven others, living in this portion of the town, had presented a petition to the town, asking its consent that they might be set off and incorporated, either as a town, district or society. This petition the town had refused to grant, and application had

been made to the General Court, which resulted in their incorporation as a precinct. By the terms of the act of incorporation, those persons residing within the territory embraced within the limits of the Second Precinct, who should signify, in writing, to the clerk of the Second Precinct, within six months from the passage of the act, their choice to remain within the First Precincts of the respective towns from which the new precinct was composed, should thereafter be considered as members of said First Precincts. Among those from Boylston to avail themselves of the terms of the act of incorporation was Lieutenant Jonas Temple, who had been most prominently identified with the affairs of Shrewsbury North Parish, and thus far with the affairs of the town of Boylston, while most prominent among the seceding portion were Major Ezra Beaman and Captain Joseph Bigelow, Jr., both of whom had been very active in the affairs of the town and church. The new precinct had already erected their meeting-house three miles westward from the centre of the town, where the old church now stands on West Boylston Common. From this time forward the church and parochial affairs of the two sections of the town became separate and distinct.

The parish affairs of the old precinct were separated from the affairs of the town, and vested in the First Precinct in Boylston, which organized September 5, 1796, with the following officers: Moderator, Captain Robert Andrews; Precinct Clerk, Lieutenant Aaron Sawyer; Precinct Committee, Dr. Samuel Brigham, Deacon Levi Moore, Lieutenant Aaron Sawyer; Assessors, Captain James Longley, Lieutenant Jacob Hinds, Jonathan Fassett, Jr.; Treasurer, Captain Robert Andrews; Collector, Major Jotham Bush, and were so continued separate from the affairs of the town until the incorporation of the Second Precinct into the town of West Boylston, in 1808, when the parish affairs were again vested in the town, and so continued until 1823, when the organization of the parish was revived. That Boylston was in as prosperous condition at this time as most of the other towns of the period may be seen from the following extract, taken from the "History of Worcester County," published in 1793 by Rev. Peter Whitney, of Northborough. This reverend author says, "It may be styled a rich town, for they are not only clear of debt, but have several hundred pounds in their treasury. There are sure indications of wealth and prosperity among them. Here are some large and good farmers as perhaps anywhere in the country, who keep large stocks of cattle. The people raise all kinds of country produce, especially beef, pork and grain, butter and cheese; vastly more than they consume, and carry more into the market, perhaps, than any town of its size and numbers." Previous to 1808 it is said that not less than three thousand bushels of rye, with not less than the same quantities of corn and oats, were produced; and during the

winter seasons the farmers carried large quantities of rye meal to Boston, for which they received \$1.25 per bushel. Large quantities of cider were annually made, and at this time there were not less than thirty cider-mills in the town.

The division of the town into parishes did not, however, restore the harmony expected, and much opposition was continually manifested between the two sections of the town until 1807, when a petition, signed by Ezra Beaman, Jonathan Plympton, Paul Goodale and William Fairbank, as agents in behalf of the parish in Boylston, Holden and Sterling, was presented to the General Court, asking that body that "they might be incorporated into a District by some proper name and vested with all the powers and privileges which by law appertained and belonged to districts." This petition was received by the General Court January 23, 1807, and referred to the committee on towns, who thereupon reported an order that the petitioners serve the towns interested in the proposed district with a copy of the petition and order at least fifty days before the first Tuesday of the first session of the next General Court, which date was assigned as the time for the hearing of the petition and any remonstrances that might be brought against it. In reply thereto, Captains James Longley and Robert Andrews and Aaron White, Esq., appeared as agents on the part of the town of Boylston, and protested against the prayer of the petition, provided the proposed district was to be annexed to the town of Boylston. Another remonstrance against annexation was also presented to the Legislature by Jonas Temple and sixty-one others. Some time afterwards the agents of the town and precinct met and signed articles of agreement, the first of which was that "the precinct might be incorporated into a town," and January 30, 1808, an act passed the General Court to that effect, and the Second Precinct of Boylston, Holden and Sterling became a town by the name of West Boylston.

The history of the town of Boylston during the first century of its existence was, like that of most country towns of its size and situation, quiet and uneventful. As a part of Shrewsbury it took an earnest and active part in the events of the Revolution, and, with the exception of a very few, its inhabitants were ardent patriots and well-wishers for the independence of the colonies; and the North Precinct of Shrewsbury sent its full quota of soldiers into the Continental service. The town of Boylston was well represented in the War of 1812, and on its town records are spread some able memorials and papers relating to national affairs for the period between 1790 and 1812. It sent eighty soldiers into the War of the Rebellion, which was a surplus of one over all demands made upon it, one of whom was a commissioned officer. The first recorded action of the town relating to the war was taken April 29, 1861, when it was voted that "whereas the President has called upon the loyal States for

men to defend the integrity of the Union, therefore, it was the duty of all good citizens, forgetting all past differences, to rally and unite as one man to sustain the government and put down rebellion." A committee consisting of Captain Lambert Lamson, A. W. Andrews, and David T. Moore were chosen to consider the matter of providing uniforms for all persons in the town who should volunteer to form a military company, and that each volunteer should be furnished with a Colt's revolver and bowie-knife and be paid one dollar a day by the town while in the United States service and one dollar for every half-day spent in drilling previous to being mustered into service. It was also voted to raise the sum of two thousand dollars to carry above objects into effect. July 28, 1862, the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and five dollars to each volunteer who should enlist before the 5th of August to fill the quota of the town. August 25, 1862, this bounty was increased to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. August 15, 1864, the town fixed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars as the bounty to be paid each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town. The amount of money expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was ten thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars. The amount of money paid for State aid during the war to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was \$6520.46.

At the annual town-meeting in March, 1886, the town voted to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation, and a sum of money was appropriated to carry this vote into effect. At a special meeting in month of April following the proper committees were chosen to carry out the proposed centennial gathering. The 18th of August was selected as the date. The day proved unusually pleasant and the features of the celebration were most successfully carried out. Very many of the residences in the town were elaborately and appropriately decorated and it was estimated that nearly five thousand people were present. A salute of one hundred guns was fired by Battery "B," Light Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under Captain Fred. W. Wellington. The music was furnished by the Worcester Brass Band. The address was given by Henry M. Smith, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., a son-in-law of Rev. Wm. H. Sanford, a former pastor of the Boylston Church, and the poem was read by Hon. William N. Davenport, of Marlborough, a native of the town. Hons. Phineas Ball and Charles B. Pratt, both ex-mayors of Worcester and natives of the town, were respectively president and chief marshal of the day. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of a tablet erected in the town hall to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the War of the Rebellion by George A. Cotting, Esq., of Hudson, a former citizen of the town. This tablet is of Italian marble and bears the following inscription in gilt letters:

THIS TAPER.

erected on the One Hundredth Anniversary of Boylston, by George A. Cutting, as in commemoration of the valor of the citizens who died in the great civil war 1861, to preserve the unity of our country.

John R. Roberts, private, Co. K, 2d Regt. Mass. Vols.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; *ae.* 25 years. He was the first soldier enlisted from Boylston.

Elliot J. Flagg, private, Co. I, 4th Regt. N. Y. Vols.; killed at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; *ae.* 23 years.

James H. Wilson, private, Co. I, 21st Regt. Mass. Vols.; died of wounds at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 15, 1862; *ae.* 25 years.

Albert Hastings, private, Co. E, 21st Regt. Mass. Vols.; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., April 12, 1864; *ae.* 24 years.

John W. Partridge, private, Co. D, 25th Regt. Mass. Vols.; died at Andersonville, Ga., May, 1864; *ae.* 29 years.

George W. Brewer, corporal, Co. D, 25th Regt. Mass. Vols.; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; *ae.* 25 years.

Watson Wilson, private, Co. I, 36th Regt. Mass. Vols.; died of wounds at Washington, D. C., June 28, 1864; *ae.* 22 years.

John M. Forbes, sergeant, Co. C, 34th Regt. Mass. Vols.; died at Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 27, 1864; *ae.* 25 years.

Ferdinand Andrews, corporal, Co. D, 25th Regt. Mass. Vols.; died at Boylston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1864; *ae.* 22 years.

George C. Flagg, private, Co. F, Mass. Vols.; in Mexican War; at U. S. Hospital Barracks, New Orleans, July 6, 1848; *ae.* 24 years.

AUGUST 18, 1886.

CHAPTER CXX.

BOYLSTON—(Continued.)

ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE church was gathered on the 6th day of October, 1743, Rev. Mr. Cushing and the church in Shrewsbury assisting, in obedience to a request from Deacon John Keyes and twelve others. The precinct made choice of Mr. Ebenezer Morse to settle over them in the Gospel ministry. They agreed to give him £400 (old tenor) settlement and £160 (old tenor) annual salary, for the first two years, and £5 (old tenor) additional every year until his salary should reach £180 (old tenor), provided that Mr. Morse should, when so desired, give to the precinct a quit-claim of the ministerial lands that were in the North precinct.

These terms were not satisfactory to Mr. Morse, and at another meeting it was voted to increase his salary £10 per year for the first two years till it became £200 (old tenor) a year, and so to be higher or lower, as the price of provisions should rise or fall; allowing, at that time, wheat to be twenty shillings per bushel, rye fifteen shillings, Indian corn ten shillings, oats six shillings in the North Precinct of Shrewsbury, and pork eighteen pence per pound and beef eleven pence per pound in Boston.

These terms were accepted by Mr. Morse, and he was ordained on the 26th day of October, 1743. It is said that at the time of the ordination the meeting-house was in an unfinished condition and had neither pulpit nor pew, nor floor laid, and neither windows nor doors.

Rev. Mr. Morse's connections with the people appear to have been harmonious until the beginning of

the Revolutionary period, when he and a few of his friends became royalists, and they were called to an account by the town of Shrewsbury, disarmed and forbidden to leave the limits of the precinct. This so excited the indignation of his parish, the majority of whom were patriots, that a meeting was called, early in the year 1771, to take into consideration the difficulties existing between them. At this meeting they voted, by a division of thirty-seven yeas to twelve nays, that the pastoral relations should be dissolved, and a committee, consisting of Daniel Whitney, Nathaniel Davenport, Jonas Temple, Frederick Albert and Silas Howe, were chosen to inform Rev. Mr. Morse that he was dismissed, and take measures to see that he did not enter the pulpit again as their minister.

The matters between pastor and people remained in an unsettled condition for some time longer, until finally the church voted to call an ecclesiastical council, which assembled and advised the precinct to reconsider their former vote dismissing Rev. Mr. Morse, which was done, and then, after a protracted sitting, dissolved the pastoral relations. Rev. Mr. Morse remained in the town, occasionally preaching to a few of his friends, until his death, January 3, 1802, at the age of eighty-three years and nine months. He was a native of Medfield, and was a son of Hon. Joshua Morse. He graduated at Harvard College, 1737. Soon after his settlement here he married Persis, daughter of John Bush, with whom he lived thirty-three years. He was a man of unusual ability, and, previous to his settlement, had studied law, with a view of entering that profession. He afterwards studied medicine and practiced that profession in connection with his ministerial work and after his dismissal. He also fitted many students for college; among the number was the late Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Harris, of Dorchester, Mass.

After the dismissal of Rev. Dr. Morse the church remained without a pastor a little more than a year, when a call was extended to Mr. Jesse Reed to settle with them. This call he declined, and, although urged to become their pastor, remained firm in his decision. In the following October the church invited Mr. Eleazer Fairbanks to become their minister, and he was ordained March 27, 1777.

The council met on the 26th of March, and that day was spent in hearing Rev. Dr. Morse's objections to his settlement, which were overruled, and he was ordained on the following day. His salary and settlement were the same as had been offered to Mr. Reed, viz.: £66 13s. 4d. salary, and £133 6s. 8d. settlement. His salary was afterwards increased to £70, and his settlement £180. Just previous to his settlement the church voted to dispense with the Half-way Covenant, so-called, and during his ministry important changes were made in the manner of conducting church music. During this time also the North Precinct of Shrewsbury was incorporated into the town

of Boylston; and the erection of a new meeting-house was undertaken, the location of which was the subject of a great controversy; several committees were chosen, both from this town and the neighboring towns. The town was surveyed to find the centre or in some way to fix upon a spot that would be satisfactory, but without success. Finally, upon the recommendation of a committee consisting of Nathaniel Longley, Esq., of Bolton, General John Whiting, of Lancaster, and Abraham Monroe, of Northborough, the location where the Centre School now stands was selected, and the meeting-house was completed in 1793, and the present Common purchased of the heirs of Eleazer Taylor and Colonel Jotham Bush. In December, 1792, Rev. Mr. Fairbanks asked his dismission, which the church refused to grant, but afterwards consented, and he was dismissed April 23, 1793, after a pastorate of over sixteen years. He was born in Preston, Conn.; graduated at Brown University in 1775; he married Sarah, daughter of Deacon Amariah Bigelow, and after his dismission removed to Wilmington, Vt., and then to Palmyra, N. Y., where he died in 1821.

November 1, 1793, the church voted to invite Mr. Hezekiah Hooper, of Bridgewater, to settle over them according to the Cambridge Platform. This call was concurred in by the town and accepted by Mr. Hooper. In the month of February previous to his ordination the church observed a day of fasting and prayer, and, in accordance with the usual practice of the times, invited several of the neighboring clergymen to unite with them and assist on the occasion. Rev. Drs. Reuben Puffer, of Berlin, Joseph Sumner, of Shrewsbury, Nathaniel Thayer, of Lancaster, Reuben Holcomb, of Sterling, and Rev. Peter Whitney, of Northborough, were present. They convened February 6, 1794, and were met by Rev. Mr. Morse, and an attempt was made to adjust the difficulties between him and the church. It was a delicate and difficult affair, and whatever may have been the result of the council, it is certain that the matter was not fully settled until some time after the ordination of Rev. Mr. Hooper. At the same time important changes were made in the church covenant, and the practice of receiving members on the Half-way Covenant, so-called, was renewed, which practice continued for more than twenty years afterwards.

The ordination of Mr. Hooper took place on the 9th of March, 1794; the churches in Shrewsbury, Northborough, Bridgewater, Holden, Sterling, Berlin, Marlborough and Lancaster assisted in the ordination. The council convened at the house of Deacon Daniel Andrews, and organized with Rev. Dr. Joseph Sumner, of Shrewsbury, as moderator, and Rev. Dr. Reuben Holcomb, of Sterling, as scribe. The inhabitants of the westerly portion of the town presented a paper to the council, signifying their intentions to form a new religious society by themselves, and manifesting their perfect neutrality in the proceedings of

the council and in the choice of a minister. A remonstrance was also presented by Rev. Mr. Morse and his adherents "against any person being ordained over him or the church, until he had been regularly heard in an ecclesiastical council, as he presumed he had never had a regular dismission." The first of these two papers was the result of the controversy between the two sections of the town in relation to the location of the meeting-house then recently erected, and is the first intimation on the church records of the intention of the inhabitants of the westerly portion of the town to form a separate church and precinct. The council, having voted that they considered neither of these papers as any bar to the ordination, proceeded to the public exercises of the ordination. When Rev. Mr. Hooper began his labors the church consisted of one hundred and eighteen members. His salary was £115 per year. He was a young man of much talent, and gave great promise of success in the work of the ministry.

The discordant elements in the church were united. Rev. Mr. Morse and his adherents returned and became members of his congregation, and he received the harmonious support of the church and town. His ministry, was, however, brief, failing health forced him to relinquish the duties of the pastorate and he returned to his friends in Bridgewater, where he died of consumption, December 2, 1795, having been the minister of this people one year, nine months and twenty-five days. During his pastorate he received into the church fifteen members on confession of faith and five by letter from other churches. Agreeably to the desires of the deacons of the church and the selectmen of the town, the 24th day of December, 1795, was set apart and observed as a day of fasting and prayer, that the death of Rev. Mr. Hooper "might be sanctified to the church and town, and the church and town might be directed to the choice of an able minister to settle with them in the work of the ministry."

After the death of Rev. Mr. Hooper several candidates were heard and several meetings were held to take action in regard to the settlement of his successor. On the 19th of September, 1796, the church made choice of Mr. Ward Cotton, of Plymouth, to settle with them, which choice was concurred in by the parish by a large majority, and the same salary granted him as was paid Rev. Mr. Hooper, viz., one hundred and fifteen pounds per year. This call was accepted by Mr. Cotton and he was ordained June 7, 1797.

The following October the church assisted in the ordination of the Rev. William Nash as the first minister of the Second Precinct. The town was now divided into two precincts, each having its own church and minister; this necessarily lessened the First Precinct in numbers and strength, but had the effect of restoring harmony to the two sections of the town, a result which could hardly have been hoped

for had both parishes remained together, and Mr. Cotton found himself the pastor of a church united both among themselves and in him as their minister. Mr. Cotton continued as the minister of the town twenty-eight years, until June 22, 1825, when he was dismissed by a mutual ecclesiastical council. His pastorate during nearly its entire period was characterized by a high degree of harmony.

In the early part of his ministry he inaugurated some important changes in the church policy and discipline, and in 1817 the custom of receiving members on the Half-way Covenant was discontinued. In 1818 the present Sabbath-school was organized. The only breach of harmony, which seemed to have occurred during his early ministry began about 1810, when several of the members of the church withdrew and united with the Baptist denomination. A church and society called the Shrewsbury and Boylston Baptist Society, was organized in 1812, holding services alternately in the two towns, and the following year, 1813, a church building was erected in Shrewsbury twenty-five by thirty-two feet, at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars, and Rev. Elias McGregory was ordained, in 1818, as its regular pastor. This church soon became divided, and the services were afterwards occasionally continued in Boylston, Rev. Henry Archibald and others officiating.

During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Cotton ninety-eight members were added to the church in full communion; there were also four hundred and one baptisms, three hundred and sixty-five deaths and one hundred and sixty-seven marriages in the town, exclusive of those who were married by justices of the peace. After his dismissal Rev. Mr. Cotton preached for some time to a congregation of his friends and adherents at the Town Hall, and continued to reside in the town until his decease, November 15, 1843, at the age of seventy-four years.

Rev. Mr. Sanford says of him: "As a man, Mr. Cotton was amiable, with strong sympathies for those who were in affliction, obliging in his disposition, took pleasure in conferring favors and never sought to give unnecessary pain and trouble to those around him." He took a deep interest in the affairs of the town and especially in the education of the young. He was for many years a member of the School Committee, and for eight years represented the town in the General Court. He was a son of Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth, and was born there March 24, 1770. He graduated from Harvard College in 1793. He descended from a line of ministers, illustrious in the religious annals of New England. His father graduated from Harvard College and was settled as the first minister in Hali'ax, Mass., in 1735, where he remained until 1756, when he resigned on account of ill health and returned to his native town of Plymouth, where he was chosen register of deeds for Plymouth County, in which office he died. His grandfather was Rev. John Cotton, Jr., born March 15, 1640, gradu-

ated at Harvard College 1657, and preached first at Wethersfield, Conn., and from 1664 to 1667 to a congregation of Indians and white people at Martha's Vineyard. He was settled as the minister at Plymouth June 30, 1669, and remained there until October 5, 1697, when he went to Charleston, S. C., and gathered a church there, of which he was the pastor until his death, September 18, 1699. His church erected a handsome monument over his grave. He was distinguished for his knowledge of the Indian language and the whole care of correcting and revising the second edition of Elliott's Indian Bible, published at Cambridge in 1685, was entrusted to him. His great-grandfather was the distinguished Rev. John Cotton, minister of the First Church in Boston.

After the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Cotton the church remained without a pastor for nearly a year, when, after having heard several different candidates, the church, by a unanimous choice, determined upon Mr. Samuel Russell. This choice was concurred in by the parish by a large majority and a call was extended to Mr. Russell to settle with them in the Gospel ministry at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. This call was accepted, and on the 21st of June, A.D. 1826, Mr. Russell was ordained by a council selected by mutual agreement. The examination of Mr. Russell was vigorous, the council frequently assuming the appearance of a heated theological discussion and "in it," says Rev. Mr. Sanford in his anniversary sermon, preached on the completion of the twentieth year of his settlement, in 1853, "were represented all the isms that distracted the Congregational churches of Massachusetts at that time," which was a peculiar crisis in the religious history of New England, and especially in Massachusetts, the condition of this church and people being similarly disturbed with the other Congregational Churches of all this region, and, in fact, through the whole of the New England States, by the conflicting doctrines which had for some years divided their harmony. Some of the church and parish looked for a new pastor from the liberal school, while others were more in sympathy with Calvinist doctrines. These conflicting doctrines and the lack of harmony resulting therefrom had been the cause of the severest trials during the last years of Mr. Cotton's ministry. His dismissal had by no means removed them and it was hardly within the bounds of possibility or reason that the next pastor should unite them. To this arduous and difficult task Mr. Russell had been called. He was at the time of his ordination twenty-seven years of age, having been born at Bow, N. H., September 24, 1799. He was the eldest child of his father's family and had early been intended for the ministry, and at the age of fifteen years had united with the church in Dunbarton, N. H., of which the Rev. Dr. Harris was then pastor. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1821 and from the Andover Theological School in 1824. Soon after coming to Boylston he was united in marriage

to Miss Mary J. Howe, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Howe, of Hopkinton, Mass. His religious faith and teachings when he entered upon his ministry agreed essentially with the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly. During his pastorate here the church covenant was changed and the present articles of faith adopted, to which all who should unite with the church in the future should be required to give assent, and to a large extent the entire policy of the church was changed.

While this same controversy was going on in the Congregational Churches of Eastern Massachusetts, the Evangelical Churches of New England experienced one of the most powerful revivals of religion which had been felt since the time of Rev. George Whitefield. This revival was felt in the Boylston Church, and many were added to its membership.

During Rev. Mr. Russell's ministry in Boylston one hundred and four persons were added to the church—ninety-nine on profession of faith and five by letter from other churches. There were also one hundred and nineteen baptisms, twenty-five marriages and sixty-three deaths in the town. February 13, 1832, Rev. Mr. Russell, by letter, requested his dismission, which was granted by the church and parish, and on the 17th of the following April the pastoral relations were dissolved. His ministry in Boylston covered a period of five years, nine months and twenty-six days. Soon after leaving Boylston he received a call to the church in Norwich, in this State, where he was installed September 5, 1832, and where he remained sustaining the most harmonious relations with his people until his death, which occurred from consumption, Jan. 27, 1835, at the age of thirty-five years. Rev. Dr. John Todd, of the Edwards Church at Northampton, in his sermon preached at the funeral of Mr. Russell, says of him: "In his manners and appearance he was simple, unaffected and kind. His judgment was clear, sound and discriminating. As a husband, a friend, a pastor and a brother he was respected and beloved. As a preacher he was plain in manner and plain in matter, but he was uniformly judicious and practical."

On the 9th of August, 1832, the church and parish, by a unanimous vote, invited Mr. William H. Sanford, of Belchertown, to become its pastor at an annual salary of five hundred dollars. This offer Mr. Sanford accepted, although at great personal sacrifice, and on the 17th of October, 1832, was ordained as their pastor. At the time of his ordination the church consisted of one hundred and forty-eight members. Soon after assuming the pastorate the present church edifice was erected, and was dedicated December 10, 1835. So harmonious was the condition of the church and society at this time that only eight parish meetings were held for the purpose of transacting the business connected with the erection of the house. When the first house of worship was erected, in 1742, not less than fourteen precinct meet-

ings were needed for completing the house, and the erection of the second house, in 1791, was the cause of about twenty town-meetings and a subsequent division of the church, parish and town. During twenty years of Rev. Mr. Sanford's pastorate, from 1832 to 1852, one hundred and thirty-five members were added to the church. There were also one hundred and forty-five baptisms, ninety-one marriages and two hundred and fifty deaths in the town. He had also preached one thousand and twenty-eight Sabbaths. He was dismissed on account of ill-health, September 15, 1857, after having been the pastor of the church a little less than twenty-five years.

Rev. Mr. Sanford was independent and fearless in his manner and preaching, never hesitating to proclaim what he considered to be the truth, and in all his ministrations was greatly beloved by his people. He ever took a deep interest in the affairs of the town, and especially in all matters relating to education. During nearly the entire period of his ministry he served as chairman of the School Committee of the town. In 1857 he represented the town in the General Court. He was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1827. Previous to coming to Boylston he married Harriet S., daughter of the late Rev. Ethan Smith, A.M., for some time city missionary of Boston, and the author of several theological works. After the termination of his pastorate in Boylston Rev. Mr. Sanford removed to Worcester, where he engaged in the book and publishing business, which is now carried on by his sons. He died in Worcester, November 27, 1879, aged seventy-nine years, nine months and thirteen days.

After the close of Rev. Mr. Sanford's labors a period of supply intervened, and several clergymen were acting pastors, among them the late Rev. William Murdock, of West Boylston, and Rev. Daniel Wight, afterwards for many years librarian of the Morse Institute at Natick, Mass., until October 17, 1861, when Rev. Abel Hastings Ross, a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, was ordained. During his pastorate the country passed through the great Civil War, and Rev. Mr. Ross was away from his parish for some time in the service of the Christian Commission. He was a minister of growing ability, and a talented and eloquent preacher. He resigned to accept a call from the Congregational Church at Springfield, Ohio, and was dismissed from the Boylston Church and Society January 16, 1866. He has been quite prominent in the Congregational denomination, and has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has been for several years Southworth lecturer on Congregationalism in Andover Theological Seminary and special lecturer on Church Polity in Oberlin College. He is now located at Port Huron, Mich. Soon after the close of Rev. Dr. Ross' pastorate Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., became the acting pastor of the church, and remained here until April, 1873. During his service the interior of the church was re-



Andrew Bigelow

paired and improved by the addition of a fine organ. Rev. Dr. Bigelow was a native of the town, and the son of Andrew¹ and Lydia Bigelow. He fitted for college at the Amherst Academy, under the care of Rev. Dr. Cotton, and graduated at Amherst College in 1838 in a class of forty-two members, nineteen of whom became clergymen. Before entering the ministry he was for two and a half years principal of Rochester Academy, Mass. He read theology with his brother, Rev. Jonathan Bigelow, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Robbins; was licensed by the Old Colony Association, and ordained over the church at South Dartmouth in 1841. He afterwards was settled at West Needham, West Hampton and Medfield, where he remained eleven years. His pulpit and parish labors were characterized by soundness of theology, spirituality of discourse, and boldness in proclaiming what he thought to be the truth. He took a deep interest in all educational matters, and served during nearly all of his residence here as chairman of the School Committee, and labored earnestly to bring the schools to a high standard. He was twice married—first to Emily Louisa, daughter of Hon. William Blackler, of Marblehead, who died at Medfield July 4, 1857, and second to Nancy J., daughter of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston. After finishing his labors here he removed to Southborough, Mass., where he died September 23, 1882, at the age of seventy-two years, nine months. In his will he made provisions for the benefit of the Boylston Church. From April, 1873, to October 1, 1877, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. W. H. S. Packard and Rev. Francis F. Williams, and in 1873 the present parsonage was erected. October 1, 1877, Rev. Henry S. Kimball became the acting pastor, and remained until April, 1882. During this period the church debt was paid, largely by J. Avery White, Esq., of Framingham, Mass., and Thomas W. White, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., sons of the late Aaron White, of this town, John B. Gough, Esq., and family, and Rev. Dr. D. O. Mears and others of Piedmont Church, Worcester. During this time, also, a deep religious interest took place.

April 29, 1884, Rev. Israel Ainsworth was installed as pastor, and remained until Sept. 21, 1887, when he was dismissed at his own request. He is now the pastor of the Congregational Church in South Peabody, Mass. Rev. Mr. Ainsworth is a native of England and came to this country about 1870, at the age of eighteen years, and had been for two years previous to that time a preacher in England in fellowship with the Methodist denomination. In 1875 he entered the regular ministry among the Methodists in the New Hampshire Conference, and for the last two years previous to coming to Boylston was pastor of the church in New Boston, N. H. On his change of denominational connection he became a member of the

Congregational Church at Amherst, N. H. He is a man of fine talent, and of independent thought and action, and a pleasing and eloquent speaker. During his pastorate the church building was repaired and thoroughly painted and beautified, and a neat and commodious barn erected for the parsonage by the young people of the parish. Many additions were made to the church membership and a large and flourishing society of the Young People's Christian Endeavor was organized. Rev. Austin Dodge, a graduate of Amherst College, 1861, and of the Andover Theological Seminary, 1866, came in December, 1887, and is the present acting pastor.

The following persons have served as deacons of the church: John Keyes, Esq., and Cyprian Keyes, chosen 1743, and were formerly deacons of church in Shrewsbury; Jonathan Keyes, chosen 1743; Amariah Bigelow to 1779; Levi Moore, 1770-1815; Jonathan Bond, 1779-1793; Jonas Goodenow, 1794-1811; Cyrus Houghton, 1794-1797; Daniel Andrews, chosen 1794; Jonathan Bond, Jr., 1797-1821; Joshua Stiles, 1809-1828; Rob't Andrews, Jr., 1821-1829; Abijah Flagg, 1829-1837; Dr. John Andrews, 1829-1837; Wm. H. Moore, 1837-1846; Jotham Bush, Jr., 1837-1844; Simeon Partridge, 1844-1865; Henry H. Brigham, 1846-1888; Harvey A. Stowell, 1867-1877; Preston P. Lane, 1877-1881. Lyman S. Walker, chosen 1876, and A. V. R. Prouty, chosen 1888, are the present officiating deacons. Of all the persons holding the office, Deas. Levi Moore and Henry H. Brigham held it for the longest period, about fifty years each. At the time of his death, June 19, 1888, Dea. Brigham had been town clerk for thirty-eight years and parish clerk for fifty years, and had represented the town twice in the General Court. He was a man of great usefulness, and in all his long service to both town and church labored with untiring zeal for their best interests.

CHAPTER CXXI.

BOYLSTON—Continued

PROMINENT PERSONS, COLLEGE GRADUATES, ETC.

THE town of Boylston has sent forth many men of ability and influence who have honored the several professions and stations in which they have been called to act. Among the most prominent citizens of the Shrewsbury North Parish during the dark period of the Revolution, and one who afterwards became one of the prime movers for the incorporation of the town of Boylston and finally was influential in the separation of that town and the incorporation of the town of West Boylston, was Major Ezra Beaman. He was born October 16, 1736, in Lancaster, in that portion of the town which two years later became the town of Bolton. He came with his father, Capt. Jabez Beaman, in 1746 to that part of the Shrewsbury North

¹ Andrew Bigelow was a soldier of the Revolution, and the father of fifteen children, three of whom became ministers.

Precinct that is now included within the limits of West Boylston. Upon the death of his father in 1757 the homestead estate came into his possession, and upon it he resided until his death, June 4, 1811. Thus it may be said of him that he resided successively in the towns of Shrewsbury, Boylston and West Boylston without changing his place of residence. During the Revolution he was an ardent patriot and was continuously in the military service of the colonies. He repeatedly served the towns of Shrewsbury, Boylston and West Boylston in their most important town offices. A more extended sketch of his life will probably be given in the historical sketch of West Boylston. Among the most prominent of the citizens of Boylston soon after the incorporation of the town, and who were zealous opposers of Major Beaman in the separation of the parishes in 1795 and the ultimate division of the town in 1808, were James Longley and Aaron White, Esqs. James Longley, Esq., settled in Boylston soon after the close of the Revolution. He was a native of Shirley, in this State, and the son of a large family. At an early age he was apprenticed to a carpenter to remain until he should have reached the full age of twenty-one years. Under this master he received harsh and severe treatment, was coarsely and inefficiently clad and kept constantly at work without obtaining a single day's schooling. After obtaining his freedom he secured a teacher and began to study, and by patient effort gained such an education as enabled him afterwards to take an honorable and useful station in life. He served throughout the Revolutionary War in the service of the colonies, first in the marine, or privateering service, and afterwards with the land forces and was present at the battle of Saratoga, and also took an active part in the Shays' War. After coming to Boylston he was continually called upon to assume an active part in the affairs of the town; was captain of militia, magistrate and held almost every town office, and served as representative to the General Court for thirteen consecutive years. His family, like many other early Boylston families, were of honorable English extraction, and of high standing in Church and State. Several were clergymen of the Established Church, and one of whom became Bishop of Durham, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor. The ancestor of the American branch of the family embraced the Puritan doctrines, and came to New England, where he married a sister of Thomas Goffe, Deputy Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Aaron White, Esq., was born in Roxbury June 9, 1771. His early education was such as the common schools of Roxbury afforded one hundred years ago. Evincing a fondness for reading, he had access to the old Boston Public Library, by the means of which he stored his mind with a good knowledge of English history and literature. At the age of twenty-one years, in 1792, he opened a store in the easterly part of Holden. There he remained five years, until 1797, when he removed to Boylston and engaged in

the tavern and store business, and afterwards in the store business alone, keeping a general country store until within a few years of his death, in 1847. He served for many years as a magistrate and in nearly all the town offices, and for several years represented the town in the General Court.

In 1798 he married Mary, daughter of Rev. Dr. Joseph Avery, of Holden, and by whom he had a large family of children, all of whom lived to grow up and have been very successful in the business, professional and other stations to which they have been called.

Among the natives and others who have received a liberal or professional education the following have honored the ministry :

MINISTERS.—Rev. Jonathan Bigelow, son of Andrew and Sarah (Fassett) Bigelow, graduated from Brown University in 1817, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1820; married Eliza Tappan, a sister of William Tappan, the poet, and herself a ready writer. He was ordained and settled July 11, 1821, at Lubec, Me., where he remained until 1826. From 1827 to 1849 he was settled at Rochester, Mass., and at Euclid, Ohio, from 1850 until his death, which occurred January 26, 1854, at the age of sixty-one years. Rev. Ashael Bigelow, also a son of Andrew Bigelow, graduated from Harvard College in 1823, and subsequently from Andover Theological Seminary; he was ordained over the Congregational Church in Walpole, Mass., March 28, 1823, and, in 1850, was installed at Hancock, N. H., where he died August 16, 1817, after a pastorate of twenty-five years, and a ministry of forty-nine years. Rev. Andrew Bigelow, Jr., D.D., brother of above, was for several years the acting pastor of the Boylston Church. A sketch of his life appears in connection with the history of the church. Rev. Jonathan Longley, son of James Longley, Esq., entered Harvard College in 1812, but was forced on account of ill health to leave the University before completing his course. He studied theology with Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., and resided at Northbridge, where he died January 26, 1850.

Rev. John Flagg graduated at Harvard College 1816; ordained pastor of the Second Church in Roxbury February 2, 1825; died March 14, 1831, aged forty-one years.

Rev. William J. White, son of Aaron White, and a graduate of the Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained September 20, 1842, and is now residing in Worcester.

Rev. William D. Flagg graduated at Amherst College 1853; died 1859, at the age of thirty years.

Rev. William W. Whipple, A.M., graduated at Amherst College 1841, and is now settled at Yonkers, N. Y.

Rev. Frank D. Sanford, son of Rev. Wm. H. Sanford, is a widely-known Evangelist.

Rev. George S. Ball, of Upton, a well-known

Unitarian clergyman of Worcester County, and chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion and an ex-member of the Massachusetts Senate, is also a direct descendant of a Boylston family.

LAWYERS.—Hon. Asa Andrews, A.M., graduated at Harvard College 1783, studied law and settled at Ipswich, Mass., where he was appointed by President Washington collector of the port, which office he held for over thirty years; he died in 1856. Mathew Davenport, Esq., graduated at Harvard College 1802, studied law and settled on the homestead of the family in Boylston, where he died in 1860. He was the author of a "Historical Sketch" of Boylston, published in 1830. James Sawyer, Esq., graduated at Brown University 1814, studied law and settled in Texas, where he died in 1823.

Aaron White, Jr., Esq., graduated at Harvard College 1817, studied law and settled first in Rhode Island, where he took an active part in the "Dorr's Insurrection." He afterwards settled in Connecticut and in Dudley, in this county. He died in Connecticut in 1887.

Thomas W. White, Esq., brother of above-named, studied law, and is now engaged in business in Brooklyn, N. Y. Hon. William N. Davenport studied law at the University of Michigan and at Hudson, Mass., and is now engaged in practice at Marlborough, Mass., which place he represented in the General Court in 1885-86, and has just been elected to the Massachusetts Senate. Asa Wellington, Esq., who studied law and practiced in Boston, is now residing at Quincy, Mass.

Among the physicians of the town have been Drs. Abraham Howe, who died October 19, 1779, aged twenty-one years; Amariah Bigelow, Jr., Uriah Bigelow, Eliakim Morse, son of Rev. Ebenezer Morse, M.D., who afterwards settled in Watertown, and died at the age of nearly a century; Samuel Brigham, Seth Knowlton, Thaddeus Chinnery, William Davenport, who died at Boston in 1816, aged twenty-two years, and John Andrews. The latter was the physician of the town for forty years, and a man of much influence and prominence in the civil, parish and church relations of the town. William S. Bigelow, M.D., graduated at New York Homœopathic Medical College 1884, and is now located at Phillipsburg, Pa. Charles A. Stearns, A.B., M.D., graduated at Amherst College 1881, and Harvard Medical School 1884, and is now located at Pawtucket, R. I. Dr. Fred Bigelow, now located in Maine. Rev. Ebenezer Morse, A.M., M.D., the first minister of the town, united in himself the three-fold offices of minister, lawyer and physician. Among others who have gone from the town and held prominent positions elsewhere should be noticed James Longley, Jr., who settled in Boston, where he was well-known in the hotel business, and afterwards largely connected with several manufacturing inter-

ests. He was twice elected an alderman of the city of Boston. In 1863 he gave the sum of five hundred dollars to the town for the benefit of the Old Cemetery.

Hon. E. Hastings Moore, of Athens, Ohio, for several years a member of Congress from that State.

The late Major-General Aaron Sawyer Gibbs, once prominent in the military circles of Massachusetts and New York, and the late General Lysander Flagg, a prominent capitalist and business man of Rhode Island, and formerly quartermaster-general of that State.

Hon. Phineas Ball, of Worcester, is a native of the town. He served the city of Worcester in 1865 as mayor, and was for many years city engineer. He is a well-known civil engineer, and for many years a partner of Elbridge Boyden, which firm built Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Taunton Insane Hospital and the jails at Greenfield and Fitchburg. He planned and constructed the water-works at Worcester, Springfield and other places. He is now president of the Union Water-Meter Company. Hon. Charles B. Pratt, mayor of Worcester in 1877-78-79, is emphatically a Boylston man, coming to the town when very young. His early years were spent here. Mr. Pratt has been city marshal, alderman and, in fact, has held nearly all the city offices, and in 1859 represented the city of Worcester in the House of Representatives, and has since been a member of the State Senate. He is now president of the First National Fire Insurance Company.

Hon. Charles G. Reed, ex-mayor of Worcester, is also a descendant, on his mother's side, of another Boylston family. Boylston has sent many men of influence and note into the city government of Worcester. Hardly a year has elapsed since Worcester became a city, but what the town has been represented to a greater or lesser extent. It has also many representatives among the successful business men of the city.

For more than forty years this town was the chosen home of John B. Gough, the distinguished temperance orator, lecturer and philanthropist. Coming here in 1843, Mr. Gough married Miss Mary G. Whitcomb, and purchased a large tract of land, situated midway between Boylston and Worcester, where he erected large and fine buildings, constructed the finest avenues through his grounds, planted thousands of fruit and ornamental trees and developed his beautiful homestead of "Hillside," the mansion of which he filled to repletion with the bric-a-brac of all climes, and with a magnificent library of the choicest works, and one of the finest and most valuable private collections in America. To this beautiful home Mr. Gough came for recuperation and rest after his extended and successful lecture tours through this country and abroad, and here he delighted to gather about him the most distinguished and cultured of both continents.

The story of Mr. Gough's remarkable life is so well known to all, that an extended notice of it hardly seems necessary here. A brief sketch of it is, however, appended. He was born at Sandgate, England, a romantic little watering-place, about ten miles from Dover. His father was a veteran of the Peninsular War, and his mother was a schoolmistress of the village. When about six years of age he was sent to a seminary at Folkstone, two or three miles from Sandgate. About this time, attracting the attention of the visitors at the little watering-place, he was often sent for to read to the ladies and gentlemen gathered at a small reading-room in the place.

In 1829, when twelve years of age, he came to America with a family from Sandgate. He reached New York, after a voyage of fifty-four days, and soon after removed, with the family, to a farm in Oneida County, in that State. After remaining here two years, he went to New York City, where he entered the Methodist Book Concern as an errand boy and apprentice to the book-binding trade. After this followed the dark and discouraging period of his life, during which he drifted about to different places,—first to Bristol, R. I., then to Providence, R. I., and Newburyport, Mass., and finally to Worcester, Mass. This was during the Washingtonian Temperance movement, and, after coming to Worcester, he was induced to take the pledge, and, after a long and desperate struggle, overcame his appetite for strong drink, and entered the work as a speaker. From 1843 until the time of his death not a year passed without his entering the lecture field.

In 1853 he went to England at the invitation of the London Temperance League, and was absent two years, speaking throughout all parts of Great Britain. In Edinburgh alone seventeen thousand people flocked to hear him, and the London Temperance Society gave him a silver dinner service.

In 1877 he again visited Great Britain, and spent three years in England and Ireland, delivering in England alone three hundred and ninety addresses to five hundred thousand people, and secured twelve thousand signatures to the pledge. After his return to America he began to speak on other topics besides temperance. His published works have had a large sale,—one million copies of his lectures have been sold, and over one hundred thousand copies of his autobiography.

On the 1st of January, 1886, he had delivered eight thousand five hundred and sixty-seven lectures and traveled five hundred thousand miles. He was stricken with apoplexy while speaking at Frankford, Pa., and died there February 17, 1886, at the age of sixty-eight years, six months and twenty-six days.

PRECINCT CLERKS—*Shrewsbury North Precinct*, 1742 to 1786.—1742, John Bush; 1843-1748, Deacon Cyprian Keyes; 1749-1755, Daniel Hastings; 1756-1758, Deacon Amariah Bigelow; 1759, Deacon John

Keyes; 1760, 1761, Deacon Cyprian Keyes; 1762-1764, David Taylor; 1765, 1766, Deacon Amariah Bigelow; 1767-1772, Captain Joseph Bigelow, Jr.; 1773, 1774, Thomas Andrews; 1775, 1776, David Taylor; 1777, Deacon Amariah Bigelow; 1778 to December, David Taylor; December, 1778, 1779, 1780, David Goodale; 1781-1785, Dr. Amariah Bigelow.

TOWN CLERKS—*Town of Boylston*, 1786 to 1888.—1786, Lieutenant Aaron Sawyer; 1787-1799, Colonel Jotham Bush; 1800-1818, Aaron White, Esq.; 1819, Pitt Moore; 1820-1824, Aaron White, Esq.; 1825, Captain Eli Bond; 1826-1837, Nathaniel Davenport, Esq.; 1838-1849, John T. Cotton, Esq.; 1850 to June 19, 1888, Deacon Henry H. Brigham; June 25, 1888, Penniman M. Brigham.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT—*Shrewsbury North Precinct*, 1742 to 1786.—1746, John Keyes, Esq.; 1747, 1749, 1756, 1758, Isaac Temple; 1783, Lieutenant Jonas Temple.

Town of Boylston, 1786 to 1888.—1787, 1788, 1792 to 1796 inclusive, Lieutenant Jonas Temple; 1789-1791, Ezra Beaman, Esq.; 1798 to 1810, inclusive, James Longley, Esq.; 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, Deacon Jonathan Bond; 1815, 1816, 1817, Colonel Jotham Bush; 1818, 1819, 1821, 1822, Aaron White, Esq.; 1827, 1829 to 1835 inclusive, Rev. Ward Cotton; 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, Captain Eli B. Lamson; 1843, 1844, 1845, John T. Cotton, Esq.; 1848-1880, Henry H. Brigham, Esq.; 1849, Nathaniel Davenport, Esq.; 1851, Captain John Andrews; 1852, Robert Andrews, Jr.; 1854, Oliver S. Kendall; 1857, Rev. William H. Sanford; 1860, Dr. John Andrews; 1863, Horace Kendall; 1869, Henry White; 1874, Henry V. Woods; 1884, Levi L. Flagg.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.—1788, Lieutenant Jonas Temple; 1820, Deacon Jonathan Bond; 1853, Rev. Daniel S. Whitney.

CHAPTER CXXII.

UPTON.

BY WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

THE territory constituting the town of Upton was occupied before the migration of the white men from the sea-coast to the interior by the Nipmuck tribe of Indians. Before the incorporation of the town, in 1735, it belonged to the towns of Sutton, Uxbridge, Mendon and Hopkinton. Among the first settlers on this territory were John Hazeltine, David Batcheler, Jonathan Wood, Israel Taft, John Sadler, William Johnson, John Bromly, William Green, Benjamin Perham, Samuel Nelson, Stephen Denny, Samuel Watkins, Marshal Baker, Samuel Work, Samuel Reeks, John Warfield, Willson Rawson, Robert Tyler, Matthias Taft, Peter Holbrook, Stephen Tenney and Thomas Palmer. Of these, Matthew Taft

was a settler as early as 1728, having bought his land of Harvard College. This territory included thirteen thousand and ninety-four acres. A portion of it, including about three thousand acres, formed a part of the tract of land belonging to the Hopkins Fund, which, during nearly a hundred years, was a source of trouble and vexation to the inhabitants. Edward Hopkins came from England in 1637, and settling in Connecticut, became its Governor. He returned to England and died in 1657, giving the sum of five hundred pounds out of his estate in New England to trustees, after the death of his wife, to be invested in houses and lands in New England, the income from which should be devoted to the support of students in the grammar and divinity schools at Cambridge, and to the purchase of books to be given to meritorious students at Harvard College. Anne Hopkins, his wife, died in 1698, and after a suit in Chancery the trustees obtained, in 1715, in satisfaction of the legacy, a verdict and payment of five hundred pounds, with interest, amounting to three hundred more. This money was invested in the purchase of Maguncog from the Natick Indians, which, with other lands, finally became the town of Hopkinton, one of the contributors to the township of Upton.

In 1716 the court gave to the Hopkins Trustees the province lands in Hopkinton, swelling their possession to twenty-five thousand acres. About one-half of these acres were leased for ninety-nine years, dating from March 25, 1723, and the remainder were reserved as common lands. Troubles ensued concerning the payment of rent and taxes; the courts and the Legislature were resorted to for relief by both trustees and tenants, and not until 1832 was peace restored. In that year the Legislature agreed to pay eight thousand dollars and the tenants two thousand dollars, and for this consideration the trustees abandoned their claim on the lands.

The territory of Upton is not specially attractive in soil or scenery. Its surface abounds in rocky hills, with here and there a plain of better land, like those on which the pleasant villages of Centre and West Upton are situated, while West River, the chief stream of the locality, finds its way through the richer meadows of the valley towards its outlet in the Blackstone River, at Uxbridge.

On the 31st of January, 1735, John Hazeltine and others, living on this territory, presented a petition to the Provincial Court to be incorporated as a township, and on the 14th of June the following act was passed:

An Act for dividing the towns of Mendon, Sutton, Uxbridge and Hopkinton, and erecting a new town in the County of Worcester by the name of Upton.

Whereas, the outlands of the several towns of Mendon, Sutton, Uxbridge and Hopkinton are completely filled with inhabitants who labor under difficulties by reason of their remoteness from the places of public worship in the said towns, and have therefore addressed this Court that they may be set off a distinct and separate township and vested

with all the powers and privileges that other towns in this Province are vested with;

Be it enacted by His Excellency, the Governor, Council and Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the said Court,

SECT. 1. That all the outlands of the aforesaid towns of Mendon, Sutton, Uxbridge and Hopkinton comprised within the following bounds, containing in the whole twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-three acres, together with one hundred and fifty-one acres taken off Mr. John Blackwell's farm, bounded as follows, viz. A line running a pine tree, being the southeast corner of Grafton, and from thence extending north, bounding west on Grafton till it comes to the northeast corner thereof; and from thence bounding by Westboro' line till it meets with Hopkinton line; from thence extending southerly two hundred and twelve perch in the bounds between Sutton and Hopkinton; from thence south nine degrees east four hundred and ninety perch, to a stake and heap of stones; from thence south thirty-one degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and forty perch; from thence south sixty-one degrees thirty minutes east two hundred perch to a heap of stones at Haven Meadow; from thence easterly one hundred and thirty-four perch to the north end of a pond called North pond and there bounded easterly on said pond till it comes to the place where the Mill River runs out of said pond; and thence bounding by said River till it comes to a wading place called Peck's Wading Place, above the lower North Meadow, from thence south thirty degrees thirty minutes west two hundred and seventy-four perch; from thence south forty degrees west ninety perch to Elder's lane alias Marlborough road, from thence south fifty-five degrees west four hundred perch to Uxbridge, where Uxbridge and Mendon meet; thence bounding by Misco Hill Brook till it meets with West River so called; then runs north twenty-five degrees west ten hundred and twenty-two perch on Uxbridge line to a heap of stones at Hazeltine's goat pasture; from thence northerly to a pine tree; thence easterly to a stake in a meadow; and thence north twenty-five degrees and thirty minutes west one hundred and seventy perch to Grafton south line; and thence bounding northerly on Grafton one hundred and ninety-six perch to the bounds first mentioned; be and hereby are set off a distinct and separate township by the name of Upton.

SECT. 2. And that the inhabitants thereof be and hereby are vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities that the other towns in this Province are or ought, by law, to be vested with.

Provided,

SECT. 3. That the whole of Mr. Nathan Tyler's farm be and hereby is excluded out of the abovesaid township and he and it forever remains to the town of Mendon as heretofore.

Provided also,

SECT. 4. That the inhabitants of the said town of Upton do within three years build a suitable and convenient house for the public worship of God and settle a learned orthodox minister and provide for his comfortable and honorable support.

By an order of court passed June 17th John Hazeltine, as one of the principal inhabitants of the new town, was authorized to notify and warn the inhabitants to meet on the 28th of July and choose town officers. On that day the town met at the house of John Sadler and John Hazeltine was chosen moderator, Jonathan Wood was chosen clerk and Samuel Work treasurer. The condition of the town records is such that it is impossible to learn who composed the first Board of Selectmen. Mr. Work, the treasurer, died not long after his election, and on the 10th of November Jonathan Wood was chosen in his place.

The following is a list of persons who have served as selectmen in the years set against their names:

1736. John Hazeltine.	John Hazeltine.
Israel Taft.	Samuel Watkins.
Jonathan Wood.	1738. — Smith,
William Green.	— 1st
John Sadler	Jonathan Wood.
1737. Jonathan Nelson	1739. Matthew Taft.

- Stephen Tenney.
William Green.
1749. John Hazeltine.
Jonathan Wood
Robert Tyler.
1741. John Hazeltine.
Jonathan Wood
Stephen Tenney.
1742. Stephen Tenney.
Jonathan Wood
Samuel Nelson.
1743. Jonathan Wood
Matthias Taft.
Wilson Rawson
Stephen Tenney
1744. Wilson Rawson.
Jonas Warren.
Robert Bradish.
Benjamin Stewart
Ebenzer Fisk.
1745. John Sadler.
Jonathan Wood.
Stephen Tenney.
Benjamin Palmer
Jonas Warren.
1746. Jonathan Wood
John Hazeltine
Wilson Rawson.
1747. Wilson Rawson
Jonathan Wood.
Jonathan Nelson.
1748. John Sadler.
John Hazeltine.
Jonathan Wood
1749. Jonathan Wood
John Hazeltine.
Jonas Warren.
1750. John Hazeltine
Jonas Warren.
Jonathan Nelson.
1751. Beriah Rice.
David Wood.
Ebenzer Fisk.
1752. John Sadler.
Beriah Rice.
Francis Nelson.
1753. Marshal Baker.
Benjamin Perham
Jonas Warren, Jr.
1754. Marshal Baker.
Matthew Lackey.
Ephraim Whitney
1755. Jonathan Wood.
Stephen Sadler.
Wilson Rawson.
1756. Matthias Taft.
Abiel Sadler.
Ephraim Whitney
1757. Wilson Rawson.
Stephen Sadler.
Ephraim Whitney.
1758. Samuel Wright
Jonathan Nelson.
Benjamin Perham
1759. Abiel Sadler.
Stephen Sadler.
Ezra Wood.
1760. Abiel Sadler.
Elizabeth Whitney
Daniel Batchelor
1761. Same.
1762. Abiel Sadler.
Stephen Sadler.
Nathan Tyler.
1763. Jonathan Wood.
Wilson Rawson.
Abiel Sadler.
1764. Abiel Sadler.
Ezra Wood.
Nathan Tyler.
1765. Abiel Sadler.
Sarah Warren.
Elisha Taft.
1766. Abiel Sadler.
Nathan Tyler.
Ezra Wood.
1767. Nathan Tyler.
Stephen Sadler.
Ezra Wood.
1768. Nathan Tyler.
Wilson Rawson.
Elisha Taft.
1769. Josiah Deane.
Ephraim Whitney.
Robert Taft.
1770. Abiel Sadler.
Elisha Taft.
Ezra Wood.
1771. Joseph Sadler.
Robert Taft.
Josiah Childs.
1772. Josiah Deane.
Ezra Wood.
Benjamin Farrar.
1773. Elijah Warren.
Abiel Sadler.
Elisha Taft.
1774. Ezra Wood.
Ephraim Whitney.
Benjamin Fisk.
1775. Josiah Deane.
Stephen Sadler.
Nathaniel Flagg.
1776. Marshal Baker.
David Nelson.
John Taft.
1777. Josiah Deane.
Stephen Sadler.
Ephraim Whitney.
1778. Ephraim Whitney.
Thomas Nelson.
James Tenney.
1779. Josiah Deane.
David Kelly.
Wm. Fisk.
1780. Ephraim Whitney.
Joseph Sadler.
Ebenzer Walker.
1781. Abiel Sadler.
Thomas Forbush.
Abner Palmer.
1782. Thomas Forbush.
Ezra Wood.
Jonathan Batchelor.
1783. Thomas Forbush.
Asa Hazeltine.
Stephen Sadler.
1784. Jonathan Batchelor.
Elisha Bradish.
Elijah Warren.
1785. Jonathan Batchelor.
Benjamin Farrar.
Jonas Hayward.
1786. Jonathan Batchelor.
Ezra Wood.
John Taft.
Ephraim Whitney.
1787. Ezra Wood.
Robert Fisk.
Simeon Holbrook.
Thomas M. Baker.
1788. Ezra Wood.
Robert Fisk.
Simeon Holbrook.
Thomas M. Baker.
Nathan Warren.
1789. Wilson Rawson.
Benjamin Fisk, Jr.
Amos Bradish.
Enoch Batchelor.
Jonathan Batchelor.
1790. Ezra Wood.
Elisha Bradish.
David Chapin.
Jonas Warren.
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
1791. Ezra Wood.
Elisha Bradish.
David Chapin.
Jonas Warren.
J. Rawson.
1792. Ezra Wood.
Elisha Bradish.
David Chapin.
Silas Warren.
Nahum Wood.
1793. Same.
1794. Elisha Bradish.
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Wilson Rawson.
Paul Nelson.
Amos Whitney.
1795. Elisha Bradish.
Abiel Sadler.
John Taft.
David Chapin.
Ebenzer Stearns.
1796. Ezra Wood.
Paul Nelson.
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Amos Bradish.
Wilson Rawson.
1797. Ezra Wood.
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Wilson Rawson.
Enoch Batchelor.
Constant Handy.
1798. Ezra Wood.
Wilson Rawson.
Enoch Batchelor.
John Childs.
Daniel Fisk.
1799. Ezra Wood.
Elisha Bradish.
Elisha Taft.
Ephraim Whitney.
Hezekiah Rockwood.
1800. Ezra Wood.
Elisha Bradish.
Wilson Rawson.
Ephraim Whitney.
Hezekiah Rockwood.
1801. Ezra Wood.
Amos Bradish.
Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Ezekiel Stoddard.
Peter Forbush.
1802. Ezra Wood.
Amos Bradish.
Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Asa Childs.
Wilson Rawson.
1803. Ezra Wood.
Amos Bradish.
Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Asa Childs.
Nathaniel Flagg.
1804. Ezra Wood.
Amos Bradish.
Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Constant Hardy.
Hezekiah Rockwood.
1805. Amos Bradish.
Wilson Rawson.
Constant Hardy.
Hezekiah Rockwood.
Stephen Taft.
1806. Wilson Rawson.
Elisha Bradish.
Amos Whitney.
Daniel Fisk.
John Sadler.
1807. Wilson Rawson.
Elisha Bradish.
Amos Whitney.
Daniel Fisk.
Daniel Fisk, Jr.
1808. Daniel Fisk.
Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Wilson Rawson.
Elisha Bradish.
Amos Whitney.
1809. Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Ezra Wood, Jr.
Elisha Bradish.
Enoch Batchelor.
Silas Warren.
Jonathan Ward.
1810. Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Ezra Wood, Jr.
Enoch Batchelor.
Silas Warren.
Jonathan Ward.
Stephen Taft.
1811. Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Ezra Wood, Jr.
Silas Warren.
Jonathan Ward.
Stephen Taft.
1812. Same.
1813. Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Ezra Wood, Jr.
Elisha Fisk.
Jonathan Ward.
Stephen Taft.
1814. Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Ezra Wood, Jr.
Jonathan Ward.
Stephen Taft.
Elisha Fisk.
1815. Jonathan Ward.
Ezra Wood, Jr.
Ward Palmer.
John Sadler.
Ephraim Taft.
1816. Daniel Fisk, Jr.
Amos Whitney.
Elisha Bradish.
John Sadler.
Hezekiah Rockwood.
1817. Ezra Wood.
Amos Whitney.
Elisha Fisk.
Daniel Holbrook.
Jonathan Ward.
1818. Ezra Wood.
Amos Whitney.
Silas Warren.
Daniel Holbrook.
Josiah Rockwood.
1819. Jonathan Ward.
Amos Whitney.
Josiah Rockwood.
Samuel Forbush.
Elisha Chapin.
1820. Ezra Wood.
Elisha Chapin.
Ward Baker.
Elisha Fisk.

James Vial.	W. B. Hall.	Elisha Fisk.	Emery W. King.
1821. Ezra Wood.	Josiah A. Rockwood.	Stephen L. Bosworth.	C. N. Harrington.
Elisha Chapin.	Wm. Knowlton.	Royal Luckey.	1850. Whitman Holbrook.
James Vial.	1840. Elisha Fisk.	John C. Welch.	Emery W. King.
Eli Warren.	Stephen Taft.	1857. Velorous Taft.	Dennis T. Fisk.
Wm. Fisk.	Amos Stearns.	Arba T. Wood.	1871. Arba T. Wood.
1822. Same.	John Hunt.	Henry T. Barnes.	Eli W. Batcheler.
1823. Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Henry Barns.	Emory W. King.	Thomas J. Hall.
Ezra Nelson.	1841. Jotham Bradish.	Elisha Wood (2d).	1872. Thomas J. Hall.
Elisha Fisk.	Joel Taft.	1888. Arba T. Wood.	Horace Forbush.
Elijah Warren.	Moses Whitney.	Thomas J. Hall.	B. A. Jourdan.
Moses Whitney.	Perley P. Taft.	Melvin Webster.	1870. Thomas J. Hall.
1824. Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Fisher Taft.	Elisha B. Fisk.	Horace Forbush.
Ezra Nelson.	1842. Nahum W. Holbrook.	Wesley L. Fisk.	B. A. Jourdan.
Elisha Fisk.	Loring Johnson.	1850. Arba T. Wood.	1874. Thomas J. Hall.
Elnah Warren.	Jonathan Nelson (2d).	Thomas J. Hall.	Horace Forbush.
Reuben Wood, Jr.	1844. Wm. Legg.	Elisha B. Fisk.	B. A. Jourdan.
1825. Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Elijah Nelson.	Wesley L. Fisk.	1875. Thomas J. Hall.
Elisha Fisk.	Henry Barns.	Emerson Haven.	B. A. Jourdan.
James Vial.	J. T. McFarland.	1860. Stephen L. Bosworth.	James J. Nelson.
Reuben Wood, Jr.	Chapin Wood.	Edward S. Leland.	1876. Same.
Eliab Leland.	1845. Wm. Legg.	Emerson Haven.	1877. Velorous Taft.
1826. Elisha Fisk.	Elijah Nelson.	Levi W. Taft.	Charles A. Davis.
Elijah Warren.	David C. Wood.	Rufus H. Harback.	Dennis T. Fisk.
Elisha Chapin.	Levi Fisk.	1861. Stephen L. Bosworth.	1878. Thomas J. Hall.
Joseph Wood.	Hartford Stoddard.	Edward S. Leland.	B. A. Jourdan.
Stephen Taft.	1846. Elijah Stoddard.	Elisha Fisk.	James J. Nelson.
1827. Elisha Fisk.	Thomas J. Hall.	Benjamin F. Holbrook.	1879. Same.
Stephen Taft.	David Batcheler.	Calvin H. Ruggles.	Thomas J. Hall.
Wm. Fisk.	John H. Lessor.	1862. Arba T. Wood.	1880. B. A. Jourdan.
Elijah Whitney.	Elisha Fisk, Jr.	Perley P. Taft.	Velorous Taft.
Jonathan Nelson.	1847. Elijah Stoddard.	Adams Fisk.	1881. Velorous Taft.
1828. Elisha Fisk.	Wm. Hall.	1863. Arba T. Wood.	George D. Whiting.
Stephen Taft.	Thomas J. Hall.	Calvin H. Ruggles.	H. C. Holbrook.
Eliab Leland.	Jonathan E. Ward.	Adams Fisk.	1882. Thomas J. Hall.
Elijah Whitney.	David W. Batcheler.	1864. Velorous Taft.	B. A. Jourdan.
Jonathan Nelson.	1848. Elijah Stoddard.	Arba T. Wood.	J. Plummer Taft.
1829. Elisha Fisk.	Wm. Hall.	Henry W. Whitney.	1885. Thomas J. Hall.
Stephen Taft.	Thomas J. Hall.	1865. Same.	B. A. Jourdan.
Elijah Nelson.	John Hunt.	1866. Velorous Taft.	Velorous Taft.
Clark Fisk.	David W. Batcheler.	Arba T. Wood.	1884. Same.
Joseph B. Chapin.	1849. Wm. Hall.	E. S. Leland.	1885. Same.
1830. Elisha Fisk.	John Hunt.	1867. C. H. Leland.	Dennis T. Fisk.
Stephen Taft.	David W. Batcheler.	Fisher Taft.	George D. Whiting.
Elijah Nelson.	Velorous Taft.	Whitman Holbrook.	Velorous Taft.
Clark Fisk.	Nahum W. Hall.	1868. Arba T. Wood.	1887. Thomas J. Hall.
Joseph B. Chapin.	1850. David C. Wood.	Fisher Taft.	Dennis T. Fisk.
1831. Ezra Nelson.	J. T. McFarland.	Winthrop B. Fay.	Wm. H. Willington.
Stephen Taft.	Thomas J. Hall.	1869. Arba T. Wood.	1888. Same.
Elijah Nelson.	David G. Chapin.		
Clark Fisk.	Velorous Taft.		
Joseph B. Chapin.	1851. Velorous Taft.		
1832. Wm. Legg.	Thomas J. Hall.		
Ezra Wood.	J. T. McFarland.		
Joseph B. Chapin.	Elisha Fisk.		
Daniel Nelson.	Stephen L. Bosworth.		
David Batcheler.	1852. Velorous Taft.		
1833. Same.	Nahum E. Hall.		
1834. Wm. Legg.	Elisha Fisk.		
Elijah Warren.	Jonathan E. Ward.		
Stephen Taft.	J. T. McFarland.		
Jonathan Nelson, Jr.	1853. Velorous Taft.		
Joel Taft.	J. C. Ward.		
1835. Same.	G. N. Morse.		
1836. Same.	Whitman Holbrook.		
1837. Joseph B. Chapin.	Elisha Fisk.		
David Batcheler.	1854. Velorous Taft.		
Abel Walker.	J. C. Ward.		
Elijah Nelson (2d).	G. A. Morse.		
Orra Wood.	Lewis Fisk.		
1838. Joseph B. Chapin.	Arba T. Wood.		
Elijah Nelson (2d).	1855. Elisha Fisk.		
Orra Wood.	John C. Welch.		
J. B. Bradish.	Perley P. Taft.		
David C. Wood.	John Hunt.		
1839. Orra Wood.	Arba T. Wood.		
Elijah Warren.	1856. Arba T. Wood.		

At this point in our narrative a completion of the list of persons who have held the more prominent offices of the town would be proper. The following is a list of the moderators of annual meetings, of treasurers and town clerks for the years set against their names:

Moderators.	Treasurers.	Town Clerks.
1735. John Hazeltine.	Samuel Wood and Jonathan Wood.	Jonathan Wood.
1736. John Hazeltine.	John Sadler.	Jonathan Wood.
1737. John Hazeltine.	Jonathan Wood.	Jonathan Wood.
1738. Jonathan Nelson.	Jonathan Wood.	Jonathan Wood.
1739. William Green.	Jonathan Wood.	Jonathan Wood.
1740. John Hazeltine.	Jonathan Wood.	Jonathan Wood.
1741. Matthew Taft.	Israel Taft.	Jonathan Wood.
1742. William Green.	Jonathan Nelson.	Jonathan Wood.
1743. William Green.	Jonathan Nelson.	Jonathan Wood.
1744. John Sadler.	John Sadler.	Jonathan Wood.
1745. John Sadler.	John Sadler.	Jonathan Wood.
1746. John Hazeltine.	John Sadler.	Jonathan Wood.
1747. John Hazeltine.	John Sadler.	Jonathan Wood.
1748. John Hazeltine.	Matthew Taft.	Jonathan Wood.
1749. John Hazeltine.	Matthew Taft.	Jonathan Wood.
1750. John Hazeltine.	John Sadler.	Jonathan Wood.
1751. John Hazeltine.	Jonathan Wood.	Jonathan Wood.

<i>Moderators.</i>	<i>Treasurers.</i>	<i>Town Clerks.</i>	<i>Moderators.</i>	<i>Treasurers.</i>	<i>Town Clerks.</i>
1752. John Sadler.	Jonathan Wood.	Jonathan Wood.	1828. Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Ezra Nelson.	Elisha Fisk.
1753. Marshal Baker.	Jonathan Wood.	Jonathan Wood.	1829. Ezra Wood.	Ezra Nelson.	Elisha Fisk.
1754. Marshal Baker.	Jonas Warren, Jr.	Jonathan Wood.	1830. Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Harvey Bradish.	Elisha Fisk.
1755. Wilson Rawson.	Stephen Sadler.	Jonathan Wood.	1831. Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Harvey Bradish.	Ezra Nelson.
1756. Marshal Baker.	Stephen Sadler.	Jonathan Wood.	1832. Ezra Wood.	Harvey Bradish.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.
1757. Wilson Rawson.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1833. William Legg.	Harvey Bradish.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.
1758. Marshal Baker.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1834. William Legg.	Harvey Bradish.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.
1759. Marshal Baker.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1835. Elijah Nelson.	Harvey Bradish.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.
1760. Wilson Rawson.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1836. Elijah Nelson.	Harvey Bradish.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.
1761. Wilson Rawson.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1837. Abel Walker.	Harvey Bradish.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.
1762. Eben Wadsworth.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1838. Nahum W. Holbrook.	Joseph Perry.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.
1763. Marshal Baker.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1839. Lyman Stoddard.	Joseph Perry.	Harvey Bradish.
1764. Ezra Wood.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1840. Timothy B. Allen.	Joseph Perry.	Elisha Fisk.
1765. Marshal Baker.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1841. William Legg.	Joseph Perry.	Harvey Bradish.
1766. Marshal Baker.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1842. Nahum W. Holbrook.	James A. Nelson.	Harvey Bradish.
1767. John Hazeltine.	Wilson Rawson.	Josiah Dean.	1843. Joseph S. Farnum.	James A. Nelson.	Harvey Bradish.
1768. Nathan Tyler.	William Fisk.	Josiah Dean.	1844. Hiram Fowler.	James A. Nelson.	Harvey Bradish.
1769. Wilson Rawson.	William Fisk.	Josiah Dean.	1845. Hiram Fowler.	Elisha B. Fisk.	Harvey Bradish.
1770. Abiel Sadler.	Josiah Dean.	Josiah Dean.	1846. Velorous Taft.	Elisha B. Fisk.	Harvey Bradish.
1771. Ezra Wood.	Josiah Dean.	Josiah Dean.	1847. Velorous Taft.	Elisha B. Fisk.	Harvey Bradish.
1772. Ezra Wood.	Josiah Pease.	Josiah Dean.	1848. Velorous Taft.	James A. Nelson.	Harvey Bradish.
1773. Wilson Rawson.	Aaron Warren.	Elijah Warren.	1849. Velorous Taft.	James A. Nelson.	Harvey Bradish.
1774. Ezra Wood.	Stephen Sadler.	Josiah Dean.	1850. Velorous Taft.	James A. Nelson.	Harvey Bradish.
1775. Ezra Wood.	William Fisk.	Josiah Dean.	1851. Velorous Taft.	James A. Nelson.	Harvey Bradish.
1776. Ezra Wood.	Abiel Sadler.	Josiah Dean.	1852. Velorous Taft.	James A. Nelson.	Harvey Bradish.
1777. Ezra Wood.	Abiel Sadler.	Ephraim Whitney.	1853. Velorous Taft.	Charles H. Leland.	Harvey Bradish.
1778. Ezra Wood.	Josiah Deane.	Ephraim Whitney.	1854. Velorous Taft.	Charles H. Leland.	Harvey Bradish.
1779. Ezra Wood.	Robert Taft.	Josiah Deane.	1855. Velorous Taft.	Horace Forbush.	Perry G. Wood.
1780. Benjamin Farrar.	Stephen Sadler.	Ephraim Whitney.	1856. Velorous Taft.	Horace Forbush.	Perry G. Wood.
1781. Benjamin Farrar.	Stephen Sadler.	Abiel Sadler.	1857. Velorous Taft.	Horace Forbush.	Perry G. Wood.
1782. Ezra Wood.	John Taft.	Thomas Forbush.	1858. Velorous Taft.	Winthrop B. Fay.	Perry G. Wood.
1783. Ezra Wood.	John Taft.	Thomas Forbush.	1859. Velorous Taft.	Winthrop B. Fay.	Perry G. Wood.
1784. Ezra Wood.	John Taft.	Jonathan Batcheler.	1860. Velorous Taft.	Winthrop B. Fay.	Perry G. Wood.
1785. Benjamin Farrar.	John Taft.	Jonathan Batcheler.	1861. Stephen L. Bosworth.	Winthrop B. Fay.	Perry G. Wood.
1786. Jonathan Batcheler.	John Taft.	Jonathan Batcheler.	1862. Stephen L. Bosworth.	Winthrop B. Fay.	Perry G. Wood.
1787. Ezra Wood.	Thomas Nelson, Jr.	Ezra Wood.	1863. Stephen L. Bosworth.	Winthrop B. Fay.	Perry G. Wood.
1788. Benjamin Farrar.	Thomas Nelson, Jr.	Ezra Wood.	1864. Velorous Taft.	Winthrop B. Fay.	Perry G. Wood.
1789. Ezra Wood.	Thomas Nelson, Jr.	Jonathan Balch.	1865. Velorous Taft.	Winthrop B. Fay.	Perry G. Wood.
1790. Ezra Wood.	Thomas Nelson, Jr.	Ezra Wood.	1866. Velorous Taft.	Edwin Nelson.	Edwin Nelson.
1791. Ezra Wood.	Elisha Bradish.	Ezra Wood.	1867. Arta T. Wood.	Edwin Nelson.	Edwin Nelson.
1792. Ezra Wood.	Henry Fisk.	Ezra Wood.	1868. Velorous Taft.	Elisha B. Fisk.	Winthrop B. Fay.
1793. Thomas M. Baker.	Daniel Fisk.	Ezra Wood.	1869. Velorous Taft.	Elisha B. Fisk.	Winthrop B. Fay.
1794. Thomas M. Baker.	Daniel Fisk.	Elisha Bradish.	1870. Charles C. Mower.	Whitman Holbrook.	C. H. Leland.
1795. Thomas M. Baker.	Daniel Fisk.	Elisha Bradish.	1871. Levi W. Taft.	Horace Forbush.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1796. Jonathan Batcheler.	Jonathan Ward.	Ezra Wood.	1872. Arta T. Wood.	Horace Forbush.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1797. Ezra Wood.	Jonathan Ward.	Ezra Wood.	1873. Albert Davis.	Horace Forbush.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1798. Ezra Wood.	Daniel Fisk.	Ezra Wood.	1874. Velorous Taft.	Horace Forbush.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1799. Ezra Wood.	Daniel Fisk.	Ezra Wood.	1875. Velorous Taft.	Horace Forbush.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1800. Elisha Bradish.	Amos Whitney.	Ezra Wood.	1876. Velorous Taft.	Horace Forbush.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1801. Stephen Bradish.	Amos Whitney.	Ezra Wood.	1877. Velorous Taft.	E. S. Leland.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1802. Wilson Rawson.	Amos Whitney.	Ezra Wood.	1878. Whitman Holbrook.	E. S. Leland.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1803. Wilson Rawson.	Amos Whitney.	Ezra Wood.	1879. Velorous Taft.	E. S. Leland.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1804. Elisha Bradish.	Elisha Fisk.	Ezra Wood.	1880. Velorous Taft.	E. S. Leland.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1805. David Chapin.	Elisha Fisk.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	1881. Velorous Taft.	E. S. Leland.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1806. David Chapin.	Maynard Wood.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	1882. Velorous Taft.	J. J. Nelson.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1807. David Chapin.	Maynard Wood.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	1883. Velorous Taft.	J. J. Nelson.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1808. David Chapin.	Calvin Ruggles.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	1884. Velorous Taft.	J. J. Nelson.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1809. Wilson Rawson.	Calvin Ruggles.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	1885. Velorous Taft.	J. J. Nelson.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1810. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Job Carpenter.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	1886. Velorous Taft.	S. B. Fisk.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1811. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Elijah Warren.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	1887. Thomas J. Hall.	S. B. Fisk.	Jerome Wilmarth.
1812. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Ezra Nelson.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	1888. Velorous Taft.	S. B. Fisk.	Francis T. Nelson.
1813. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Ezra Nelson.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.			
1814. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Ezra Nelson.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.			
1815. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Samuel Forbush, Jr.	Jonathan Ward.			
1816. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Samuel Forbush, Jr.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.			
1817. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Ezra Nelson.	Ezra Wood.			
1818. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Eli Warren.	Ezra Wood.			
1819. Daniel Holbrook.	Eli Warren.	Jonathan Ward.			
1820. Daniel Holbrook.	Eli Warren.	Ezra Wood.			
1821. Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Ezra Wood.			
1822. Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Ezra Wood.			
1823. Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Jonathan Ward.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.			
1824. Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Eli Warren.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.			
1825. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.	Daniel Fisk, Jr.			
1826. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Ezra Nelson.	Elisha Fisk.			
1827. Ezra Wood, Jr.	Ezra Nelson.	Elisha Fisk.			

On the 10th of November, 1735, five months after the incorporation of Upton, the town voted to build a meeting-house on a part of the old burial-ground, about fifty rods north of the south road to Mendon and about one mile from the centre. It was to be forty feet long and thirty-five feet wide, and the sum of one hundred pounds was raised towards defraying its cost. From year to year small sums were raised to complete it, but it was never entirely finished. Twelve years elapsed before a pulpit was built and five years before all the windows were glazed. Dur-

ing the first three years the town-meetings were held in private houses, but after that time the meeting-house was so far finished that town-meetings were held within its walls. On the 18th of August, 1735, Rev. Thomas Weld, of Roxbury, and a graduate of Harvard in 1723, was invited to become pastor and was ordained January 4, 1738.

The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, old tenor, was given to him as a settlement, and eighty pounds as an annual salary. He was dismissed in December, 1744, and was afterwards settled in Middleboro'. During the French War he entered the army as a chaplain and died in the service. Rev. Elisha Fisk was invited January 25, 1751, and ordained June 5th, with a settlement of one hundred and twenty pounds, and a salary of sixty pounds. Mr. Fisk was a native of Stonington, and graduated at Harvard in 1750. He married Hannah Forbes, of Westboro', and died August 6, 1795, having had nine children.

During the ministry of Mr. Fisk, in 1761, many of the people became dissatisfied with the location of the meeting-house, and three questions were considered: whether the old meeting-house should remain where it was and be finished at once; whether it should be moved; and whether a new house should be built. The territorial centre was found to be on the plain not far from the new burial-ground on the Westboro' road, and three sites were at various times discussed: the centre, the ground on which the meeting-house of the First Church now stands and a small hill, which was called Meeting-house Hill. Finding it impossible to come to any harmonious agreement, the town voted to refer the question to a committee composed of Captain Edward Davis, of Oxford; Hezekiah Rice, of Framingham; Colonel Oliver Wilder, of Lancaster; Major Daniel Hayward, of Worcester; and Captain Caleb Hill, of Douglas. On the 24th of June, 1761, the vote, however, was rescinded, and it was voted to let it remain seven years and then to move it to the spot on which the meeting-house now stands. On the 23d of March, 1768, at the expiration of the seven years, at a meeting of the town, action was had on the following articles in the warrant:

Will the town remove the meeting-house to the spot agreed upon June 24, 1761? Will the town divide into two parishes? and will the town choose a committee to report what in their judgment would be the best course to pursue? On the first two questions the town voted in the negative, and on the last in the affirmative. The committee selected consisted of Jonathan Livermore, of Northboro'; Samuel Reed, of Uxbridge; William Jennison, of Mendon; and Hezekiah Taylor, of Grafton. This committee at a subsequent meeting reported as follows: "Having taken into serious consideration your complaints and your different opinions, and after a very patient hearing of all parties so deeply concerned, we are of the opinion that it will be best for the inhabitants of this town to let their meeting-house remain where it now is, being fully satisfied that the town will be divided into two parishes before many years. All things, therefore, being duly considered, we thus Judge."

Notwithstanding this advice, two years later, in 1770, the majority voted to build a new house. In 1821 the church built in 1770 was repaired, a belfry

added to it, with a bell, and a clock was given by George Holbrook, of Medway.

In 1848 the present meeting-house was built on the west side of the Common, and dedicated January 3, 1849. The old house was sold to D. B. Fisk, and now stands on the easterly side of the Common, devoted to other uses.

Rev. Benjamin Wood was invited to settle as the successor of Mr. Fisk, December 17, 1795, and was consecrated June 1, 1798, with a salary which, at the end of fifteen years, was raised to four hundred dollars, and which, during his pastorate of fifty-one years, never exceeded that sum. Previous to 1812 the church had only a covenant, but in that year adopted articles of faith, and not until 1834 was the parish legally organized. On the 25th of June, 1835, Mr. Wood delivered a centennial address of much interest and value, and in 1848 an address commemorative of the fiftieth year of his settlement. He died April 24, 1849, at the age of seventy-six years, and at his funeral services Rev. A. H. Tracy, of Sutton, preached the sermon. He was born in Lebanon, N. H., September 15, 1772, the youngest of twelve children, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1793. An older brother of Mr. Wood was the teacher who, it is said, fitted Daniel Webster for college.

Rev. William Warren, a native of Maine, and a graduate of Bowdoin, was installed November 14, 1849, and dismissed April 29, 1856. His successor was Rev. Andrew J. Willard, a native of Vermont and a graduate of Vermont University, who was ordained April 30, 1857, and dismissed July 8, 1865. After the dismissal of Mr. Willard, Rev. Spencer O. Dyer supplied the pulpit from November 30, 1865, to November 30, 1870, and was followed by Rev. John E. M. Wright, who was installed November 15, 1871, and dismissed March 31, 1875. Rev. Frank J. Marsh was ordained January 26, 1876, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Almon J. Dyer. Mr. Marsh was a native of Leominster, and a graduate of Amherst.

A Baptist Society was organized in 1751, but was never vigorous, and, after a few years under the ministrations of Elder Abraham Bloss, it was dissolved. In 1787 a new society was formed, which at various times was presided over by Elders Ingalls, Simeon, Snow, Sawyer, Smith and Bullard. After the departure of Mr. Dexter Bullard the society was merged in the First Unitarian Society, which was organized in 1846. The last-mentioned society built a church on the easterly side of the Common, which was dedicated in 1848. The first pastor of the society was Rev. William Cutter Tenney, a Harvard graduate in 1833, who left in 1849, and was succeeded by Rev. George S. Ball, whose service has continued up to the present time, with the exception of two years (1857-58) when he was the settled minister over the First Church in Plymouth. During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Ball served eighteen months as chaplain of

the 21st Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and is remembered by all who come within his influence as a fearless soldier as well as a faithful minister of God. As a pastor he extends his sphere of usefulness beyond his church and his flock, and is universally beloved as a citizen, neighbor and friend. In 1873 Hon. William Knowlton built a church at West Upton, the use of which he gave to the Unitarian Society, and in 1874 the old church was sold to the bishop of the diocese for Catholic worship. The Catholic Society has been organized only a few years, but it is steadily gaining in strength and vigor.

A Universalist Society was incorporated March 9, 1825. Like the Baptist Society, it had no church, and when the Unitarian Society was organized the members of the two societies became united.

A Methodist Society was formed in 1873, and has a commodious and handsome house of worship at the southerly end of the Common, in Upton Centre. Its first pastor was Rev. N. B. Fisk, who served three years, and was followed by Rev. John Short, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard and the present faithful pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Blackmer.

In the latter part of the last century there was a respectable body of Quakers in the town, but no distinct society was ever organized.

With the incorporation of the town and the organization of its church, the municipal machinery of Upton was complete. Like all other towns in Massachusetts, in their earlier days, the town was the parish and the parish was the town. The town settled the minister, fixed and raised his salary, built and maintained the place of worship, and the collector of the town collected the precinct or parish tax. With one parish, with united and harmonious interests, and with an industry—that of agriculture—in which most of the people were engaged, the early life of the town was passed with no disturbance of the public peace to check its development and growth. Before many years, however, had passed away the French War checked for a time its advancing prosperity, and called on its sons to bear their share of the burdens of the strife. Exactly what part the town performed in the war it is difficult to learn from available records. From what can be gleaned from the archives of the State concerning its activity in some of the events of the war, it may be fairly inferred that in all its varying scenes it thoroughly performed its part.

The records state that the following Upton men enlisted "for the intended expedition, in 1756, against Crown Point, under the command of General John Winslow," and were attached to the regiment of Col. Richard Gridley:

James Stewart.	Nathan Tyler, captain.
Benjamin Jones.	Jonathan Pritchard.
	Thomas Rowel.

The following were mustered, October 11, 1756, in the company of Lieutenant-Colonel Irving, attached

to Colonel Richard Gridley's regiment, to march to Fort William Henry:

Benjamin Stewart.	Benjamin Jones.
James Stewart.	Ephraim Warfield.
	Jonathan Pritchard.

The following is "a list of training soldiers, March 23, 1757, in Upton, under command of Captain Jonathan Wood, alarm-man, and who stand in a body."

Moses Wood, sergeant.	Joseph Plimley.
Abiel Sadler, sergeant.	Daniel Wood.
Stephen Sadler, sergeant.	Samuel Taft.
Ebenezer Sadler, corporal.	David Nelson.
James Flagg, corporal.	Benjamin Perham, Jr.
Preserved Partridge, corporal.	Lemuel Perham.
Samuel Wright, drummer.	Benjamin Farrar.
Josiah Peas, drummer.	Moses Baker.
Josiah Peas, Jr.	John Wood.
Elijah Rice.	John Lackey.
Samuel Forbush.	Daniel Fisher.
Ephraim Whitney.	Ebenezer Walker.
Nathan Brackett.	Joseph Sadler.
Oliver Whitney.	Josiah Wood.
Wm. Johnson, Jr.	Elijah Tyler.
John Ward.	John Nichols.
Thomas Palmer.	Benjamin Rockwood.
David Palmer.	Aaron Warren.
Thomas Nelson.	Zachues Stevens.
James Torrey.	Israel Taft.
Robert Taft.	Elihu Taft.
Wm. Green.	Ephraim Warfield.
James Taft.	Isaac Aldrich.
Nathan Taft, Jr.	Nathan Wood.
John Taft.	Adonijah Rice.
Daniel Fisk.	Joseph Coley.
Benjamin Fisk.	Moses White.
Samuel Fisk.	Thomas Rowel.
William Fisk.	Jacob Hill.
Josiah Fisk.	John Wilson, Jr.
Ebenezer Ober.	Benjamin Stewart, Jr.
Ebenezer Wood.	James Stewart.
Samuel Wood, Jr.	Jonas Warren, clerk.
Samuel Warren.	

A list of the alarm-men, at the same date, bears the following names:

Rev. Elisha Fisk.	Robert Bradish.
Deacon Jonas Warren.	Thomas Newman.
James Bradish.	Samuel Wood.
Periah Rice.	Alexander Cleston.
Marshal Baker.	Jonathan Wood, Jr., miller.
Matthew Lackey.	Ebenezer Wood.
Hezekiah Ward, lieutenant.	Stephen Rice.
Wilson Rawson.	Samuel Wood, school-master.
Wm. Patten.	Francis Nelson.
Ralph Hill.	Elijah Warren.

The following men enlisted for the relief of Fort William Henry in August, 1757, in the company of Captain James Whipple, attached to the regiment of Colonel Artemas Ward:

Stephen Sadler, sergeant.	John Nichols.
Jonas Warren, sergeant.	Aaron Warren.
Preserved Partridge, sergeant.	Benjamin Farrar.
Samuel Wright, corporal.	Samuel Warren.
Samuel Fisk.	Josiah Fisk.
Samuel Wood.	Nathan Wood.
Elijah Rice.	Joseph Wilson.
Daniel Fisher.	Thomas Webster.
Francis Nelson.	Beriah Rice.

The following enlisted for the reduction of Canada in 1759, in the company of Captain Stephen Maynard, attached to the regiment of Colonel Wm. Williams:

Nathan Wood.
Elijah Rice.

Benjamin Farrar.
John Nichols.

The following enlisted for the invasion of Canada in 1759, in the regiment of Colonel Abraham Williams, under the command of His Excellency, Jeffry Amherst, general and commander-in-chief:

Wilson Rawson.
James Long ✓
John Wilson.
Israel Taft.
Michael Bond.
Benjamin Stewart, Jr.

Nathan Wood.
Samuel Wright.
James Flagg.
Daniel Fisher.
Thomas Marshal Baker.
John Watkins.

After the close of the French War the public mind of the Massachusetts Province became so soon agitated concerning the relations of the colonies with the mother country, and actual hostilities broke out after so short an interval of peace, that the small communities into which the province was divided had little time to shake off the burdens of one season of hostilities before they were called upon to enter upon another with burdens largely increased and much longer continued. It is not necessary to state in detail in this narrative the expressions of patriotism made at various times by the town in sustaining the measures proposed by the Boston Committee of Correspondence and of the enthusiasm with which Upton, in common with other towns, strengthened the arms and intensified the will of that committee in their advancing march towards a Revolution. Let a single extract from the town records suffice. On the 26th of March, 1770, at a town-meeting held for the purpose of considering the condition of public affairs, it was—

Resolved, That we will treat with contempt all those persons that do continue to import goods from Great Britain contrary to the non-importation agreement, and that we will look upon such men with detestation, who, for the sake of their own private interest, are willing to reduce their posterity and their country to a state of abject slavery.

Resolved, That we will not purchase or drink any foreign teas until the revenue acts are repealed, and that we will discountenance in our families the wearing of or using any foreign superfluities, and that we will use every lawful method in our power to encourage our own manufactures.

As far as can be ascertained from the records at the State-House, the following lists include the names of men who represented Upton in the military service during the war.

On the 19th of April, 1775, after the news of the battle of Lexington had been received, the following Upton men marched to Roxbury in the company of Captain Robert Taft, attached to the regiment of Colonel Silas Wheelock:

Robert Taft, captain.
William Fisk, 1st lieutenant.
Daniel Boyden, 2d lieutenant.
David Nelson, sergeant.
Benjamin Sadler, sergeant.
Ebenezer Walker, sergeant.
Micah Bates, corporal.
Matthew Taft, corporal.
Benjamin Fisk, corporal.
Jonas Warren, Jr., corporal.
Amos Wood.
Henderson Walker, Jr.

Abraham Forbes.
Jonathan Dwight.
Josiah Tenney.
Jason Batherick.
John Morse.
Seth Sadler.
Wilson Rawson.
Daniel Fisk.
Jonathan Rawson.
Elisha Wood.
Solomon Taft.
Samuel Lackey.

David Wood.
Edward Felt.
Thomas Barnes.
Benjamin Batcheller.
Joshua Felt.
Eliphalet Felt.

Thomas Nelson.
Wm. Putnam.
Ephraim Whitney.
Artemas Rawson.
Jonathan Batcheller.

On the 20th of April, 1775, the day after the battle of Lexington, the following men marched from Upton to Roxbury in the company of Captain Stephen Sadler, attached to the regiment of Colonel Silas Wheelock:

Stephen Sadler, captain.
Benjamin Farrar, lieutenant.
Asa Hazeltine, sergeant.
Levi Legg, sergeant.
Sherebiah Baker, sergeant.
Timothy Fisher, corporal.
Perrin Batcheller, corporal.
Benjamin Cotter, corporal.
Jonathan Gay, fifer.
James Torrey.
Jonathan Root.
Jonas Warren.
Jonathan Evans.

Samuel Wood.
Ebenezer Wood.
David Warren Leland.
Josiah Flagg.
Peter Holbrook.
Amos Hayward.
Hezekiah Learned.
Abraham Ball.
Nathan Brackett, ✓
Samuel Brackett, ✓
Thomas Wilson.
John Long, ✓
Abraham Boyd.

The following men enlisted for three months in August, 1775, in the company of Captain David Batcheller, attached to the regiment of Colonel Joseph Read:

Benjamin Farrar, lieutenant.
Robert Taft, lieutenant.
Sherebiah Baker, sergeant.
Thomas Barnes, sergeant.
Abner Stanford, corporal.
Benjamin Clemons, corporal.
Eliphalet Felt, corporal.
Amos Wood.
Jason Batherick.
Benjamin Batcheller.
Peter Brown.
Benjamin Balch.
Charles Hudson.
Nathan Nelson.
Josiah Torrey.
Joseph Wood.
Thomas Wilson.
Henderson Walker.
Nathan Brackett, ✓

Samuel Brackett, ✓
Increase Daniels.
Wm. Daniels.
Abraham Forbes.
Edward Forbes.
Ichabod Fisher.
James Flagg.
Joshua Felt.
Jonathan Gay.
Aaron Hayward.
Hezekiah Learned.
Henry Chase.
Moses Haven.
Wm. Legg.
Benjamin Powers.
John Wood.
Daniel Wood.
Jonathan Wright.

The other enlistments in 1775 were Joseph Smith in the company of Captain Edward Crafts, and Joshua Felt and Jonathan Gay in the company of Captain Ezra Badlam, both companies being attached to the artillery regiment commanded by Colonel Richard Gridley, and also Joshua Tenney in the company of Captain Isaac Bolster, of Sutton.

The only enlistments in 1776, so far as the records show were those of Peter Holbrook, James Torrey, Benjamin Batcheller and Samuel Wright in the company of Captain Benjamin Richardson, attached to the regiment of Colonel Nicholas Dike, engaged for three months in service at Dorchester.

The following enlisted in 1777 in the company of Captain Robert Taft, for a service not stated in the records:

Robert Taft, captain.
Thomas M. Baker, lieutenant.
Asa Hazeltine, lieutenant.

Thomas Nelson, ✓
Thomas Bards.
Enoch Batcheller.

Daniel Kelley, sergeant.
Benjamin Patten, sergeant.
Benjamin Clements, sergeant.
Jonathan Warren, sergeant.
Stephen Nelson, corporal.
Daniel Wood, corporal.
Francis Boon, corporal.
Thomas Forbush, corporal.
Elijah Warren, fifer.
Edward Forbes, drummer.
Benjamin Farrar.
Ephraim Whitney.
Daniel Fisk.
Daniel Boyden.
Jonas Warren (3d).
Enoch Forbush.
Isaac Nelson.

Matthew Taft.
Joseph Sadler, Jr.
John Morse.
Hezekiah Wood.
Ebenezer Walker, Jr.
Abner Patten.
Stephen Child.
Oliver Whitney.
Josiah Torrey.
Benjamin Wood.
Wilson Rawson, Jr.
Aaron Hayward.
Joseph Patten.
Joshua Hicks.
Jonathan Evans.
Simeon Holbrook.
Elisha Wood.

The following enlisted in Capt. Nelson's company in 1777 :

Thomas Forbush.
Aaron Hayward.
Matthew Taft.
Jonathan Warren.
Ebenezer Walker.
Ebenezer Taft.
William Hall.

Josiah Flagg.
Joshua Tenney.
Ezra Flagg.
Stephen Warren.
Jason Harrington.
John Morse.
Levi Logg.

The other enlistments in 1777 were Jona. Wright, Samuel Brackett, Lieut. — Long, Samuel Munroe, Frederick Nelson and Lieut. John Nelson, with another whose name cannot be deciphered, in Capt. Baldwin's company; and Benjamin Brigham, James Johnson, Prince Hazeltine, Abner Stanford (corporal), John Perry (sergeant), and John Green (sergeant), who enlisted in the Continental Army for three years.

The following enlisted for service in Rhode Island, in 1778, in Capt. Thomas Marshal Baker's company, attached to the regiment of Col. Benjamin Hawes :

John Darling, sergt.
Jacob White, sergt.
Daniel Wood, sergt.
Oliver Fisher, corp.
John Warfield, corp.
Joel Turner, corp.
Jephtha Clark, drummer.
David Ellis, fifer.
Jonathan Wright.
William Putnam.
John Flagg.
Jonathan Evans.
Grindley Jackson.
Jonas Warner.
William Potter.
Benjamin Perham.
Ichabod Albee.
Ebenezer Taft.
George Taft.
Joseph Lawrence.
Samuel Warfield.
Jesse Chapin.
William Fuller.
William Boyss.
Samuel Lackey.
Samuel Braesett.

Elijah Nelson.
Benjamin Batcheller.
Elisha Thompson.
Gershom Twichel.
John Nelson.
Isaiah Tibbels.
Ebenezer Walker.
Stephen Kilborn.
Seth Thompson.
David Ward.
Hezekiah Wood.
Perrin Batcheller.
David Wheelock.
Nehemiah Nelson.
David French.
Samuel Twist.
Joshua Thayer.
Joshua Sprague.
Thomas Nelson.
Joseph Johnson.
Simeon Lesure.
Joshua Daniels.
Grindall Taft.
Samuel Washburn.
William Bower.
Jonas Twichell.

The following served at Dorchester three months in the company of Capt. Mark Chase, commanded by Col. Nathan Sparhawk :

Stephen Nelson.
Ebenezer Taft.

Baruch Baskin.
Ebenzer Flagg.

The following were drafted in 1778 for nine months' service :

Edward Forbes.
Abraham Forbes.

Isaac Johns.
Ebenezer Buck.

The following recruits entered the Continental Army in 1778, under the command of Capt. Benjamin Farrar :

Benjamin Farrar, capt.
Jonathan Gay.
Abner Stanford.
Jason Batherick.
Timothy Batherick.
Jotham Forbes.
Joel Bolster.
John Green.
John Sullivan.
John Perry.
Prince Hazeltine.
John Hopkins.
Nathaniel Milliken.

Peletiah Harmon.
William Harmon.
Timothy Berry.
Abner Harmon.
Humphrey Tyler.
Thomas Libby.
Joseph Waterhouse.
Robert Dodge.
Jonathan Thomas.
Thomas Middleton.
Robert Shillingford.
John Sadler.
Cato Fortunatus.

The following marched to Claverick, on the Hudson River, in 1779, in the company of Capt. Thomas Marshal Baker, attached to the regiment of Col. James Denney :

Thomas M. Baker, capt.
Eliphalet Stearns, lieut.
Increase Thayer, lieut.
Frederick Taft, sergt.
Jonathan Bacon, sergt.
John Brown, sergt.
Nathaniel Torrey, corp.
John Whitney, corp.
Baxter Hall, corp.
Joseph Daniels, corp.
Edward Forbes, drummer.
Samuel Lesure, fifer.
Amasa Aldrich.
Francis Boon.
Benjamin Batcheller.
Samuel Clements.
Benjamin Cory.
John Darling.
Peleg Darling.
Comfort Eddy.
Nathaniel Fisk.
John Flagg.
Edward Hunt.
Silas Holbrook.
Peter Holbrook.
William Hall.

Joseph Hayward.
William Johnson.
Grindall Keith.
Jesse Morse.
Jesse Marsh.
Samuel Maynard.
Stephen Nelson.
John Pickering.
Thompson Rawson.
Benjamin Spooner.
Benjamin Spear.
Sylvanus Scott.
Elijah Stearns.
Solomon Stockwell.
Thomas Straight.
Joseph Torrey.
Amos Thayer.
Noah Tytus.
Antipas White.

Timothy Wood.
Jonathan Wright.
Nathan Nelson.
Caleb Lamb.

Other enlistments in 1779 were Ezra Keys and Grindley Jackson, for two months in Rhode Island, in the company of Capt. Thomas Fisk and regiment of Col. Nathan Tyler; James Lackey, Jeremiah Batcheller, Abiel Taylor and Wm. Patten, under Capt. William Henry, for service at Castle and Governor's Islands; and James Johnson, for the Continental Army.

The following marched to Rhode Island, in July, 1780, in Capt. Thomas Marshal Baker's company and Col. Nathan Tyler's regiment :

Thomas M. Baker, capt.
Robert Taft, lieut.
Daniel Boyden, lieut.
Benjamin Sadler, sergt.
Solomon Taft, sergt.
Timothy Fisher, sergt.
Daniel Wood, sergt.
Simeon Holbrook, corp.

Joseph Jackson.
Abram Knowlton.
Samuel Lackey.
James Lackey.
John Morse.
Alvin Munroe.
Nehemiah Moore.
Paul Nelson.

William Putnam, corp.
 Silas Warren, corp.
 Seth Sadler, corp.
 Angus Wood, corp.
 Ezra Wood, corp.
 Nathan Brackett.
 Enoch Batcheller.
 Eliza Bradish.
 Jason Batchelor.
 Benjamin Clemens.
 Samuel Forbush.
 Ebenezer Forbush.
 Jacob Fisk.
 Samuel Goshwaught.
 Nathaniel Gould.
 Joseph Hill.

Benjamin Potter.
 Jacob Putnam.
 Matthew Taft.
 David Taft.
 Joshua Tenney.
 Stephen Temple.
 Samuel Wood.
 Jonathan Wright.
 John Wood.
 Jonas Warren.
 Amos Whitney.
 Daniel Warren.
 Ezra Whitney.
 Stephen Warren.
 Nahum Warren.
 Joseph Wood.

The following enlisted in 1780 for six months' service at West Point:

Joseph Sadler.
 John Brown.
 Elijah Nelson.
 William Potter.
 Josiah Nelson, Jr.
 Jotham Forbes.

Joel Bolster.
 Nathaniel Hynes.
 Asa Evans.
 Joseph Batcheller.
 Jeremiah Batcheller.

Others enlisting in 1780 were Samuel Laftin and Jacob Beyer, in the Continental Army.

The following enlisted for three months in 1781, in the company of Capt. Reuben Davis and regiment of Col. Luke Drury:

Joseph Jackson, corp.
 Stephen Temple.
 William Patten.

Asa Evans.
 Paul Nelson.

The only other enlistment in 1781 was that of Abner Warren for four months in Captain Joseph Eliot's company and Colonel William Thomas' regiment.

After the declaration of peace, little else was at first considered by the people of the town beside the best means of meeting the pecuniary liabilities incurred during the exigencies of the war and of putting the town once more on the road to prosperity. The excitement attending the Shays' Rebellion disturbed, for a time, the public mind, but was allayed as suddenly as it rose. For many years the industry of the town was confined to agriculture; but, with the exception of the products of the dairy, the crops were held for home consumption, and furnished the farmer with little more than the means of support. In later years the growth of the shoe business in New England was shared by the town, and for a time seemed well-rooted and permanently established. At various times John Hill, Daniel Nelson, Josiah Pease, Jr., Adams Batcheller, Adam Wheelock, Reuben Eames, Millet Baker, Newton Warren, Amos Batcheller, Asa Wood, Eli Warren, Daniel W. Batcheller, Eli W. Batcheller, D. G. Rawson and Tyler Rawson engaged in the manufacture; but in Upton, as in many other small towns, the shoe business has been destroyed by the tide of centralization which has given to larger towns, with better facilities for obtaining labor, a rapid growth both in population and wealth. The absence of railroad communication with the world has had its effect,—an

effect which is now sought to be repaired by the construction of a line from Worcester through the westerly part of the town to Milford or some other adjacent point.

The tannery business, too,—once an important industry,—has disappeared with the shoe business, and, with the exception of the saw-mill and box-factory of L. W. Hill & Son, at West Upton, and the saw and grist-mills of P. P. Taft, E. C. Fisk, L. & H. Chase and others, the chief industry of the town is the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets. This business is conducted by three concerns,—Windsor Chamberlin, who makes ladies' hats and bonnets, Benson & Nelson, whose product is men's and boys' hats, and William Knowlton & Sons, at West Upton, about a mile from the centre, who are largely engaged in the manufacture of ladies' hats and bonnets. The plant of the Knowltons is a valuable one; its buildings are large, heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and a large number of hands are employed in turning out an annual product largely in excess of that of any other straw-mill in the country. The career of William Knowlton, the founder of this mill, is worthy of record in this narrative. He was born in Boston, June 29, 1809, and died in Upton, July, 1886. His parents attended the church over which Dr. Lowell was pastor, whose pulpit is now occupied by Dr. Bartol, and the impressions made by that distinguished clergyman on his youthful mind found their fruit in the later years of his life, when, out of the abundance of his store, he built a church, and gave it to the Unitarian Society of his adopted town. After the death of his father in Hopkinton, where he had removed from Boston with his family, he was, at the age of about twelve years, placed in the family of John Holmes, of Hopkinton, soon after which he was apprenticed to James Bowker, who was a farmer and cooper. At the age of twenty he bought a year's time, and went to Northbridge to learn the trade of bottoming shoes, and at the end of a year found his way to Upton, and entered the employ of Asa Wood, a shoe manufacturer. In 1832 he entered the store of Lyman Stoddard, of Upton, who kept a country store, and bought and sold straw braids made in the families of Upton and its neighborhood. While engaged in this business he attracted the attention of Colonel Elijah Stoddard, an older brother of Lyman, and Mr. Stoddard proposed to him a partnership in the straw business in which he was engaged. In 1833, at the age of twenty-four, the partnership of Stoddard & Knowlton began the business of a country store, to which were added the purchase of domestic straw braids and the manufacture of straw bonnets. The partnership continued until 1836, when Mr. Knowlton moved to West Upton, and, in partnership with William Legg, carried on the manufacture of ladies' goods in both foreign and domestic braids. Joseph S. Farnum, of Upton, succeeded Mr. Legg in the partnership, but

after a year left the firm, and Mr. Knowlton continued the business alone until his sons were old enough to enter the partnership. The four sons—William, Edwin F., George W. and Ebenezer F. Knowlton—since the death of their father, have conducted the business. The firm has salesrooms in New York, which are under the management of Edwin F. Knowlton.

Notwithstanding the engrossing cares of business, Mr. Knowlton felt a deep interest in the public welfare, and found time to make himself useful in its promotion. He represented the Fourth Representative District of Worcester County, consisting of the towns of Northbridge and Upton, in 1868 and 1872, and was a member of the Senate in 1878 and 1879. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and was a trustee and patron of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He was also a director in the First National Bank in Milford, and held other positions of responsibility and trust.

Up to the time of the War of the Rebellion little occurred in the life of Upton worthy of record in this narrative, except what has been already incidentally referred to. In that war, as in the French and Revolutionary Wars, the town performed a creditable work. On the 11th of June, 1861, the town appropriated \$2000 for the families of volunteers, and on the 3d of March, 1862, \$1500 for the same purpose. On the 21st of July, 1862, the town voted to pay a bounty of \$100 to any volunteer enlisting after that date, and March 7, 1864, it appropriated \$4000 for further aid to families of the soldiers. On the 8th of August, 1864, it voted to pay \$125 in gold to any volunteer in the service. The writer finds on the books of the town, and on the records of the adjutant-general, the names of the following volunteers credited to the quota of the town. Many of those whose names are included in the following list enlisted more than once:

Third Battalion of Rifles (three months)

Harry T. Bradish.	George E. Childs.
Silas E. Dunn.	Charles K. Stoddard.
Wm. H. Aldrich.	

Seventh Regiment (three years)

Chandler J. Pike.

Ninth Regiment (three years)

Michael Reynolds.	Malachi Curling.
	Sam'l. Curling.

Twentieth Regiment (three years)

Wm. R. Warner, sergeant.	Wm. R. Rawson.
Charles W. Crockett, Jr., 1st ad.	John H. Johnson.
Wm. Crockett.	John D. Plummer.
David Brown.	Willard Wheeler.
John G. Thurston, musician.	Charles H. Wellington.
Walter L. Brown.	

Fiftieth Regiment (three years)

Wilson B. Robbins.	Charles A. Reed.
Albert Davis.	Stephen Smith.
Wm. R. Dean.	George F. Wellington.
John Southland.	Thomas Horn.
Winsor Chamberlain.	Levi F. Jose.
John Clancy.	David J. Messenger.

Charles H. Stone.	Darius Murphy.
Benjamin S. Hill.	Edward O. Lames.

Seventeenth Regiment (three years)

Charles H. Burnham.	Amos A. Holbrook.
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Seventeenth Regiment (three years)

Stephen S. Hall.

Eighteenth Regiment (three years)

Charles M. Fales.

Nineteenth Regiment (three years)

Thomas Flanagan.

Twentieth Regiment (three years)

Frederick Volt.	Albert Davis.
	Henry W. Brewer.

Twenty-first Regiment (three years)

George S. Ball, chaplain.	Charles K. Stoddard, lieutenant.
	Wm. A. Aldrich.

Twenty-second Regiment (three years)

James O. Wood.

Twenty-fifth Regiment (three years)

James W. Hanly.	Charles H. Brown.
George W. Wood.	Jonathan O. Fisk.
Charles E. Holbrook.	Lyman A. Leighton, Jr.
Wm. H. Holbrook.	Wm. A. Aldrich.
James A. Rockwood.	Charles W. Rogers.
George E. Childs, corporal.	Charles W. Aldrich.
Perry C. Alexander.	Davis Southland.
Harrison T. Bosworth.	Lowell Southland.
Charles Reed.	George H. Walker.
George J. Drake.	Henry A. Whitney.
Harrison R. Wood.	Leander Wood.
Edward J. Blood.	James W. Goodenow.
Joseph C. Rogers.	

Twenty-eighth Regiment (three years)

Stephen Martin.

Thirty-second Regiment (three years)

William W. Marsh, Jr.

Thirty-fourth Regiment (three years)

Charles W. Aldrich.	Loring A. Walker.
Alfred H. Hall, musician.	Charles L. Walker.

Thirty-sixth Regiment (three years)

Alonzo A. White, lieutenant.	Wm. O. Davenport.
Lysander M. Perham, corporal.	Hezekiah Hall.
Stephen S. Rogers.	William Hall.
Judson Southland, corporal.	Alvah H. Johnson.
Wm. H. Bailey.	Luke Lerrin.
George W. Bariswell.	Hosea D. Leighton, Jr.
Junius Bates.	John McGrath.
John A. Bosworth.	Isaac R. Potter.
Nelson H. Brown.	George A. Wood.
Lorenzo S. Chamberlain.	Junius D. Bates.
Orra Chamberlain.	Alverado Drake.
Myron W. Claflin.	

Thirty-seventh Regiment (three years)

William C. McNeal.

Fortieth Regiment (three years)

Sanford Bruce.	Charles O. Fairbanks.
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Forty-second Regiment (one hundred days)

Edward H. Aldrich.	Alonzo P. Taft.
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Fifty-first Regiment (nine months)

Ezekiel Packard, lieutenant.	Sylvanus W. Farrington.
Hiram M. Clark, sergeant.	Benjamin F. Gibson.
Rand Lord, sergeant.	Arthur Hutchinson.
John H. Sloum, sergeant.	Wm. P. Kent.
Levi Smith, corporal.	Curtis A. Kutz.
Alonzo L. Benson, corporal.	Charles H. Nichols.
Curtis M. Harrington, corporal.	George A. Norcross.
Joseph F. Simpson, corporal.	Oliver Orr.
John Coulton, corporal.	James Orr.
Charles M. Hall, musician.	Hardus N. Rockwood.
William R. Drake.	James A. Rockwood.
Charles E. Brooks.	George W. Taft.
Frank A. Brooks.	Alexander A. T. Temple.

James A. Rockwood.	Daniel Tenney.
Thomas T. Watkin.	Thomas T. Walker.
Moses W. Hobbs.	Elijah Ward.
Charles L. Chamberlain.	Wm. G. Wilcox.
Timothy Doyle.	Augustus C. Young.
<i>Fifty-seventh Regiment (three years).</i>	
Wm. A. Aldrich.	Albert C. Warren.
<i>Fiftieth Regiment</i>	
Charles Jordan.	
<i>Sixty-first Regiment.</i>	
John Perkins.	
<i>Second Cavalry (three years).</i>	
George Bradford.	Alexander McDonald.
Arthur Maloney.	James Marks.
Thomas Watson.	
<i>Fourth Cavalry (three years).</i>	
Thomas Davis.	Edward Galvin.
<i>Fifth Cavalry (three years).</i>	
Thomas Dodson.	John H. Jackson.
Lewis Cooper.	Stephen Durbin.
Charles Smith.	George Murphy.
<i>Second Heavy Artillery (three years).</i>	
Edward Burk.	
<i>Third Heavy Artillery</i>	
Arthur S. Johnson, sergeant.	Charles H. Johnson, sergeant.
Lyman Leighton.	John H. Walker.
Wm. H. Potter.	
<i>Fourth Heavy Artillery (three years).</i>	
Joseph Andy.	Alonzo C. Southland.
Charles H. Benson.	Richard Dwinell.
Albert P. Clifford.	Charles D. Holmes.
Wm. E. Robbins.	Samuel Wilson.
Wilson R. Robbins.	
<i>Second Company of Sharpshooters (three years).</i>	
James O. Wood.	
<i>Second District of Columbia Volunteers (three years)</i>	
James Hill.	
<i>Veteran Reserve.</i>	
Louis Peters.	
<i>Drafted Men.</i>	
Benjamin S. Benson.	Eli W. Batcheller.
Daniel Fisk.	Thomas S. Brown.
<i>Regiment Unknown</i>	
Charles H. Thompson.	Charles E. Haynes.
<i>Navy.</i>	
Henry Shaw, surgeon.	

The above list comprises one hundred and eighty-three volunteers, nine less than are claimed by the town as the number of enlistments. The remaining nine would doubtless be made up by double enlistments, only a few of which are included in the list. Of these, Harrison T. Bosworth, Charles E. Haynes and Charles H. Thompson died in Andersonville prison, the last on the 4th of July, 1864; David J. Messenger was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Charles A. Rogers was killed at Newbern, Simon Curling was killed at Fair Oaks, J. Orson Fisk was killed at Newbern, and Lieutenant Charles K. Stoddard was killed at Annapolis Junction.

On the 25th of June, 1835, the town celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation. Daniel Fisk presided on the occasion, assisted by Dr. John Starkweather and Mr. O. Walker, and Lyman Stoddard acted as chief marshal. A procession, numbering fifteen hundred persons, marched through the streets, escorted by a volunteer militia company,

commanded by Captain Wood, and seven hundred sat down at dinner. At the centennial service an oration was delivered by Rev. Benjamin Wood, and other parts of the service were taken by Rev. Mr. Fisk, of Wrentham, Rev. Mr. Long, of Milford, Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Grafton, and Rev. Mr. Forbush, of Northbridge; an ode, written by Mr. Charles Thurbur, was sung, and the music was under the direction of Colonel Daniel Newhall.

A public library was established by the town in 1874, a reference to which must not be forgotten. This institution and the High School, which was established by the voluntary action of the people, are creditable indications of a public spirit and a regard for the cause of education not often found in the small towns of the Commonwealth. Various gifts have been made to enlarge the usefulness of the library, among which was one of \$500 by Wm. Knowlton, in 1876, and it receives an annual appropriation from the town. It was formerly kept in Waverly Hall, which was the old Congregational meeting-house when the hall was used by the town, but was removed to the Town House when that building was finished in 1884. According to the last report of the librarian, there were, on the 1st. of March, 1888, two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight volumes on its shelves, and six thousand four hundred and eighty-eight volumes had been delivered for circulation during the year ending at that date.

Previous to the erection of the present town hall, it has been already stated that the town held its meetings in Waverly Hall. Before that hall became available, meetings were held in the meeting-house in early times, and later, in one of the school-houses. In the autumn of 1884 the commodious building now in use was finished and dedicated. Its cost was \$19,945.87. On the occasion of its dedication, George H. Stoddard presided and after a prayer by Rev. George S. Ball, the keys were presented to the selectmen by Veloroso Taft. After a poem by Mrs. M. A. Stoddard had been read, Hon. Elijah W. Wood, of Newton, delivered an address, and was followed by Hon. Elijah Brigham Stoddard, of Worcester, Stephen S. Taft, of Palmer, natives of the town, Hon. S. N. Aldrich, of Marlboro', whose mother was a native of Upton, and Rev. Fr. Boyle, of Grafton, in interesting remarks. The house was built on the site of the old Nelson tavern, on the westerly side of the Common, which was one of the ancient landmarks of the town. Ezra Perry, Joseph Perry, Sylvanus Aldrich, E. H. Fisk, Luther Pike and Judson Childs were among its landlords in days when country taverns were important features in every town.

In an earlier part of this narrative lists of persons who have held the prominent town offices have been given to show who among the inhabitants of the town were conspicuous in their day and generation. That this may be further shown, it will be proper to insert in this record the names of those who have at

various periods represented the town in the General Court. The first General Court of Massachusetts, after the adoption of the Constitution, was held in what is now called the old State House, on State Street, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25, 1780. The writer has no record of the Representatives from Upton prior to 1786, but the following list covers the period from that date to 1889, inclusive:

Ezra Wood	1780	None	1823
None	1781	None	1824
Thomas Marshall Baker	1788	None	1825
None	1789	None	1826
None	1790	None	1827
None	1791	Ezra Wood	1828
None	1792	None	1829
Ezra Wood	1793	Ezra Wood	1830
None	1794	Eliz Warren	1831
Ezra Wood	1795	Elisha Traft	1832
None	1796	Ezra Wood	1833
None	1797	None	1834
Jonathan Batcheller	1798	Benjamin Wood	1835
None	1799	None	1836
None	1800	None	1837
None	1801	William Legg	1838
Elisha Traft	1802	William Legg	1839
None	1803	Elijah Warren	1840
W. Rawson	1804	Nahum W. Holbrook	1841
None	1805	Eliz Warren	1842
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1806	Nahum W. Holbrook	1843
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1807	William Legg	1844
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1808	William Legg	1845
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1809	None	1846
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1810	None	1847
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1811	William Legg	1848
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1812	None	1849
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1813	None	1850
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1814	Nahum W. Holbrook	1851
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1815	None	1852
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1816	None	1853
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1817	John Forbush	1854
None	1818	Valerius Traft	1855
None	1819	Gilbert Lincoln	1856
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1820	Valerius Traft	1857
None	1821	Elijah W. Wood	1858
Ezra Wood, Jr.	1822	Henry D. Johnson	1859

On the 1st of May, 1857, the twenty-first article of amendment of the Constitution, which had been adopted by the General Court of the years 1856 and 1857, was ratified by the people. That amendment provided that a census of the legal voters of each city and town on the 1st of May shall be taken and returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the last day of June in the year 1857; and a census of the inhabitants and legal voters of each city and town in 1865 and every tenth year thereafter. It further provided that the House of Representatives should consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the Legislature to the several counties, which counties should be divided into Representative districts by the county commissioners, except in Suffolk County, where the division should be made by the mayor and alderman of the city of Boston. Under the apportionment made in 1857, Northbridge and Upton constituted the Eighteenth Worcester District, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows:

Henry D. Johnson, of Upton..... 1858

Charles P. Whitin, of Northbridge	1859
Henry D. Johnson, of Upton	1860
Joshua W. Morse, of Northbridge	1861
Henry Shaw, of Upton	1862
William Kendall, of Northbridge	1863
George S. Ball, of Upton	1864
Samuel J. Fletcher, of Northbridge	1865
Abra T. Wood, of Upton	1866

Under the apportionment of 1866, based on the census of 1865, Northbridge and Upton constituted the Nineteenth Worcester District, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows:

Jonathan C. Taylor, of Northbridge	1867
William Knowlton, of Upton	1868
George L. Gibbs, of Northbridge	1869
Alvans Fish, of Upton	1870
Davis P. Gray, of Northbridge	1871
William Knowlton, of Upton	1872
Emory A. Howard, of Northbridge	1873
Nahum B. Hall, of Upton	1874
Cyrus F. Baker, of Northbridge	1875
Wesley L. Fisk, of Upton	1876

Under the apportionment of 1876, based on the census of 1875, Mendon, Milford and Upton constituted the Second Worcester District, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows:

William H. Cook, of Milford	1877
Augustus S. Tuttle, of Milford	1878
William H. Cook, of Milford	1879
Charles A. Davis, of Upton	1880
Homer W. Darling, of Mendon	1881
Isaac N. Crosby, of Milford	1882
Isaac N. Crosby, of Milford	1883
Benjamin A. Joutin, of Upton	1884
Silas W. Hall, of Milford	1885
Charles W. Wilcox, of Milford	1886
Silas W. Hall, of Milford	1887
Edward S. Lehand, of Upton	1888
Thomas J. Hall, of Upton	1889
David M. Richardson, of Mendon	1890
James F. Stratton, of Milford	1891
Daniel Reed, of Milford	1892
James F. Stratton, of Milford	1893
Henry J. Bailey, of Milford	1894
James F. Stratton, of Milford	1895
Henry E. Fales, of Milford	1896

Under the apportionment of 1886, based on the census of 1885, Northbridge, Upton and Uxbridge constitute the Tenth Worcester District, and have been represented as follows:

Daniel W. Traft, of Uxbridge	1887
Roscoe R. Clarke, of Northbridge	1888
Joseph Addison Partridge, of Upton	1889

But there have been other representative men who must not be forgotten, some of whom have passed away and some of whom are now living, reflecting credit on their native town in the places of their adoption. Among these may be mentioned Hon. George W. Johnson, who was born in Upton October 6, 1832, and became a prominent citizen of Milford, where he died respected by the citizens of his adopted town, and remembered with affection by his old townsmen of Upton as their frequent and liberal benefactor. Samuel Austin Nelson, too, who was born in Upton October 9, 1819, and died in Charleston, South Carolina, June 26, 1887, carried with him

to his distant home the seeds of his New England training, and developed into a successful, large-hearted Christian gentleman, who secured the respect and love of all who were so fortunate as to live within the sphere of his influence. Hon. Henry Chapin,¹ of Worcester, was born in Upton May 13, 1811, and died in Worcester October 13, 1878.

Nor must Colonel Elijah Stoddard be overlooked in this narrative, who, with the exception of a temporary residence at the South, where he had formed business connections, was a life-long citizen of Upton, and filled a large space in its social and business life. Though more than once he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, he never sought office, and only accepted it under the urgent pressure of his fellow-citizens. Colonel Stoddard was descended from Anthony Stoddard, who appeared in Boston in 1639. Through John, Daniel and Samuel came Jeremiah, the son of Samuel, who lived in Hingham and married Rebecca Bates, of Bellingham. Jeremiah Stoddard had a son Ezekiel, also of Hingham, who married Lucy Forrestall. Both Jeremiah, the father, and Ezekiel, the son, were soldiers in the Revolution. Jeremiah Stoddard removed to Milford, and his son Ezekiel in early life removed to Upton, where he bought a farm and carried on the business of a farmer until his death. His children, all born in Upton, were Elijah, the subject of this sketch, born in 1785; Lucy, who married Daniel Forbes; Polly, who married Asa Wood; Lyman, who married Effa Colburn; Lucretia, who married a Moors; Electa, who married William Hale, of Fairhaven; Hartford, who married Sarah Taft; Rebecca, who married Merrill Ruggles; and Ezekiel Bates, who married Sarah Starkweather. Colonel Stoddard married, in 1809, Zilpha, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Fisk) Nelson, and Isaac Nelson, the father of his wife, as well as his own father, was a soldier in the Revolution. His children were Ann Maria, born in 1810, who married Charles H. Batcheller, of Grafton, and Lemuel Torrey, of Weymouth; Isaac Nelson (1812), of whom later mention will be made; Lucy Jane (1815), who married Sylvanus N. Aldrich, and whose son, Hon. S. N. Aldrich, is at present United States sub-treasurer at Boston; Lois Nelson (1817), who married Joseph S. Farnum, at one time partner in business with William Knowlton; Electa (1819), who died young; Electa Juliana (1824), who married David Atwood; Elijah Brigham (1826), of whom also later mention will be made; and Janet (1829).

Colonel Stoddard, soon after his marriage, became connected with business operations in Savannah, Georgia, but returned home at the outbreak of the War of 1812, and bought the Farmer farm, in the south part of the town, which he occupied and managed about six years. About the year 1820 he resumed his business connections at the South, locating

himself in Charleston, where he remained four years. Not long after his return he opened a store, in which he began the business of buying and selling straw braid, which soon developed into the hat and bonnet manufacturing industry. In those days the farmers about Upton brought their various products to the town stores for sale and exchange, and among these were straw plaits, which their wives and daughters braided from rye straw. These plaits were at first used for trimming purposes, but became, finally, the seed from which the large straw hat and bonnet business of Worcester County has grown. Colonel Stoddard and the firm of Fisk & Bradish were among the pioneers in this branch of industry. For a time Colonel Stoddard was a partner with William Knowlton, under the name of Stoddard & Knowlton, but after the removal of Mr. Knowlton to West Upton, he carried on the business alone for some years, and finally retired to his new farm on the Mendon Road, not far from the Common, where he died in 1865. He was a man of indomitable energy, of uncompromising integrity, and at his death was a considerable owner of real estate, the management of which divided his time with the usual routine occupations of the farm.

Isaac Nelson Stoddard, the oldest son of Colonel Stoddard, was brought up in the schools of his native town, and at the early age of fifteen years taught a school in Medford. He was born, as above stated, October 29, 1812, and graduated at Amherst in 1832, having during his college career taught school in Mendon, Upton and Holliston. After leaving college he taught a classical school in Medway, and in 1833 became teacher of the High School in Plymouth. In 1835 he went to New Bedford to teach, remaining there until 1837, when he returned to Plymouth and resumed his old situation, which he continued to occupy with success until 1841. The writer of this sketch was fitted by him for Harvard in 1838, and among his scholars at various times were Judge Charles G. Davis, William G. Russell, Esq., of Boston, and the late Thomas Drew, at one time a resident in Worcester.

In 1841 Mr. Stoddard was appointed by Harrison collector of the port of Plymouth, and held office until 1845, in which year he was appointed cashier of the Plymouth Bank as the successor of Nathaniel Goodwin, and succeeded to the presidency of the Plymouth National Bank in 1879. He married, in 1836, Martha Le Baron, daughter of the late Hon. John B. Thomas, for many years clerk of the courts for Plymouth County, and has a large family of children and grandchildren, one of his sons, Charles B. Stoddard, being the cashier of the bank of which he (Isaac N. Stoddard) is president, and William S. Morrissey, the husband of one of his daughters, being the cashier of the Old Colony National Bank in the same town. Mr. Stoddard has been successful as a business man, and in the various trusts confided to

¹ See Chapter II.

him he has always held the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has passed more than fifty years of his life.

Of his brother, Elijah Brigham Stoddard, it will be perhaps superfluous to speak, as the chapter on the Bench and Bar of Worcester County contains a sketch of his career. The writer will content himself with stating that he was born in Upton in June, 1826, and graduated at Brown University in 1847. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and settled in Worcester, where he married Mary, daughter of Hon. Isaac Davis. Mr. Stoddard has held many offices, having been a member of the House and Senate in the General Court, a member of the Executive Council, a member of the staff of the Governor, and mayor of his adopted city. He has been a director in the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, and now holds the offices of secretary of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and of president of the Quinsigamond National Bank, both in Worcester.

In closing this history of the town of Upton there is little to add. The schools of the town are in a satisfactory condition and in the hands of a committee devoted to their interests. During the year 1887-88 the sum of \$4840.62 was expended for their support. The other expenditures of the town for the same year were: For principal and interest of the town debt, \$5803.75; for roads and bridges, \$1993.59; support of poor, \$2256.79; Fire Department, consisting of an engine and a hook-and-ladder company, with their apparatus, \$352.59; town library, \$250; town officers, \$750.54; State tax, \$1102.50; county tax, \$655; State aid, \$270; military aid, \$288; and sundries, \$1243.88.

The town has no water works, but William Knowlton & Sons, of West Upton, are liberally supplied with water and apparatus, affording abundant means of protection to their own and surrounding property in that village.

The business of the town, aside from the straw industry and the farming industry, includes a machine-shop, conducted by A. H. Chapman; a jewelry store, kept by J. M. N. Barrett; general and retail stores, conducted by C. H. Bull, C. S. Temple, T. B. Hawes, H. L. Patrick, C. A. Wood, E. A. Willard, H. C. Child and Mrs. A. A. Wood; and a drug-store managed by Stephen B. Fisk.

According to the census of 1885 the following schedule shows the agricultural product of the town:

Dairy products.....	\$22,314
Poultry.....	8,469
Wood products.....	20,474
Orchards.....	3,130
Fruit.....	3,220
Hay, straw, &c.....	24,597
Meat and game.....	7,074
Vegetables.....	14,433
Domestic animals, value.....	44,004
Animal products.....	8,811
Forest products.....	1,852
Green-house products.....	385

Hot-house products.....	270
Liquors and beverages.....	1,302
Other products.....	200
	\$107,028

The population of the town in 1885 was 2265, showing an increase from 1880 of 242, and at the same date its valuation was \$880,247. Though the increase in population and wealth has been small, and the general business of the town has somewhat declined, there is reason to hope and believe that with the advent of a railroad, and the consequent facilities for reaching a market for products, the prosperity of the town will be secured.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. WILLIAM KNOWLTON.

In the lives of active and prominent citizens of our New England towns may be found much that is very instructive and inspiring to the present generation, inasmuch as they generally achieve their positions and fairly win their honors. Hon. William Knowlton, long identified with the business interests of Upton and one of the most active business men of southern Worcester County, was born June 29, A.D. 1809, at Boston. As a boy he was susceptible of deep and lasting impressions. For, although so young, he had a deep reverence for the late Dr. Lowell, of the West Church at Boston, where his parents worshipped. Perhaps that impression might have come in part from the deep reverence in which the doctor was held by his parents, but he retained it to the last. His parents for some reason moved to Hopkinton, Mass. There were then three sons and one daughter, William being the youngest. Somehow the family were in reduced circumstances. The father died, leaving these children to the care of the devoted mother. Each one was called to help keep the wolf from the door of this fatherless household, and William, though small and not more than ten or eleven years old, was put into the family of Mr. John Holmes, of Hopkinton, who died a half-century ago. While here as a boy he made a deep impression upon the whole family; his intelligence and fidelity won their hearts. While living here, his two older brothers, then quite young men, were drowned together in what is now called Echo Lake, Hopkinton. His mother was so lonely after the death of his brothers she took her youngest son, William, home. She lived then in Hayden row, Hopkinton. But his energy and his mother's needs and wisdom soon apprenticed him to the late James Bowker as a farmer and cooper. He carried on a small farm, bought the staves and hoop-poles standing, and went himself with his help or apprentices into the woods to cut and split them for the casks he made. Here he remained until he was twenty years of age; then, honorably, he bought the remaining



Wm. Brewster

year's time of his apprenticeship and went to Adams' Corner, in Northbridge, where he learned to bottom shoes. His sojourn here lasted about one year, when we find him in Upton, in the employ of the late Asa Wood. His energy and faithfulness made a most favorable impression upon all with whom he had to do, but the work was too confining and hard. His health failed, and he went to recruit at the home of his sister, who had married the late Daniel J. Coburn, then of Hopkinton, afterward of Boston, and at one time sheriff of Suffolk County, and who died at his home in Malden a few years ago. It became evident to his physician that he must have a more active, outdoor life, and after recruiting at his sister's some time, he entered the employ of Lyman Stoddard, in Upton Centre, in the year 1832. Mr. Stoddard kept a country store, and in connection therewith bought and sold domestic straw braids. Here he was in the open air a large part of the time, as he traveled to purchase the braids, though in the intervals of such employment took his place in the store. He apparently regained his health completely. While thus employed he impressed the late Col. Elijah Stoddard as the man he wanted. He proposed a copartnership. There was no building open in which the new firm could operate. They at once set about building a store, Mr. Knowlton going into the woods with Col. Stoddard to cut and hew the timber for it. In 1833 the firm of Stoddard & Knowlton was in it. It was a country store in Upton Centre, and in connection with it they bought domestic straw braids and also manufactured these into straw bonnets. This year, on the 1st of January, Mr. Knowlton married Miss Caroline Taft, and they began housekeeping over the store occupied by the new firm. This partnership lasted until 1836, when Mr. Knowlton moved to West Upton and formed a copartnership with Capt. William Legg, doing a general manufacturing business of ladies' goods in foreign and domestic braids. Mr. Legg before many years withdrew from the firm, and the late Joseph Farnum, of Worcester, took his place. Mr. Farnum withdrew after one year and Mr. Knowlton continued the business alone. Under his talents and energy it grew into a large business. In the mean time his own sons had grown up, and were from time to time admitted to the firm, and under the name of William Knowlton & Sons the business has been most prosperous and successful. Mr. Knowlton leaves four sons and one daughter. Some years ago the family were saddened by the sudden death of a beautiful daughter in the bloom of womanhood and usefulness, and his wife has only preceded him a few months into the invisible land.

As a man of great public spirit he has held the town office of selectman, but found himself earlier in life too absorbed in business to yield to the desire of his townsmen to give him office. But, as a Republican, he has been a liberal member of that party, and represented later in his life his district in the State

Legislature, as a member of the House in 1868 and 1872, and in the Senate in 1878 and 1879. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, where he became a strong supporter of James A. Garfield. His interest in education was most marked. He early saw a need of higher education in agriculture, and as a member of the State Board he did what he could to promote it. When the Agricultural College started he was deeply interested in its success, and became a patron and trustee of it, giving to it most liberally of his means; and as a member of its executive board, rendered it in its time of need most valuable services. He also has been a liberal donor to the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science at Worcester, and gave some five hundred dollars to the town library of Upton. As a charter member of the First National Bank at Milford, he was from its start made a director, and at his death was the last original survivor of that board. As a townsman he was always interested in the welfare of the town, and his liberality has been felt in all its departments. His most marked traits of character were untiring energy and perseverance. It built up and firmly established a business that has become immense, even against the obstacles of want of capital at first, and frequent and severe losses, but when defeat came that would have crushed one with less power and energy his faith never faltered. His word was as good as his bond in business transactions. In the year 1857 he lost largely but paid his debts at maturity. Soon after this, at the breaking out of the war in 1861, came another commercial panic. But amid his great losses he met all his obligations except those of four of his largest New York creditors, who, seeing his burdens, advised him to make a small compromise, but in a few years he paid them in full, dollar for dollar. Thus, honest and true, he has reared a noble monument of sterling character and a successful business enterprise. His own opportunity for an education was exceedingly limited, but his mind was quick to learn in the school of life. His business ability was somewhat remarkable. He would often decide almost instantly in great transactions involving thousands of dollars, and seldom make a mistake. Such a man, of course, was a man of vast executive power. He could, in his best days, conduct his manufactory, run his farm and keep his many workmen feeling the ubiquitous power of his master-mind. As he prospered in business he grew in benevolence. He never forgot his early poverty, and hence was most generous to the poor. In later years he has not sought to increase his estate so much as to distribute to the poor and to help the indigent, but in all so modest and reticent in his gifts as to hardly let his left hand know what his right gave. His patriotism through the war and since has prompted him to help the disabled soldiers and the families of such whenever he felt they could be aided by his gifts. Rarely are riches given to one more broad and generous. In his affec-

tions he was very strong. He never forsook or forgot a friend. The simplicity of his character grew in beauty and attraction as he grew old. He loved little children and they loved him. He rarely passed one without a smile and such a gentle, winning recognition that the little one was drawn to him. And this simplicity expressed itself in a reverence that made him a constant attendant at church, and in earlier days a worker in the Sunday-school. Never a sectarian, he worshipped with those with whom he happened to be. He, however, loved the Unitarian faith, and gave freely to promote its interests. Identified from the first with the Unitarian Society here, a few years ago he built a church at West Upton and gave its use to the society for purposes of worship, and followed it with interest as long as he lived. In his family, as a tender husband, father and grandfather, his character shone out with all its ripe beauty. When terrible suffering and pain came he bore it most patiently and with humble submission to God's will, and tenderly and gratefully, even when he could not speak, by his eye and smile recognized the blessed ministry of his own loved.

He passed to his rest Sunday, July 18, 1886, at the age of seventy-seven. Then his active life closed,—dust to dust, ashes to ashes,—nature claims her own, yet he lives in what he accomplished, in his acts of beneficence, in the hearts of the poor who bless his name, in the affections of his family, in the memory of little children who loved him and of his fellow-townsmen and friends, and in the mansions of the Father's house on high.

REV. BENJAMIN WOOD.

Benjamin Wood was born in Lebanon, N. H., September 15, 1772. He was the youngest but one of twelve children, seven of whom were sons; of these, three became ministers of the Gospel,—Samuel, the eldest, known as Dr. Wood, of Boscawen, N. H.; Benjamin, and Luther, the youngest of the family.

Benjamin fitted for college with his brother Samuel, and entered Dartmouth at the age of sixteen. He graduated in 1793, commenced the study of theology with Samuel, completing his preparation for the ministry with Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, a noted divine of Franklin, Mass.

He preached as a candidate for the first time in Upton the second Sunday in June, 1795, and received a call from the church to be their pastor the following December. The town assembled on the 31st of the same month to see if they would concur with the church in giving him a call to settle with them, and the result is seen on the records of the town as follows: "Voted, unanimously, to unite with the church in calling Mr. Benjamin Wood to the work of the ministry in this place, and to give him two hun-

dred pounds for a settlement, and eighty pounds annually for encouragement and support to settle with us."

His reply was given in the affirmative the following March, and he was ordained and installed on the 1st day of June, 1796. Rev. Samuel Wood, D.D., of Boscawen, N. H., delivered the ordination sermon; Rev. Isaiah Potter, of Lebanon, N. H., gave the charge to the pastor; and Rev. John Crane, of Northbridge, the right hand of fellowship. He succeeded Rev. Elisha Fish, who had been settled with this church forty-three years. After Mr. Wood had preached fifteen years, finding his salary inadequate for his support, an additional settlement was made upon him and he was paid \$400 annually.

During the following year he married Betsey Dustan, a descendant of the famous Hannah Dustan, of Haverhill, Mass. Their union was blessed by a family of eight children—six daughters and two sons—whose names were as follows: Betsey, Palmer, Fanny, Philena, Samuel Willard, Judith Maria, Lue Ann and Hannah F., who is the widow of Colonel David C. Wood, of Upton, and is the only one now alive.

Five of Mr. Wood's children made for themselves homes in Upton. Betsey married and went to Holden to live, Judith Maria to Westboro', and Lue Ann to Boston. Several of them became members of the church, and all were highly respected citizens of the town. Samuel Willard settled in Upton; died February 10, 1838, twenty-seven years of age, leaving a widow and one daughter. Lue Ann, wife of Clark B. Wood, of Boston, died about forty-five years of age, leaving a husband and three daughters. The other members of the family lived to an advanced age, and left children and children's children after them. Early in life Mr. Wood was interested in Free Masonry and was a member of Solomon's Temple Lodge of Uxbridge.

He was deeply interested in everything that concerned the welfare of the town. He served one term Representative to the General Court, and several years one of the Superintending School Committee.

His great province, which acquired him his fame, was preaching. He had all the qualifications of a fine pulpit orator. He was an able theologian, with a commanding presence, easy and graceful in manner, possessing a voice of rare excellence that charmed his hearers, and made him one of the most popular preachers in all the region round about. In the Harmony Association, of which he was a member, he commanded the highest respect, and was greatly beloved, being affectionately and reverently called by them "Father Wood."

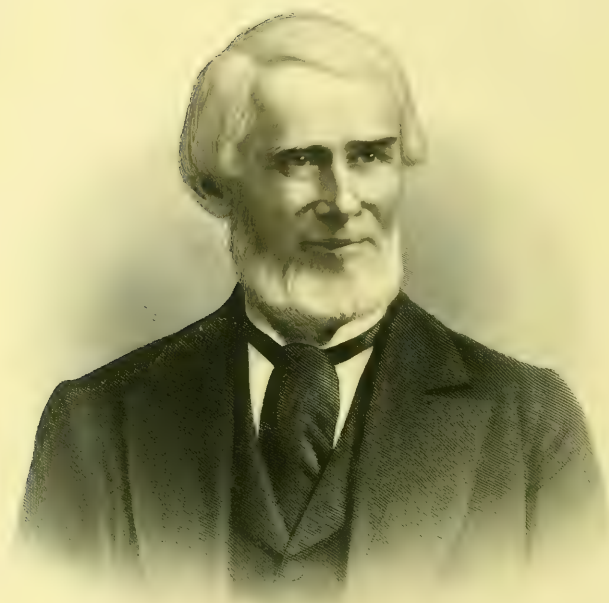
He was not only a pleasant speaker, but a powerful sermonizer. During his ministry he witnessed eight seasons of special outpouring of the Spirit, and admitted four hundred members to the church.

He was apt and brief on all occasions, and was specially sought to officiate at weddings and funerals.

¹ By Mrs. M. A. Stickley.



Benj^d Wood,



Wm. H. Furness

June 25, 1835, when the town was a hundred years old, he delivered the centennial address,—the records say, "in a strain of lofty and touching eloquence." This address, his ordination sermon and the first one he preached after his ordination, his farewell to the old meeting-house and the dedication of the new, with numerous other sermons, which were printed soon after they were written, are now preserved in a bound volume in the Upton Town Library.

He lived with the beloved wife of his youth and the mother of his children nearly fifty years. After her decease, September 16, 1845, he married Miss Almira Howe, who was a devoted wife to him during the remainder of his life, a space of about three years. He was well preserved physically and mentally, and able to preach till within a short time of his death.

He had preached in the old meeting-house more than half a century when the society began to discuss the need of a new one. He was very anxious to keep the church and society united and to see them located in a new edifice while he lived, and was gratified in the consummation of his hopes early in January, 1849, by the dedication of a large and commodious house of worship by a church and society in thriving condition. At the sale of pews soon after its completion there was a call for more pews than there were pews for sale. He did not preach long in the new church. His health began to fail. He preached his last sermon the last Sunday in March.

He was very fond of singing, and took great interest in that part of divine worship. During his last sickness he sent for the choir to come to his room that he might once more listen to their voices in a hymn of praise.

They assembled at his bedside and sung, at his request, in his favorite tune, "Concord"—

"The hill of Zion yet lies
A thousand sacred sweets," etc.

The love of his people was manifested in his last days, when they formed a procession and marched by the open door of his sick-room to take a last fond look of their much-loved pastor. The strong attachment between him and his people was mutual.

He died April 24, 1849, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and fifty-third of his ministry. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. H. A. Tracy, of Sutton. The inscription on his monument in the village cemetery sums up his life in the following touching tribute:—

"His works are his monument,
The affection of his people his epitaph,
His life of duty and devotion his obituary."

L. L. WARREN.

L. L. Warren was born near Upton, August 2, 1808. His father, Major Eli Warren, a man of sterling worth and generous spirit, had been for many years identified with the interests of Upton, and had

given himself, with untiring energy, to everything that pertained to the public weal.

Partaking of this nature, the son, after completing his education at Amherst Academy, entered into business relations with his father, and prosecuted this vocation industriously for ten years.

In 1835 Mr. Warren married Mary A. Wood, of Upton, and soon afterward moved to Kentucky to secure the advantages held out by the rapid immigration pressing down the Ohio Valley. Before starting West, he had resolved to locate at St. Louis, but during his journey met a gentleman who gave him a glowing description of Louisville's future prospects, and urged him to alter his plan. Following this suggestion, he stopped at Louisville, which was then but little more than a village, and, after investigating the advantages offered, began the shoe business with a small capital. This business he continued uninterruptedly and prosperously for forty-eight years. His energy and prudence in business affairs soon established for him an enviable reputation as a safe financier, and marked him as a successful merchant.

During the existence of State banks Mr. Warren was, for several years, a director in the Northern Bank of Kentucky. In 1864 he organized the Falls City Bank, and, as president for twenty years, managed its affairs with his usual ability and success.

In the midst of absorbing business engagements, he took a deep interest in religious and educational affairs, and an earnest consecration of time, labor and means to their advancement characterized his entire life. His early taste for the advancement of educational interests clung to him through his long career. He represented his ward in the School Board of Louisville a number of terms, and for ten years, as chairman of the Finance Committee, his keen foresight and unerring judgment saved to the Board many thousand of dollars. He gave much thought to improvement in the methods of teaching in the schools, and was one of the first to advocate the introduction in Louisville of the training-school system. To familiarize himself with the subject, he visited the New England States, and made a thorough investigation of the systems at his own expense, and by continued effort succeeded in establishing training-schools in his adopted city.

As a friend and patron of *religious* schools, he was no less prominent. He was one of the founders of the large and flourishing Presbyterian School in Louisville, a director in Centre College and the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky., and for many years attended to the finances of these institutions.

With various other movements of both a business and charitable nature he was prominently identified; but it was in his *church* affairs that his greatest efforts were enlisted. As an elder in the Presbyterian Church for over forty years, in the city, Presbytery and Synod, he was an unfaltering worker. He

was one of the founders of the old Chestnut Street Church in 1847, and in the erection of the magnificent Tabernacle at Fourth and Broadway, which was destroyed by fire soon after its completion, his zeal and liberality knew no bounds. It was his cherished desire to see the congregation with which he had been so long connected worship in as thoroughly an appointed church as could be built, and he advocated the step with untiring persistence. In the erection of so costly an edifice, the collection of the necessary funds to carry out the design was no inconsiderable barrier to the consummation of the task, and to many success seemed impossible. But Mr. Warren had enlisted all of his religious zeal in the enterprise, and his purse was placed at the command of the Building Committee. His subscription of twenty thousand dollars had gone into the general fund, and the church was erected; and when the committee appeared before the congregation to make their final statement, a debt of forty-three thousand dollars was reported. It was then that Mr. Warren reached a higher plane of disinterested devotion to his church, and proved his faith by his works, and wiped out the debt with a check for the needed forty-three thousand dollars. As a manifestation of its appreciation of his noble liberality, the congregation dropped the name of "Tabernacle," under which the church had been dedicated, and in honor of him called it "The Warren Memorial Church."

In public and business affairs he enjoyed the unwavering confidence of his associates, and his private charities were as freely distributed as those of any one in the history of Louisville.

Mr. Warren died, after a short illness, March 19, 1884, in his seventy-sixth year. A handsome monument marks his resting-place in Louisville's beautiful cemetery. It bears as his epitaph the memorable words that fell from his lips: "What I have done, I have done for Christ's sake." A wife and nine children survive him.

REV. GEORGE S. BALL.

Rev. George S. Ball, pastor of the Unitarian Society in Upton, was born in Leominster, Mass., May 22, A.D. 1822, and is the son of Micah R. and Rachel (Lincoln) Ball.

He is a fairly well-preserved man of sixty-six years of age. He received a meagre education in the common schools until the age of sixteen, when, obtaining from his father a release of his time, he devoted himself to the further study in the higher schools of his native State. He found it hard work to earn his bread and pay for his education; but he persevered, working, as it were, with a book in one hand and some instrument of manual labor in the other. This required energy and self-denial, but by faithful, continued efforts he graduated at the Meadville Theological School in the first regular class, that of 1847.

In the autumn of the same year the society at Ware

invited him to settle with them, and he was ordained October 13th as their pastor. He remained there two years, when his health failed, and he asked for dismission. After a rest, he was much better, and began preaching in Upton, and at the end of some months of labor here, he was, at their request, installed as minister in February of 1850. The connection thus formed has continued ever since.

Under this long pastorate, for modern times, he has become thoroughly identified with the town and all its interests. He represented it in the Constitutional Convention of 1853. In 1861 he was elected Representative, for the district composed of Northbridge and Upton, to the Legislature of 1862; but about the same time he was called to be chaplain of one of the Worcester County regiments, already in the field, the gallant Twenty-first Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. He was exercised to know which position to take. His love of his country and its pressing needs in the hour of peril persuaded him to forego the honor of the former, that he might do something to mitigate the sufferings of camp and battle-field, and thus do a little to sustain and maintain inviolate the government under which liberty and prosperity had come to this people. He accepted the post of chaplain, and went at once to the regiment, then stationed at Annapolis, Md.

In the first battle of that regiment, at Roanoke Island, he won the hearts of "the boys" by his brave and efficient aid to the wounded, and in the report of the commanding colonel to the general, a copy of which was transmitted by the colonel to Governor Andrew, he received warm approval.

The following paragraph is taken from the "History of the Twenty-first Regiment,"¹ which was written by General Charles F. Walcott:

In the thirteen months that he had been with us, he had shared with the regiment every peril and hardship which it had been called to face and endure, and had won the lasting respect and love of every man in it of whatever creed. Never losing sight of his duty as a Christian clergyman, he had been far more than a mere chaplain to us. Ardent patriot, always hopeful, manly and courageous, he exerted a strong and lasting influence in keeping up the tone of the regiment in its soldierly as well as its moral duties. As our postmaster, no matter at what inconvenience to himself, the mail was never left to take care of itself, when by his energy it could be forced to come or go. To our sick and wounded he had been, with unflinching devotion, a brave, tender and a skillful nurse. An honor and grace to his calling and the service, it was a sad day in the regiment when he left us.

So we may say Mr. Ball has been far more, in Upton, than a mere clergyman, a good man, a good citizen, never a strong partisan, but friend and minister to all who needed or would receive his help. For thirty-nine years he has labored in this field, save two years, when he was colleague with the venerable Dr. Kendall, at Plymouth, and the time of his service in the army. He served also as chaplain to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1863, and as a member from his district in 1864, and as a member of the State Senate in the years 1866 and 1867.



George S. Bell

On the 18th of June, 1848, while settled at Ware, he was married to Hannah B. Nourse, daughter of Caleb and Orissa (Holman) Nourse, of Bolton, Mass. They had eight children born to them, seven of whom are now living.

Mr. Ball's life has been very active in anti-slavery and moral reform of all kinds. But most marked is his influence on his own townsmen and the people of the vicinity, where his name is a tower of strength.

CHAPTER CXXIII.

GRAFTON.

BY WILLIAM T. DAVIS AND A HISTORICAL ADDRESS
BY HON. FRANK P. GOULDING.

ON either side of Quinsigamond River, which flows from the lake bearing that name into Blackstone River, are various ridges of land more or less extended, rising by easy ascent from the valley, and most of them cleared and cultivated to the summits. On the slopes of some of these hills, and on the higher table lands of others, and on the banks of the stream, are located the different villages of which the town of Grafton is composed. The territory included within the bounds of the town extends about five miles from north to south, and four miles from east to west, and is bounded on the north by Shrewsbury, on the east by Westborough and Upton, on the south by Upton and Sutton, and on the west by Sutton and Millbury. Few towns can boast of situations more beautiful or landscapes more attractive than those, which one after another greet the eye of a stranger as he enters its domain and wanders along its hillsides and through its valleys. Standing on the central village and looking towards the north, Brigham Hill, on whose eastern slope the hamlet of North Grafton seems to be hiding itself from the setting sun, bounds the horizon on the north and west, while along its base the river Quinsigamond is seeking its unconscious way to the sea, and in the distance Wachusett stands guard against the unwelcome blasts of a colder clime.

This was the territory known in early times as Hassanamisco, and inhabited by the Hassanamesits, a family of the Nipmuck tribe. It is memorable as having been one of the earliest fields in which John Eliot labored for the Christianization of the aborigines. Here the second Indian church was established, and here the Indian James the Printer lived, who aided Eliot in his work on the Indian Bible.

Of the Hassanamesits there is only one survivor within the town, Sarah Maria Cisco. She occupies about two acres and a half of the old Indian reservation, which she has inherited from her ancestors and which has never been owned by a white man. In 1887 the Legislature passed a resolve providing for

the payment of an annuity of two hundred dollars to this last representative of the old Hassanamisco tribe, to be paid by the selectmen of Grafton quarterly after January 1, 1887, during her life. It would be a fitting and interesting memorial if, after the death of the beneficiary, her land could remain ungranted and unoccupied and suitably enclosed to be preserved for all coming time as a memorial of the aborigines of our State.

Within the territory of Grafton is to be found also an interesting landmark, reminding us of one of the first, if not actually the first, schoolmaster in the Massachusetts Colony. Elijah Corlet, born in London in 1611, graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and came to New England while a young man. He was the first schoolmaster in Cambridge, and taught in that town from 1641 until his death, which occurred February 24, 1687. Owing to his efforts in behalf of education, the General Court granted him two hundred acres of land November 12, 1659, and October 23, 1668, five hundred acres. But these grants have no connection with Grafton. On the 22d of May, 1661, however, the Colony records state that "in answer to the petition of Mr. Elijah Corlet the Court judgeth it meet to grant the petitioner liberty to purchase of Netus, the Indian, so much land as the said Netus, said Indian, is possessed of according to law, for the satisfaction of the debt due to the petitioner from said Negus." Mr. Corlet had Indian scholars in his school, and it is thought by some that a son of Netus was one, and that the debt was owed for his tuition. On the 11th of October, 1665, Edmond Rice, of Marlboro', and Thomas Noyes, of Sudbury, reported to the court that the debt due from Netus to Mr. Corlet was seven pounds ten shillings, and that, as authorized by the court, they had laid out three hundred and twenty acres at the north end of Nepnop Hill for the benefit of Mr. Corlet. In 1685, Mr. Corlet sold the land to Alice Thomas, of Dedham, and on the 17th of October, 1716, the grandchildren of Mrs. Thomas sold it for two hundred pounds to Benjamin Willard, housewright; Joseph Willard, webster; Thomas Pratt, Jr., husbandman, all of Framingham, and Nehemiah How, of Sudbury. A description of the land may be found in the deed from these grandchildren in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Book 37, Folio 250. The land has been variously called Corlet's Grant, Willard's Farm and the Farms District.

But it is not proposed to include in this narrative any details concerning Hassanamisco before its settlement by the white man. They belong rather to a history of the Indian tribes than to that of a town whose birth dates only back to its incorporation and earlier occupation. When the territory forming the town of Sutton was sold to the English by John Wampus, the Sachem, he reserved four miles square for the use of the Indians, and these sixteen square miles constituted the town of Grafton at the time of its incorporation.

They were exclusively used by the Indians until 1718, when, with the approval of the General Court, Elisha Johnson, of Sutton, bought of the natives a tract within their limits. Other purchases soon after followed, and in 1728, no less than nine white families were living on the land. In 1726, in accordance with the petition of Samuel Chandler and John Sherman, in behalf of themselves and other persons living in Concord, Sudbury, Marlborough and Stow, for permission to purchase the territory of the Indians, a committee of the General Court, consisting of Nathaniel Byfield and Samuel Thaxter, of the Council, and John Chandler, Major Tileston and Captain Goddard, visited the territory and reported September 27, 1727, "that they had carefully viewed the lands proposed to be sold by the natives there, containing about seven thousand five hundred acres, about one-half whereof being good soil but very stony, the other half pitch-pine and shrub-plain; are of opinion, and have accordingly valued and estimated the land at the sum of twenty-five hundred pounds," and recommended that the purchase be approved on certain specified conditions. The result of the negotiation which followed was the execution of the following deed:

To all people to whom these presents shall come:

Ami Printer, Andrew Abraham, Moses Printer and Ami Printer, Jr., Indians of Hassanauisco, in the County of Suffolk, within his majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, being owners and proprietors of one-seventh part each of and in the Indian native right of land in Hassanauisco aforesaid, Peter Muckamaug and Sarah, his wife, of Hassanauisco aforesaid owners and proprietors in the right of the said Sarah, of one-seventh part of the said native right, and Christian Misco, relict widow of George Misco, late of Hassanauisco aforesaid, deceased, and Joshua Misco, of Hassanauisco aforesaid, son of the said deceased, being owners and proprietors of two-sevenths parts of the said native right.

Sendeth Greeting.

Whereas, The Great and General Court or Assembly of the aforesaid Province having been thereunto petitioned, as well by the Indian natives and proprietors before named, as by a number of English petitioners, did in their late session, viz.: in the month of December last past, in answer to the petition of Samuel Chandler, John Sherman and others, gave liberty to the petitioners therein referred to to purchase the lands at Hassanauisco within them petitioned for, containing about seven thousand five hundred acres, more or less, of the Indian natives and proprietors thereof for the settlement of forty English families of the petitioners or their posterity and no others, exclusive of the English and Indians upon the spots already reserving for and unto the said Indian proprietors, each of them, an equal dividend in said land with each of the purchasers, to be laid out so as to comprehend and take in their present improvements. And also one hundred acres more of land there to be the present Indian proprietors', their heirs and assigns forever. And also the sum of twenty-five hundred pounds, to be deposited in the hands of trustees appointed, authorized and empowered by the said Great and General Court or Assembly, to receive and set out the same at interest, on good and sufficient security, and said interest to be paid to the said Indian proprietors, and the said Court shall from time to time order and direct, together with sundry immunities, privileges and enfranchisements, respecting the settlements and support of the ministry and school, as in and by the records of said Court (relation thereunto being had) doth and may appear.

Now Know Ye, That the said Ami Printer, Andrew Abraham, Moses Printer, Ami Printer, Jr., Peter and Sarah Muckamaug, Christian Misco and Joshua Misco, being the only surviving proprietors of the Indian right of land in Hassanauisco aforesaid, for the consideration before mentioned, have given, granted, bargained, sold, alienated, enfeoffed, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do fully, clearly and

absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto each of the persons hereinafter named, being of the proprietors to whom such liberty of purchasing was granted as aforesaid, or otherwise admitted by and with the approbation or allowance of the said Great and General Court, one-fortieth part in common and undivided right of and in all that tract or parcel of land called or known by the name of Hassanauisco, situated and bounded by and with the township of Sutton, in the aforesaid County of Suffolk, and surrounded by said Sutton, excepting always, and reserving out of this present grant and sale, such parts and dividends thereof and therein unto them, the said Indian proprietors, and to their heirs and assigns forever, as is expressed and mentioned in a vote of the House of Representatives on the 9th of June, 1726, and accordingly reserved by the Great and General Court as is above expressed, excepting also and reserving out of this present grant and sale, all such other parts and parcels of said tracts of land as hath been formerly (with the allowance of said Court) granted unto sundry English people, to be holden of them, the said purchasers, their respective heirs and assigns forever, conformable to the votes, acts and orders of the said Great and General Court passed thereon in their aforesaid session—that is to say, to James Watson, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, in the Province aforesaid, mariner, Benjamin Willard, gent, and Joseph Willard, husbandman, being both of or in the County of Suffolk, in the Province aforesaid, each one-fortieth part thereof to them, their respective heirs and assigns forever.

To Joseph Rice, Jonathan Morse, David Harrington, Samuel Biglo, Samuel Stow, Zerubbabel Eager, Samuel Brigham, John Sherman, John Warren, Nathan Brigham, Sen., Charles Brigham, husbandmen, Jeremiah Barstow, trader, and Elizabeth Harrington, widow, all of Marlborough, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province aforesaid, each one-fortieth part thereof to them, and their respective heirs and assigns forever.

To Samuel Chandler, John Hunt, Joseph Merriam, Eleazer Flagg, Jacob Taylor, Ebenezer Wheeler, Joseph Barrett and Benjamin Barrett, husbandmen, all of Concord, in the aforesaid County of Middlesex, each one-fortieth part thereof to them, their respective heirs and assigns, forever.

To Samuel Hall, Simon Gates, Jr., John Collar, husbandmen, all of Stow, in the aforesaid County of Middlesex, each one-fortieth part thereof to them, their respective heirs and assigns, forever.

To William Rogers, gent., and William Rogers, Jr., bricklayer, both of Wenham, in the County of Essex, in the Province aforesaid, each one-fortieth part thereof to them, their respective heirs and assigns forever.

To Jonathan Rice and Richard Taylor, both of Sudbury, in the County of Middlesex, aforesaid, husbandmen, each one-fortieth part thereof to them and their respective heirs and assigns forever.

To John Jones, of Hopkinton, in the aforesaid County of Middlesex, husbandman, one-fortieth part thereof to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

To Jonas Houghton, of Lancaster, in the aforesaid County of Middlesex, husbandman, John Davis, of Ipswich, in the County of Essex, in the Province aforesaid, husbandman, and Thomas Weeks, of Shrewsbury, in the aforesaid County of Middlesex, husbandman, each one-fortieth part to them and their heirs and assigns forever.

To Thomas Pratt, of Hassanauisco, in the aforesaid County of Suffolk, husbandman, and Nathaniel Wilder, of Lancaster, in the aforesaid County of Middlesex, husbandmen, each one-fortieth part to them and their heirs and assigns forever. Together with all the rights, members, profits, privileges, emoluments, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said granted premises belonging or in any were appertaining, excepting only as before excepted. To have and to hold the said granted, bargained premises, with the appurtenances and every part thereof, except as before excepted, to them, the said James Watson, Benjamin Willard, Joseph Willard, Joseph Rice, Jonathan Morse, David Harrington, Samuel Biglo, Samuel Stow, Zerubbabel Eager, Samuel Brigham, John Sherman, John Warren, Nathan Brigham, Charles Brigham, Jeremiah Barstow, Eliza Harrington, Samuel Chandler, John Hunt, Joseph Merriam, Eleazer Flagg, Jacob Taylor, Ebenezer Wheeler, Joseph Barrett, Samuel Hall, Simon Gates, Nathaniel Hapgood, Paines Rice, Simon Gates, Jr., John Collar, William Rogers, William Rogers, Jr., Jonathan Rice, Richard Taylor, John Jones, Jonas Houghton, John Davis, Thomas Weeks, Benjamin Barrett, Thomas Pratt and Nathaniel Wilder, and to their respective heirs and assigns forever, to their and each of their own proper use and benefit and behoof in manner as aforesaid.

And they, the said Ami Printer, Andrew Abraham, Moses Printer, Ami Printer, Jr., Peter and Sarah (Printer) Muckamaug, Christian Misco and Joshua Misco, for themselves, heirs, etc., respectively do, by

these presents, covenant, promise and grant to and with the said grantees or purchasers before named, and each and every one of them, their respective heirs and assigns in manner following, that is to wit, that they, the said Ami Printer, Andrew Abraham, Moses Printer, Peter and Sarah Muckamaug, Christian Misco, Joshua Misco and Ami Printer, Jr., are the true, sole and lawful owners of all and singular the lands at Hassanamisco aforesaid, not otherwise heretofore disposed of in manner aforesaid, and they, the said Indian proprietors, and their heirs respectively, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter, warrant and defend in said granted and bargained premises, with the appurtenances and every part thereof, excepting only as before excepted, to the grantees or purchasers before named, severally and respectively, and their respective heirs and assigns, against themselves and their heirs, and against the lawful claims or demands of any other person whomsoever, claiming, or to claim, the Indian or native right on property thereof, of any part thereof.

In witness whereof the said Indian proprietors have hereunto set their hands and seals the nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1727.

AMI PRINTER (with mark).
 MOSES PRINTER (with mark).
 ANDREW ABRAHAM (with mark).
 PETER MUCKAMAUG (with mark).
 SARAH MUCKAMAUG (with mark).
 CHRISTIAN MISCO (with mark).
 JOSHUA MISCO (with mark).
 AMI PRINTER, JR. (with mark).

Signed and sealed and delivered in presence of,

NATHANIEL HOW.
 JONATHAN ADAMS.
 ISAAC WHITNEY.

Moses Printer signed in presence of us,

JOHN CHANDLER, JR.
 JOHN MCKINTIE (with mark).

Suffolk, ss.

HASSANAMISCO, March 29, 1727-28.

Ami Printer, Andrew Abraham, Peter Muckamaug, Sarah Muckamaug, Christian Misco, Joshua Misco and Ami Printer, Jr., then severally acknowledged this instrument to be their respective act and deed, before me,

JOHN CHANDLER, JR., Just Peace.

Suffolk, ss.

Moses Printer then acknowledged this instrument to be his act and deed before me,

JOHN CHANDLER.

July 2, 1728, received and accordingly entered and examined pr.

JOHN BALLANTINE, Regr.

Before the deed of purchase was made the committee of the General Court, in a report made to that body December 18, 1727, recommended the imposition of certain conditions, which they expressed as follows:

The committee having considered the several articles and conditions on which the petitioners for Hassanamisco have liberty to purchase a tract of land commonly known by the name of the Indian proprietors thereof are humbly of the opinion that the petitioners, before the execution of their deeds, shall, each one for himself, respectively be bound to the trustees appointed for said Indians and their successors, with surties for paying a — with part of the cost of building a meeting-house convenient for the public worship for themselves and nine English families already settled within the said Hassanamisco, and the Indian inhabitants of said Hassanamisco, as also for paying the same proportion towards building a school-house convenient for the teaching to read and write the children of the same inhabitants, as well Indian as English, and that they will set apart twenty acres of said land for the use of said school, to remain for said service forever, and also for paying the same proportion for and towards the settling a learned orthodox minister, and for setting for the said minister a lot of land, equal to other allowances, to be his own as soon as he takes office among them, and likewise the building for himself (Petitioner's accounts read) a dwelling-house and breaking up four acres of land in the lot on dividend that shall be apportioned and set off to him, all to be within the time and according to the limitation in the act of the Great and General Court relating herunto in their present session.

And be as much there are nine English families already settled on lands within Hassanamisco that will be accommodated by the meeting-house, school-house, minister and schoolmaster near Hassanamisco

above, the committee humbly propose that the said nine families be by special act of the Great and General Court required to pay each a fortieth part to and for erecting and finishing said meeting-house and school-house, and to and for the support of said minister and schoolmaster. And because the maintaining a minister and a schoolmaster are to be from generation to generation, and consequently not so proper for condition in a deed. The committee have therefore that in the said act of the Great and General Court the said forty petitioners, with the other nine English families, inhabitants shall be obliged, from time to time, forever hereafter to maintain a minister and schoolmaster for the Indians and their children without cost or charge to said Indians or their posterity.

The General Court subsequently passed the following act, entitled: "An act to oblige and require the forty petitioners for a tract of land at Hassanamisco, together with the English proprietors of the other lands there, to pay the charge of erecting a meeting-house and school-house, and of supporting an orthodox minister and schoolmaster in the place."

Whereas the court, at their present session, in answer to the petition of Samuel Chandler and others to the number of forty, whose names are subscribed to the said petition, did give them liberty to purchase the lands at Hassanamisco by them petitioned for, containing about seven thousand five hundred acres, more or less, of the Indian natives and proprietors of Hassanamisco, upon condition that forty English families shall be settled upon the land, which families are to be of the petitioners or their posterity, and no others, and yet within the space of three years they build and finish a meeting-house for the public worship of God; and build a school house for the instruction as well of the Indians as English children, and settle a learned orthodox minister to preach the gospel to them and constantly maintain and duly support a minister and schoolmaster among them. And yet all the above articles shall be without charge to the Indian natives:

And whereas there are sundry English proprietors of other lands in Hassanamisco who will be accommodated by the said meeting-house, school-house, minister and schoolmaster, as well as the forty petitioners,

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said forty petitioners be and are hereby required and obliged to pay each of them an equal part of four-fifths parts of the charge of building the said meeting-house and school house, and that the said English proprietors of the other lands at Hassanamisco be and are hereby required and obliged to pay the other fifth part of the above-said charge to be apportioned and assessed by the trustees of the Hassanamisco Indians already appointed by this court upon the said English proprietors, according to their best judgment and discretion, they having regard unto the quantity of land and other estate in Hassanamisco belonging unto them, and to be collected by such meet person as they the said trustees shall appoint for that end. The above-said proportion of charges, together with the method of assessing and collecting the same, to be observed and pursued until the said petitioners and the other proprietors be invested with the powers and privileges of a township.

On the 22d of March, 1727-28, a warrant was issued by John Chandler, justice of the peace, on the petition of seven proprietors,—to wit, Benjamin Willard, Jonas Houghton, Samuel Chandler, Phineas Rice, John Sherman, John Warren and Benjamin Barrett,—and directed to Benjamin Willard, of Hassanamisco, directing him to call a meeting of the proprietors of the purchased lands on Tuesday, the 9th of the following April. The meeting was held at the house of Jonathan How, in Marlboro', and Edward Goddard, Jonathan Rice and Joseph Rice were chosen moderator, clerk and treasurer, respectively. It was voted that a committee consisting of one from Marlboro', one from Sudbury and one from Stowe or Sudbury should be appointed to take a survey of the plantation of Hassanamisco and ascertain

the centre of the same, and Capt. Brigham, of Marlboro', John Hunt, of Concord, and Richard Taylor constituted the committee. It was also voted that the meeting-house should be located in the middle of the plantation "in case it be accomodable" and otherwise at the nearest "accomodable" point, the same to be decided by a majority of the proprietors.

It was further voted that four acres be set apart for the meeting-house and burial-place and training-field, and by a subsequent vote that the school-house also should be built on the same lot. A vote was also passed that a committee be appointed to confer with the trustees of the Hassanamisco Indians and to determine on some plan for "the setting out" of the lands reserved for them and to lay out the same. It was further voted that the committee lay out lots for the minister and school-master. The committee was also empowered to lay out and equalize the lots of land and meadow for the first division in eighty lots of upland, each lot containing forty acres with necessary allowance for quality, and also to equalize the lots of meadow after the same manner, so preparing the several allotments in two parcels of upland and two pieces of meadow to each proprietor for a lot on draught. Capt. Nathan Brigham, John Hunt and Richard Taylor were selected as members of the committee. Other votes were passed relating to assessments to defray the expenses of the proprietor, to the method of calling meetings and other less important matters and the meeting adjourned to the 19th of April. On that day the adjourned meeting was held at the house of Nehemiah How and went in a body to visit the centre of the plantation as fixed by the committee. It was not found to be convenient for a meeting-house and a spot was selected lying westerly on the northerly end of a hill called by the natives Assawossachasuck. Afterwards another spot was viewed and finally chosen, and it was voted to set the meeting-house by a white oak tree, about which a heap of stones was placed. The proprietors returned to the house of Mr. How and all questions concerning the dimensions of the meeting-house and school-house and the time when it would be expedient to begin to build them were postponed for future consideration. Capt. Willard, Samuel Biglow, Jonathan Rice and Eleazer Flagg were added to the equalization committee, and that committee was authorized to "se-quester" lands for highways. The four acres thus set apart now include the Common and the street round it in the central village of Grafton.

The plantation of Hassanamisco, managed by its proprietors, possessed many of the attributes and functions of a town. It had no formal act of incorporation and no town officers. The proprietors, however, had their clerk and treasurer and assessors, laid out highways, built bridges, erected saw-mills, settled a minister, established schools, divided the lands, raised money by taxation, set out a burial-place, and

at their meetings did all that was needful in the administration of their affairs.

In 1730 the meeting-house was built on the lot now constituting the Common, and in September, 1731, it was voted to invite Rev. Solomon Prentice to settle as the minister of the plantation with a salary of one hundred pounds per annum. Mr. Prentice was ordained on the 29th of December, 1731, and on the day previous the church was formed. The history of this church will be more particularly referred to later on in this narrative. The management of affairs by the proprietors continued until 1735, when the town of Grafton was incorporated. The records of the proprietors containing a full statement of their doings, with a description of the lands allotted to its members in various divisions, form a part of the archives of the town and are full of matter of interest and value to the historian and antiquary.

On the 18th of April, 1735, the following act of incorporation was passed by the General Court, in response to the petition of a committee of the proprietors chosen to present it to the court in January, 1733-34:

An Act for creating a town in the County of Worcester at a plantation called Hassanamisco by the name of Grafton.

Whereas, the plantation commonly called Hassanamisco in the County of Worcester is competently filled with inhabitants who have built and finished a convenient meeting-house for the publick worship of God, and have settled a learned orthodox minister amongst them and have addressed this court to be erected into a separate and distinct township to hold and enjoy equal powers and privileges with the other towns in the province;

Be it enacted by His Excellency, the Governor, Council and Representatives in the General Court assembled and by the authority of the same:

SECT. 1. That the plantation at Hassanamisco in the county of Worcester, as the same is hereafter bounded and described, be and hereby is set off and constituted a separate and distinct township by the name of Grafton.

SECT. 2. The bounds of said township being as follows: viz., beginning at a pine tree on a rocky hill at the southeast corner and from thence extending north four miles with thirty six perch allowance for loss of measure bounding easterly on Sutton to a heap of stones on a rock; from thence west by the needle four miles with thirty rods allowance to a heap of stones; from thence south four miles to a heap of stones ninety rods south of the river and a little southward of a small pine swamp northward of a little brook; and from thence to the corner first mentioned.

SECT. 3. And that the inhabitants thereof be and hereby are vested and endowed with equal powers, privileges and immunities that the inhabitants of any of the other towns within this province are or ought by law to be vested or endowed with.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

SECT. 4. That such of the grantees as have not fully complied with the conditions of settlement be and hereby are subjected each one to pay a fiftieth part of all rates and taxes that shall hereafter be laid on the inhabitants of the said town as well as for the support of the ministry among them and other town charges until they have fully complied with the conditions of settlement. Passed and published April 18, 1735.

On the day of the passage of the act of incorporation the following order was passed by the court:

In the House of Representatives, April 17, 1735, ordered that Mr. Thomas Pratt, one of the prisable inhabitants of the new town lately made at the plantation called Hassanamisco, in the County of Worcester, be and hereby is fully authorized and empowered to assemble the

freeholders and other qualified voters to make choice of town officers to stand until the anniversary meeting in March next

Sent up for concurrence,

J. QUINCY, *Speaker.*

In Council April the 18th, 1735.

Read and concurred,

T. MASON, *Dept. Sec'y.*

A true copy. Conveyed to

J. BELCHER.

Examined,

THOS. MASON, *Dep. Sec'y.*

The name of Grafton was probably suggested by Governor Belcher in honor of Charles Fitz Roy, Duke of Grafton, a member of the Privy Council and a grandson of Charles the Second.

At the first meeting of the town Thomas Pratt was chosen moderator and Nehemiah How, clerk. The names of succeeding moderators and clerks up to 1879, as well as those of selectmen and treasurers, may be found in the history of Grafton, prepared by Frederick Clifton Pierce, and need not be repeated in this narrative. The names of Representatives to the General Courts, both from the town and from the various Representative districts of which Grafton has formed a part, are here given as perhaps more clearly illustrating the prominent men in the various generations of the town. From the years 1735 to 1755, inclusive, none were chosen. The following persons were Representatives in the years placed against their names:

Ephraim Sherman.....	1757	Nathaniel Adams.....	1799
None.....	1758	Nathaniel Adams.....	1800
None.....	1759	Nathaniel Adams.....	1801
None.....	1760	Nathaniel Adams.....	1802
None.....	1761	None.....	1803
None.....	1762	Joseph Wood.....	1804
None.....	1763	Joseph Wood.....	1805
None.....	1764	Joseph Wood.....	1806
None.....	1765	Joseph Wood.....	1807
None.....	1766	Eliaser Leland.....	1808
Ephraim Sherman.....	1767	Joseph Wood.....	1809
Ephraim Sherman.....	1768	William Lamb.....	1810
None.....	1769	William Lamb.....	1811
Ephraim Sherman.....	1770	Joshua Harrington.....	1812
Ephraim Sherman.....	1771	Joshua Harrington.....	1813
None.....	1772	None.....	1814
None.....	1773	Jonathan Wheeler.....	1815
None.....	1774	None.....	1816
John Sherman.....	1775	None.....	1817
Joseph Batcheller.....	1776	None.....	1818
Joseph Batcheller.....	1777	None.....	1819
Joseph Batcheller.....	1778	None.....	1820
Nathaniel Sherman.....	1779	None.....	1821
Joseph Batcheller.....	1780	None.....	1822
None.....	1781	None.....	1823
Ephraim Lyon.....	1782	Cyrus Leland.....	1824
None.....	1783	None.....	1825
Joseph Wood.....	1784	Cyrus Leland.....	1826
Nathaniel Sherman.....	1785	None.....	1827
Nathaniel Sherman.....	1786	Harry Wood.....	1828
Joseph Wood.....	1787	Jonathan Wheeler.....	1829
Luke Drury.....	1788	Harry Wood.....	1830
Luke Drury.....	1789	Samuel Wood.....	1831
Luke Drury.....	1790	Same.....	1832
Joseph Wood.....	1791	Same.....	1833
Luke Drury.....	1792	Samuel Wood.....	1834
Luke Drury.....	1793	Joshua Harrington.....	1835
Luke Drury.....	1794	Joshua W. Leland.....	1836
Joseph Wood.....	1795	Samuel Wood.....	1837
William Brigham.....	1796	Samuel Wood.....	1838
None.....	1797	Thaddeus Read.....	1839
Joseph Wood.....	1798	Luke Leland.....	1840

Royal Keith.....	1836	Ezek Saunders.....	1840
Oliver M. Brigham.....	1837	Ezek Saunders.....	1841
Oliver M. Brigham.....	1838	Joseph Briggs.....	1842
Samuel Wood.....	1838	None.....	1849
Joseph Bruce.....	1839	John Whitney.....	1850
Noah Kimball.....	1839	Levi Rawson.....	1851
None.....	1840	Abraham M. Bigelow.....	1852
Albert Stone.....	1841	Charles G. Leland.....	1853
Albert Stone.....	1842	Benjamin Kingsbury.....	1854
Otis Converse.....	1843	Samuel C. Flagg.....	1855
Otis Converse.....	1844	Chandler M. Pratt.....	1856
Jonathan Warren.....	1845	Luke F. Allen.....	1857

Under the operation of the twenty-first article of amendments of the Constitution Grafton became in 1857 the Seventeenth Representative District of Worcester, and was represented until the next apportionment as follows:

Rufus E. Warren.....	1858	Wm. G. Scamman.....	1863
Gilbert C. Taft.....	1859	Joseph M. Rockwood.....	1864
Charles Brigham.....	1860	Stephen R. White.....	1865
Wm. F. Stcomb.....	1861	S. Davis Hall.....	1866
Seth J. Axtell.....	1862		

Under the apportionment based on the census of 1865, Grafton and Shrewsbury constituted the Twelfth Worcester Representative District, and were represented as follows:

John McClellan, of Grafton.....	1867
J. H. Wood, of Grafton.....	1868
George K. Nichols, of Grafton.....	1869
Thomas Rice, of Shrewsbury.....	1870
J. S. Nelson, of Grafton.....	1871
George F. Stcomb, of Grafton.....	1872
George H. Harlow, of Shrewsbury.....	1873
Charles L. Pratt, of Grafton.....	1874
Thomas T. Greaves, of Grafton.....	1875
John F. Searle, of Grafton.....	1876

Under the apportionment based on the census of 1875, Grafton and Northbridge constituted the Third Worcester Representative District, and were represented as follows:

Henry B. Osgood, of Northbridge.....	1877
Lucius M. Sargent, of Grafton.....	1878
Francis E. Fowler, of Northbridge.....	1879
Henry F. Wing, of Grafton.....	1880
George F. Searles, of Northbridge.....	1881
Ashley W. Rice, of Grafton.....	1882
Arthur F. Whitin, of Northbridge.....	1883
Joseph A. Dodge, of Grafton.....	1884
Benjamin L. M. Smith, of Northbridge.....	1885
Luther K. Leland, of Grafton.....	1886

Under the apportionment based on the census of 1885, Grafton, Westborough, Northborough, Southborough, Berlin and Shrewsbury constitute the Twelfth Worcester Representative District, and have been represented as follows:

George B. Brigham, of Westborough.....	1887
Samuel L. Howe, of Shrewsbury.....	1887
J. Henry Robinson, of Southborough.....	1888
Albert L. Fisher, of Grafton.....	1888
Alden M. Bigelow, of Grafton.....	1889
Samuel Wood, of Northborough.....	1889

On the 15th of January, 1742, the following act was passed by the court, which should have a place in this record:

Whereas, the proprietors of Hassanamisco lands in the township of Grafton, by an Act of this Government passed in the first year of his

present Majesty's reign, are obliged to erect a meeting-house and school-house and to support a minister and schoolmaster there, and four-fifths of the charge thereby arising was by said act ordered to be defrayed by forty persons, to whom liberty was granted to purchase said lands; the other one-fifth part by nine families before that time settled there, and that the aforesaid proportion of charges, together with the method there assigned for raising and collecting monies to defray the same, should continue to be observed until these lands should be made a township; and whereas said lands have since been erected into a township and that before the whole of the charges so incurred were collected in pursuance of said act; therefore, to enable said proprietors to collect the same,

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and House of Representatives,

That the assessors of the propriety of Grafton, *alias* Hassanamisco, be, and hereby are, enabled to assess the several proprietors of the said tract of land purchased by said forty persons and settled or possessed by said nine families for all charges which may still be behind and unpaid and which arose or were occasioned by the compliance of said proprietor with the duties required of them by the aforesaid act; four-fifths thereof to be apportioned upon the present proprietors of the lands petitioned for and purchased by the aforesaid forty persons; the other one-fifth on the present proprietors of the lands which were possessed by said nine English persons or families before the said act. And the Collector on Collectors of the said proprietors of Grafton, *alias* Hassanamisco, are hereby enabled and empowered to gather and collect such taxes as shall be committed to him or them by the assessors as aforesaid, and upon the refusal of any of the proprietors who shall be assessed as aforesaid to pay such sum or sums as shall be set upon or required of them, the collector or collectors, to whom the said tax is committed, are hereby empowered and directed to make sale to the highest bidder of so much of the said proprietor's land who shall so refuse to pay as shall satisfy his part of said assessment, the overplus, if any there be, to be set to the said proprietor; and the said collector or collectors shall put up a notification in some public place in said Hassanamisco and also give notice of the intended sale in one or more of the public newspapers at least thirty days before the time appointed for said sale.

It has been stated that Rev. Solomon Prentice was invited by the proprietors of Hassanamisco to settle as the pastor of the plantation, and was ordained on the 29th of December, 1731. At the ordination the sermon was preached by Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, of Cambridge, and the church was organized the day preceding. The first members of the church were: Rev. Solomon Prentice, Samuel Cooper, Benjamin Goddard, Benjamin Willard, James Whipple, James Whipple, Jr., Thomas Pratt, Thomas Drury, James Leland, Joseph Willard, Simeon Willard, Nehemiah Howe, John Collar, Jonathan Hall, Jason Whitney, Abner Stow, Ephraim Brigham, James Cutler, Eleazer Flagg and Samuel Warren. The ministry of Mr. Prentice was disturbed by a controversy, having its rise in the excitement attending the preaching of Whitefield, and he was dismissed July 10, 1747. Mr. Prentice was born in Cambridge May 11, 1705, and graduated at Harvard in 1727. After his dismissal he was settled in Easton, but finally returned to Grafton, where he died May 22, 1773.

The second pastor of the church was Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, a native of Hebron, Conn., and a graduate of Yale, in the class of 1747. At his ordination, which occurred June 6, 1750, Rev. Mr. Pomroy, of Hebron, preached the sermon. His ministry continued until November 18, 1772, after which he retired to a farm in Pomfret, Vt., where he lived until his death in September, 1800.

After an interval of four years, Rev. Daniel Grosvenor was ordained October 19, 1774, and the Rev. Ebenezer Grosvenor, of Scituate, preached the ser-

mon. Mr. Grosvenor continued in the ministry until 1787, when he was dismissed. He died at Shrewsbury March 20, 1849. Mr. Grosvenor was followed by Rev. John Miles, a native of Westminster, and a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1794. He was ordained October 12, 1796, and continued in the pastorate until October 12, 1825. 'He was born in Westminster November 3, 1765, and studied for the ministry with Rev. Dr. Sanger, of Bridgewater. He died in Shrewsbury March 20, 1849. His ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Asaph Rice, of Westminster.

Rev. Mr. Searle succeeded Mr. Miles, and was dismissed December 3, 1831. At his ordination Rev. Samuel Green, of Boston, preached the sermon. In consequence of the dismissal of Mr. Searle, the church in a body, with a large minority of the parish, "withdrew and made provision for the preaching of the gospel in its purity, finding that there was no probability of their continuing to enjoy the labors of an Evangelical pastor while connected with the parish." The church having withdrawn from the parish, the latter having adopted the Unitarian creed, a new church was formed out of the parish August 5, 1832, and a meeting was held April 2, 1832, at which Pardon Aldrich was chosen moderator; Harry Wood was chosen clerk; Isaac Wood, Charles M. Pratt and Charles Brigham, Jr., were chosen assessors; and Henry Wood, Joseph Bruce, Royal Keith, Charles Brigham, Henry Parker, Samuel Wood and Leonard Wheelock were chosen a committee to report what disposition should be made of the old meeting-house. At a subsequent meeting the committee on the meeting-house reported that, "it is expedient to dispose of the old meeting-house, and cause the same to be removed from off the Common, and for the purpose to choose a committee to cause the pews in the old meeting-house to be appraised by three disinterested and discreet men and freeholders within the county of Worcester, afterwards to sell the same at public auction, giving suitable notice of the intended sale, to the highest bidder, on condition that the purchaser cause the said old meeting-house to be removed from the Common within such reasonable time as said committee shall direct, and to apportion the proceeds of the sale among the owners of the pews in said house according to the appraisement."

A new meeting-house was built, and a new church, now the Unitarian, called the First Congregational, was formed. The old meeting-house was sold and removed to the westerly side of the street, on the west side of the Common, where, in a remodeled state, it still stands, one of the oldest relics of religious edifices to be found in the State, and the present Unitarian meeting-house was built. The new church, organized in the Unitarian Society, consisted of Joseph C. Luther, Isaac W. Wood, Joseph Bruce, Harriet Bruce, Charles Brigham, Jr., Hannah P. Batcheller, Charles L. Heywood, Asahel Fairbanks

Susannah Wood, Azabah S. Heywood, Annah E. Brigham, Leonard Wheelock, Persis Wheelock, Catherine L. Heywood, Betsey Jackson, Rufus P. Chase, Deborah Keith, Tabatha Prentice, Sarah Lesure, Martha G. Holbrook, James Shepard, Elizabeth Shepard, Elizabeth Adams, Polly Knowlton, Augustus S. Heywood and Hephsebah Clisbee.

This church and society were formed under the care and direction of Rev. Edward Brooks Hall, who after a few months received a call from the First Congregational Society of Providence, and was there installed November 14, 1832. Mr. Hall was born in Medford, on the 2d of September, 1800, and graduated at Harvard in 1820. In 1826 he was settled in Northampton and afterward in Cincinnati. Mr. Hall was the father of Rev. Edward H. Hall, now settled over the Unitarian Society in Old Cambridge.

Rev. Rufus A. Johnson followed Mr. Hall, and was installed October 16, 1833. His pastorate continued until March 12, 1838, and he died in Upton in 1860. Rev. Casneau Palfrey succeeded Mr. Johnson, and was installed April 25, 1838. His pastorate continued until April 25, 1843. Mr. Palfrey was born in Boston August 11, 1805, and graduated at Harvard in 1826. Previous to his ministry at Grafton he was settled over the Unitarian Society in Washington, where he remained six years.

Rev. Edward B. Willson followed Mr. Palfrey, and was ordained January 3, 1844. His pastorate continued until July 1, 1852, when, at his own request, he was dismissed. Mr. Willson was a native of Petersham, and born August 15, 1820. During his pastorate the question was raised, and probably not for the first time, as to who were the rightful owners of the records of the First Church. As has been already stated, in 1832, at the time of the settlement of Mr. Hall, the parish became Unitarian, and the church seceded in a body, carrying the records with them. The seceding church, being unanimous in its action, claimed still to be the First Church, while the old parish claimed that the church emanating from and attached to the First Parish was the First Church, and owned the records. Soon after the secession of the church an application for the records was made by the Unitarian Society, but refused. Now a new application was made in the form of a compromise, which was granted in the same friendly and Christian spirit in which it was made. The controversy was settled by the loan of the first two volumes of the records for the purpose of having copies made by the Unitarian Parish, and by the gift of a copy of that part of the third volume which contained the records of the old church previous to the secession. In the present resting-place of the controversy, the seceding church holds the original records and the First Parish holds the copies. It is of little consequence which is called the First Church and which the Second, provided each adheres to the spirit in which the old church was founded, and per-

forms faithfully the Christian work for which it was originally established.

After the resignation of Mr. Willson the church was without a pastor until 1858, and during a large part of the interval its pulpit was supplied by Rev. Farrington McIntire, a native of Fitchburg, and a graduate of Harvard in 1843. In 1858 Rev. William G. Scandlin, a native of Portsmouth, England, and a graduate of the Meadville School in 1854, was called. He was installed June 23, 1858, and his pastorate continued until his death, March 17, 1871. In the early days of the War of the Rebellion, in response to his offer of service, he was appointed chaplain of the Fifteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and received a leave of absence from his people. During a subsequent service as a member of the Sanitary Commission he was taken prisoner and confined for a time in Libby prison. His services, both as chaplain and dispenser of the bounties of the Commission, were widely known and gratefully acknowledged. During his pastorate his meeting-house was burned, in 1862, and immediately rebuilt. His death was universally lamented both by his own society and his fellow-citizens of all denominations, and the day of his funeral was observed in Grafton as a day of mourning.

Rev. Charles H. Tindall, a native of New Brunswick, N. J., where he was born October 17, 1841, succeeded Mr. Scandlin. At first a Methodist, he finally entered the Harvard Divinity School, from which institution he graduated in 1872. He was ordained at Grafton on the 5th of the following September, on which occasion the sermon was preached by Rev. Charles Carroll Everett, of Cambridge. After three years of service Mr. Tindall resigned, and in August, 1875, was settled over the Unitarian Society in Fall River.

Rev. William Smith Burton, a native of Norwich, Vt., succeeded Mr. Tindall. He was born September 29, 1832, and graduated at the Norwich University. He had seen service in the war as a cavalry major, had engaged in the business of farming, and had been settled over the Unitarian Societies of Athol and Clinton. He was installed at Grafton in January, 1876. The present pastor of the society, settled in 1887, is Rev. Edmund Quincy Sewall Osgood, a native of Cohasset and a graduate of Harvard, who had previously been settled for several years over the old First Parish in Plymouth.

After the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Searle in 1831, to which reference has already been made, the seceding church and some of the members of the Old Parish formed a new parish, and built the meeting-house now standing on the west side of the Common. The first pastor of this society was Rev. John Wilde, a native of Dorchester and a graduate of Middlebury College in 1827. He was installed over "The Evangelical Congregational Society," as the new society is called, June 20, 1832. His pastorate continued until

1839, after which time he resided in Conway, N. H., West Falmouth and Topsham, Me., Stamford, Conn., and Alexandria, Va., in which latter place he died, February 10, 1868.

Mr. Wilde was followed by Rev. Thomas Curtis Biscoe, born in Cambridge, July, 1810, and a graduate of Amherst in 1831. He was ordained July 18, 1838, and dismissed July 26, 1868. Rev. John H. Windsor succeeded Mr. Biscoe, and was installed September 29, 1868. The present pastor of the society, whose pastorate has now been extended four years, is the Rev. B. A. Robie, and under his as well as preceding pastorates the condition of the society is one of union and prosperity.

The next religious society to be mentioned in the order of its birth, assuming that the Unitarian Society and the Evangelical Congregational have a common date of origin, is the First Baptist Society, which, with the two societies already mentioned, is planted at the central village. It was formed in 1767, and in 1773 had for the first time a minister of its own. From that year until 1775 Rev. Mr. Winchester served, and in 1779 Rev. Mr. Eustick began a three years' ministry. In 1784 Rev. Mr. Ingalls became connected with the society; but at the end of three years his ministry terminated, and the society gradually faded away. After the dissolution of the society, those holding to the Baptist faith held meetings at private houses until the year 1800, when, on the 20th of June, the present church was organized with the names of sixty persons signed to the Articles of Faith and Covenant. Early in the next year a meeting-house was built which gave place in 1830 to the edifice now used by the society. After various temporary supplies, Rev. Thomas Barrett was ordained June 12, 1816, and remained until 1821, and, after an interval of two years, Rev. Otis Converse was ordained June 25, 1823, and resigned March 31, 1836.

Rev. John Jennings was installed August 10, 1836, and resigned in 1842 to take charge of a church in Worcester. In the year of the resignation of Mr. Jennings, Rev. Calvin Newton assumed the pastorate, and in the next year he also resigned. Mr. Newton was followed by Rev. Benjamin A. Edwards, who was ordained March 19, 1845. After a pastorate of four years, he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. McGear, who remained only a short time, and was followed by Rev. Joseph Smith in May, 1851. In 1857 the pastorate of Mr. Smith terminated, and in the same year Rev. J. M. Chick began a three years' ministry. In 1861 Rev. Gilbert Robbins became pastor, and remained until 1868. In the following year Rev. De Forest Safford was installed, but remained only a few months. In August, 1872, Rev. A. C. Huzzey was ordained, and was followed by Rev. Frank J. Bartlett, the present pastor.

The Second Baptist Church, located at North Grafton, was formed in 1836, by members from the

churches of the central village and of Shrewsbury and Boylston. In 1838 Rev. Minor G. Clarke was settled over the church, and in the next year a meeting-house was built. Mr. Clarke was followed by Rev. William C. Richards in 1841, Rev. Alfred Pinney in 1844, Rev. William C. Richards in 1846, Rev. William Leverett in 1849, and at later dates by Rev. Joseph M. Rockwood, Rev. J. D. E. Jones and Rev. L. M. Sargent.

The Free-Will Baptist Church, in that part of Grafton called Farnumsville, began to hold meetings in Saundersville in 1838. In 1839 the church was organized with thirteen members, and in 1840 Rev. Benjamin D. Peck was installed as pastor. He was dismissed in 1846, and followed by Rev. George T. Day, who was installed in December, 1846. Rev. Joseph Whittemore was installed April 1, 1851, and dismissed April 5, 1852. During his pastorate the church changed its location to Farnumsville, where it now holds its services. Rev. Joseph Thayer was installed in 1852, and, after a season of languishment, followed by a reorganization, the society settled Rev. B. F. Pritchard in 1862, who remained until 1864. Rev. M. W. Burlingame was installed March 21, 1865, and dismissed the next year. Rev. G. W. Wallace followed in 1867, Rev. Daniel C. Wheeler in 1870, Rev. A. M. Freeman in 1871, Rev. Francis Read in 1876, and Rev. Andrew J. Eastman in 1878. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Sherwood, who succeeded Rev. W. H. Ward.

St. Philip's Church was established in 1848, in which year a small chapel was built in the central village. Until 1858 it was a mission church, and attended by Father Sheridan and other pastors from Blackstone. In 1858 it was annexed to St. Ann's Church of Worcester, and attended by Father Powers of that church until 1869. In July, 1869, it was joined with the Millbury Mission, and made a parish, under the pastorate of Rev. M. J. Doherty. In October, 1869, the Grafton Mission was made a parish, to which that of Upton was joined. Rev. A. M. Barrett was appointed, in 1869, resident pastor, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. James Boyle. There are also Catholic societies, more recently formed, at North Grafton and Fishersville.

The Saundersville Congregational Church was formed in 1860, with sixteen members. Its first pastor was Rev. William Miller, who continued his service from that year until April 6, 1862. He was succeeded by Rev. Simeon Waters in 1863, who remained about three years. Rev. James E. Hall followed in 1867, and remained one year. His successor was Rev. Alvan J. Bates, who was installed June 22, 1869, and who was followed by Rev. Harvey M. Stone, whose installation took place December 18, 1878. The present pastor is Rev. B. F. Perkins.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at North Grafton in 1842 and reorganized in 1866. Its present pastor is Rev. E. H. Tunncliff.

The town of Grafton was not destined to a career of peace when its act of incorporation was secured. After a few years the French and Indian War broke out, and in Grafton and vicinity a company was formed to aid in the relief of Fort William Henry. Of this company thirty-six belonged to Grafton, and the commander of the company was Captain James Whipple, and its march began August 16, 1757. In 1758 twenty-three more enlisted for the service, and in 1759 nineteen additional. A list of the soldiers engaged in this war belonging to Grafton may be found in "Pierce's History," already referred to.

In the War of the Revolution Grafton was not behind her sister towns in patriotic efforts to establish the American Union. At a town-meeting held February 1, 1773, in answer to a letter from the Committee of Correspondence in Boston, the town voted, "that they would defend their rights at all hazards; that they would not suffer their property to be taken from them in an unconstitutional manner, and that they were ready to co-operate with their brethren in Boston and other places in any measures to obtain a redress of grievances." With regard to the importation of tea, the town resolved, "as the people of this town, that any one individual, or any body of men, that shall encourage, aid or assist in importing or receiving any such tea, or any other article, while subject to a duty, the sole purpose whereof is to raise money to appropriate to any sordid measure, or any use whatever, contrary to our just rights of distributing our own property, wherewith God and nature hath made us free, can but be viewed as criminal to our country, as well as to the mother-State, and must be so viewed by us." On the occurrence of the battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, messengers were sent throughout the State of Massachusetts, and on the same day two companies marched for Boston. These companies were followed by continued enlistments during the war, and the names of those engaged in the war may be found in the history of Mr. Pierce, who has made an exhaustive search of the archives at the State-House, in order to make the lists complete. It is not necessary to repeat these lists in this narrative. It is sufficient to say that Grafton bore her full share of the burdens of the war, and furnished her full quota of the soldiers necessary to bring it to a favorable conclusion.

Neither the French War with England at the close of the last century, in which the maritime towns severely suffered, nor the War of 1812, materially affected the interests and welfare of Grafton. Her interests were at that time chiefly agricultural, and the annoyances of war failed to reach her borders. Her people were at that time also initiating manufacturing enterprises, and the home market they sought was the more thoroughly secured by the distracting influences of the war on foreign trade. It is by no means certain that the foreign complications, which began with the French Revolution and closed with

the peace of 1815, did not serve to establish on a firmer foundation the manufacturing enterprises of our country, than could have been secured with the channels of trade clear and unobstructed.

Between the War of 1812 and the War of the Rebellion little occurred to demand the services of the pen of the historian. The town enjoyed a peaceful country life, gradually enlarging its population, steadily increasing and perfecting the means of educating its people, constantly extending its manufactures, and the better sustaining its people by honest labor in their search for a more thorough enjoyment of life, by the cultivation of their social and intellectual powers. While in a condition of prosperity never before experienced, the War of 1861 came on. Though the premonitions had been unfavorable, yet on the whole the war was a surprise, and consequently the news of the attack on Massachusetts troops in Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861, took the people by surprise. On the 20th of April, the day of the reception of the news, the selectmen called an informal meeting of the town to be held on the afternoon of that day. The selectmen at that time were, Jonathan D. Wheeler, H. S. Warren, George W. Estabrook and John McClellan. Charles Brigham was chosen moderator, and James W. White, secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. G. Scandlin, and a committee, consisting of Esek Saunders, Wm. F. Slocum, W. D. Wheeler, J. S. Nelson and Thomas C. Briscoe, was chosen to prepare business for the meeting. Benjamin Smith, an old Revolutionary soldier, ninety-eight years of age, was seated on the platform. At this meeting it was resolved that "we, citizens of the United States residing in Grafton, do pledge to our country in this hour of trial and need, our property, our lives and our unconditional support, and that we will do all in our power to defend our country against the dangers which threaten its existence." It was also resolved that "we will encourage the organization of a company of volunteer militia in the town of Grafton, to be equipped, drilled and ready for service at their country's call, and that it is incumbent on us to see that the families of those who may be called into service are supplied during their absence." It was further resolved that "we recommend the holding of a legal town-meeting as soon as may be, and that it is the sense of this meeting that the town should appropriate the sum of four thousand dollars, or so much as may be needed to defray the expenses of organizing such company of volunteer militia, and to render such aid to the families of those who enlist as may be needed." A committee of seven was appointed, consisting of Rufus E. Warren, Esek Saunders, Alfred Morse, C. M. Pratt, W. D. Wheeler, L. M. Sargent and Wm. F. Slocum, to procure the enlistment and charter of a volunteer company. At the close of the meeting the selectmen at once issued their warrant for a town-meeting to be held on the 29th of April, and on that occasion S. D. Hall was chosen moderator.

Rev. J. M. Rockwood offered a prayer, and a committee of fourteen was chosen to have a general oversight of military affairs. The committee consisted of A. M. Bigelow, Winthrop Faulkner, Rufus E. Warren, Chandler M. Pratt, Jasper S. Nelson, Alfred Morse, Levi Rawson, Esek Saunders, S. P. Champney, J. B. Adams, Charles Brigham, Lawson Munyan, S. J. Axtell and A. M. Bigelow. At this meeting it was voted to appropriate four thousand dollars for the purpose of organizing a company, and to pay one dollar per day to each volunteer who engaged in drilling. It is not necessary, however, to repeat here the different votes of the town passed at various times. The town furnished three hundred and ninety-three men for the war, ten of whom were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money expended during the war was \$68,001.09, of which the sum of \$28,650.86, expended in State aid, was repaid by the Commonwealth.

The following list of persons who enlisted or were drafted into the service during the war is taken from the "Report of the Selectmen of Grafton" for the year ending March 5, 1866:

Thomas D. Allen, three years.....	15th Regiment, band
Thomas D. Allen, three years.....	20th Regiment, band
Benjamin F. Allen, three years.....	30th Regiment
Bradford E. Aldrich, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Albert D. Amundsen, three years.....	Cavalry, Capt. Reed's Co.
Joseph K. Axtell, nine months.....	1st Regiment, Co. E
Seth J. Axtell, Jr., nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Ira C. Aldrich, nine months.....	31st Regiment, Co. E
Cyrus R. Axtell, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Charles Apel, three years.....	
Charles M. Batchelder, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Henry S. Ball, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Adelbert L. Brown, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
A. T. Bryant, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Joseph Bonner, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Charles W. Berry, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Thomas M. Bigelow, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
George M. Bigelow, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Harvey Bassett, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Gilbert E. Balcom, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Lucius Boyden, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
George R. Brown, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. A
John S. Burns, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Joseph Bardsley, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Thomas C. Bryant, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
George E. Burns, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Abel H. Balcom, three years.....	30th Regiment
Peter Barras, three years.....	Butler's Brigade
Joseph Buxton, three years.....	36th Regiment, Co. C
John W. Bigelow, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Arthur G. Biscoe, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Willard Balcom, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Daniel C. Brown, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
George A. Bartlett, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
George A. Bartlett, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Edward Bonner, three years.....	Heavy Artillery
B. F. Barney (drafted), three years.....	1st Provost Guard
Joshua Brewer, three years.....	Heavy Artillery, Co. A
Thomas H. Brewer, three years.....	Heavy Artillery, Co. A
Mercus M. Bryan, three years.....	58th Regiment, Co. F
Edward E. Bigelow, three years.....	4th Cav.
Herbert Bond, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. D
Wm. Blodgett, three years.....	15th Regiment
H. C. Brown, three years.....	15th Regiment
Marcus M. Bruce, one year.....	1st Heavy Artillery
John Brophy, one year.....	1st Heavy Artillery

Job D. Ballou, one year.....	1st Heavy Artillery
Alauson E. Burns, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Marcus D. Balcom, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Ambrose Boynton, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Alden M. Bigelow, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
John Chappel, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Charles Clafin, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Charles Clafin, three years.....	4th Cav., Co. G
Wm. Collins, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Charles L. Caswell, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Willard G. Clafin, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Curtis Cady, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Andrew J. Copp, three years.....	1st Bat., M. V. M.
Harrison J. Clisbee, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Julius A. Clisbee, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Preston A. Champney, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. D
Samuel G. Champney, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. D
Leroy S. Currier, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. K
Leroy S. Currier, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. K
Lorin S. Clark, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Villard Clapp, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Donald A. Campbell, three years.....	15th Regiment
Franklin T. Coburn, three years.....	15th Regiment
A. M. Cole, three years.....	39th Regiment
Edward F. Chambe.lin, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Edward F. Chamberlin, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Moses Caswell, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Wm. A. Copp, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Henry K. Cady, three years.....	4th Cavalry
Wm. A. Cobb, three years.....	2d Cav., bugler
Joel F. Cobb, three years.....	Band
Andrew S. Cobb, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. D
S. L. Cummings, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. D
George G. Childs, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. D
J. W. Cryan, three years.....	Signal Corps
Jonas H. Chickering, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Barney Cain, three years.....	
Daniel Callahan, three years.....	17th Regiment, Co. A
John W. Davis, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
James T. Dennis, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Wm. B. Dean, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Horace Day, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
John C. Desmond, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Augustus E. Davis, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. K
Augustus E. Davis, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. K
Orin L. Davis, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Marcus M. Daniels, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
James Davis, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
John H. Drury, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
John H. Drury, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Mariner O. Davis, three years.....	Heavy Artillery
George Davis, three years.....	Heavy Artillery
Everett Davis, three years.....	1st Cav.
James Daniels, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. D
Marcus M. Daniels, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Watts E. Davis, three years.....	26th Regiment, Co. D
John Doran, three years.....	1st U. S. A., Co. H
Reuben A. Ellis, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
George F. Estabook, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
W. Forehand (capt.), three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Levi J. Ford, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Walter J. Flagg, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Alton W. Fairbanks, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Francis P. Fairbanks, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Henry A. Frissell, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
George H. French, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
George H. French, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Charles N. French, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Wm. C. Fletcher, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Wm. C. Fletcher, one year.....	
George W. Ferris, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
George W. Ferris, 1 year.....	Heavy Artillery
Wm. H. Fisher, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Wm. S. Fullerton, three years.....	4th Cav.
Patrick Furphy, three years.....	11th Regiment, Co. A
John Fassell, three years.....	20th Regiment
George E. Fresnell, one year.....	Heavy Artillery

George A. Farnen.....	26th Regiment, Co. B
Henry H. Gilson, three years.....	26th Regiment, Co. K
Joseph Grimm, three years.....	26th Regiment, Co. A
Joseph H. Grant, three years.....	26th Regiment, Co. F
James S. Gee, three years.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Welcome F. Gifford, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
James Gleason, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
James Gleason, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Perley Goddard, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. L
Oliver S. Giddis, three years.....	4th Cav.
Alex. Grayling, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
L. F. C. Graym, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Wm. H. Gilson, three years.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
John H. Goddard, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Charles Gay, three years.....	
Newell K. Holden, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Francis E. Hutchens, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
James Howarth, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. K
James Howarth, three years.....	26th Regiment, Co. A
John Holland, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Cromwell L. Hill, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Edwin W. Hammond, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
John Howitt, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
James Hughes, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Alfred A. Howe, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Edward A. Howe, three years.....	21st Regiment, Co. D
Dexter B. Hathaway, three years.....	21st Regiment, band
Dexter B. Hathaway, three years.....	Corps D'Afrique
George W. Hastings, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. D
Theodore E. Holt, three years.....	15th Regiment
Adolphus Howe, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. K
Wm. H. Hammond, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Wm. H. Hammond, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Charles J. Holden, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Edwin A. Howe, three years.....	Heavy Artillery
Martin T. Hildreth, three years.....	4th Cav.
Archibald B. Hudson, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. E
Michael Hennessey, three years.....	Heavy Artillery
Charles E. Howe, three years.....	4th Cav.
C. M. Hanson, three years.....	Signal Corps
Samuel D. Hall, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Daniel Harris, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Charles A. Johnson, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Charles A. Johnson, three years.....	
Richard Johnson, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Richard Johnson, three years.....	
Edward S. Johnson, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Hugh Jamison, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. E
Hugh Jamison, three years.....	25th Regiment
George F. Jourdan, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Asa H. Jourdan, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Jerome Johnson, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. K
John H. Kimball, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
James C. Kelly, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
James C. Kelly, three years.....	Invalid Corps
James L. Keating, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
John Keyes, three years.....	36th Regiment, Co. E
Patrick Kelley, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
James S. Kirkup, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Russell Kempton, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Benjamin W. Knight, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Charles E. Kimball, three years.....	Signal Corps
Darwin N. Kelsea, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
E. Walter Keith, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Royal A. Leland, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. D
Royal A. Leland, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. D
Cheney Lathe, Jr., nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Cheney Lathe, Jr., three years.....	Signal Corps
John J. Leland, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Thomas O. Lucas, three years.....	Corps D'Afrique, band
Stephen N. Lougee, Jr., three years.....	Corps D'Afrique, band
Augustus J. Leland, three years.....	25th Regiment
Isaac Laduke, three years.....	
John Lagassey, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
John Laduke, three years.....	58th Regiment, Co. F
Mack Lynch, three years.....	58th Regiment, Co. F
Smith J. Lee, three years.....	57th Regiment
Samuel E. Leland, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Wm. Mathews, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Frank H. Marble, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
George A. Macken, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Frederick C. Margerum, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Willie E. Moore, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
John Martin, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
John Martin, three years.....	
George A. Monroe, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
George A. Monroe, three years.....	15th Regiment
Joseph Myott, three years.....	15th Regiment
Charles L. McNeill, three years.....	15th Regiment
John McKenzie, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
James L. McNeill, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Charles E. Monroe, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
Dwight L. Moore, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
John F. McKenzie, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
John C. McCallan, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
John McLaughlin, nine months.....	Heavy Artillery
James McHenry, nine months.....	Heavy Artillery
James Menhahn, three years.....	Heavy Artillery
A. J. Miller, three years.....	22d Regiment, Co. D
Dwight L. Moore, three years.....	57th Regiment
Charles W. Melney, three years.....	Heavy Artillery
James W. Magrath, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Henry Mann, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
John E. Mellor, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
John E. McNeill, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Bernard Melone, three years.....	3d U. S. Artillery
Charles Myott, three years.....	20th Regiment
James Moore, three years.....	
Wm. Morton, three years.....	
Patrick Mulcahy.....	
Elmer M. Newton, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Henry A. Nelson, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. A
George M. Newton, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Jonathan E. Nichols, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Albert S. Newton, three years.....	Heavy Artillery
Charles H. Oaks, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Sylvester Oaks, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Francis A. Plympton, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Henry Prentice, three years.....	21st Regiment, Co. D
Henry W. Pratt, three years.....	22d Regiment
Wm. H. Putnam, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. A
Wm. H. Putnam, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. A
Joshua R. Parmenter, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. K
Austen Putnam, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Richard K. Pratt, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Oris B. Pratt, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
George B. Pratt, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
George B. Pratt, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Samuel H. Pratt, nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
John Pogue (2d), nine months.....	26th Regiment, Co. E
M. A. Powers (drafted), three years.....	1st Provost Guard
Charles Putnam (drafted), three years.....	1st Provost Guard
Henry A. Peckham, three years.....	4th Cav.
Edward W. Pratt, three years.....	4th Cav.
Henry H. Pratt, three years.....	25th Regiment
Henry H. Pratt, three years.....	25th Regiment
Webster D. Plympton, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Robert Preston, three years.....	10th Regiment
Simon M. Plaisied, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Luke G. Pratt, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
John E. Prentice, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Simon T. Pierce, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Wm. H. Putnam (2d), one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Frederick B. Robinson, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
James E. Richards, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Abner H. Rice, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Marvin A. Roods, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Rufus A. Roods, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. K
John Ryan, three years.....	33d Regiment
Wm. E. Robbins, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Alpheus Remick, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. I
Moses Rived, three years.....	57th Regiment
John Roberson, Jr., three years.....	58th Regiment
Stephen Roberson, three years.....	58th Regiment

Augustus Remick, three years.....	58th Regiment
Ira J. Riggs, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Nathaniel P. Remick, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Henry F. Robinson, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Jonathan P. Stowe, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Albert A. Smith, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
John D. Sherman, three years.....	14th Regiment, Co. G
Charles Snow, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Alfred Snow, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Peter Shurburt, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Charles F. Spring, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
John Savage, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Wm. Sherry, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Orin T. Stacy, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Timothy Sullivan, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
A John M. Sargent, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Silas W. Smith, three years.....	30th Regiment
John R. Smith, three years.....	15th Regiment
Mathew Smith, three years.....	30th Regiment, Co. B
Lucius M. Sargent, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
J. Frank Sweeney, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
J. Frank Searle, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
J. Frank Searle, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Charles Snow (2d) (drafted), three years.....	1st Provost Guard
Edward R. Smith, three years.....	4th Cav.
Augustus Sibly, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. D
Wm. Sibley, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Edward Shambo, three years.....	57th Regiment, Co. H
Charles Skinner, three years.....	Heavy Artillery
George K. Stratton, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
James B. Stratton, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Thamner F. Stow, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Levi Simson, one year.....	
Henry Staplemy, one year.....	
John Shaw, one year.....	55th Regiment, Co. K
John G. Thornton, one year.....	15th Regiment, Co. K
George E. Tiffany, one year.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Peter Tuhey, one year.....	21st Regiment, Co. E
Emory A. Taft, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. A
Edward Terrell, three years.....	57th Regiment
Richard Truax, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
— Vail.....	
Abram Vancuren, three years.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
James D. Whitney, three years.....	21st Regiment, Co. D
James D. Whitney, three years.....	21st Regiment, Co. D
George N. Wheelock, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Albert Wait, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Luther W. Whitney, three years.....	22d Regiment, Co. D
James White, three years.....	22d Regiment, Co. D
Calvin A. Wesson, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. A
A Hale Wesson, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. A
James Wesson, three years.....	25th Regiment, Co. A
Frederick Whitney, three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
Caleb W. Wheeler, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Franklin Whitney, three years.....	34th Regiment, Co. A
Frederick Whitney (2d), three years.....	15th Regiment, Co. G
W. F. Wheeler (capt.), nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
John Wheeler, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Henry A. Wesson, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
George C. N. Webster, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
George C. N. Webster, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
James S. Walker, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
Lyman A. Walcott, nine months.....	51st Regiment, Co. E
George W. Walcott, three years.....	4th Cav.
Joseph C. Webb, three years.....	57th Regiment, Co. H
Wm. R. Walker, three years.....	57th Regiment, Co. A
A Sidney H. Whitney, three years.....	4th Cav.
Joseph Wilson, three years.....	58th Regiment, Co. F
Albert White, three years.....	57th Regiment, Co. G
Azor B. Wood, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Fred. F. Walcott, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Charles A. White, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
Wm. S. Wood, one year.....	Heavy Artillery
George T. Whitney, three years.....	22d Regiment
Harry Wigfall, three years.....	
John Wilson, three years.....	
George M. Newton, three years.....	Navy

Edward Jennings, three years.....	Navy
Samuel H. Wood, three years.....	Navy
Arba T. Turner three years.....	Navy

The following soldiers were killed or died in the service :

Albert D. Amnden.....	died at New Orleans May 13, 1862
Henry S. Ball.....	died December 6, 1862
Adelbert L. Brown.....	died June 19, 1862, of wounds
A. T. Bryant.....	killed at Antietam September 17, 1862
Joseph Benner.....	died May 13, 1864, of wounds
Gilbert E. Balcom.....	died December 12, 1862
Lucius E. Boyden.....	died August 26, 1862
Joseph Bardsley.....	killed at Gettysburg in July, 1863
George E. Burns.....	died November 6, 1862, of wounds
Peter Barris.....	died December 19, 1862, at New Orleans
Charles L. Caswell.....	died December 15, 1862, of wounds
Curtis Cady.....	killed June 4, 1864, at Cold Harbor
Harrison J. Clabee.....	killed September 17, 1862, at Antietam
Preston A. Champney.....	died in Andover Prison
Samuel G. Champney.....	died October 10, 1864
Leroy S. Currier.....	killed July 10, 1864
Donald A. Campbell.....	died in prison February 16, 1865
Horace Day.....	killed at Ball's Bluff
Orin L. Davis.....	killed at Antietam September 17, 1862
George Davis.....	died in 1864
Reuben A. Ellis.....	died in 1862
Francis P. Fairbanks.....	died December 15, 1862
Henry A. Fressell.....	died March 7, 1863, in prison
Charles N. French.....	died February 28, 1863
John Howith.....	died May 7, 1864, of wounds
James Hughes.....	died September 27, 1862, of wounds
Alfred A. Howe.....	died December 23, 1864, in prison
Martin T. Hildreth.....	killed October 28, 1864
Edward S. Johnson.....	killed
Jerome Johnson.....	died February 23, 1865, in prison
John H. Kimball.....	died in prison May 8, 1864
Royal A. Leland.....	died in October, 1864, at Newbern
Augustus J. Leland.....	killed June 3, 1864
Wm. Mathews.....	killed December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg
Frank H. Marble.....	died November 26, 1862
George A. Mackin.....	died in prison June 22, 1864
Willie E. Morse.....	died December 30, 1862, of wounds
Charles L. Mitchell.....	died October 19, 1862, of wounds
James E. McCellan.....	drowned July 8, 1863
Charles E. Monroe.....	died January 28, 1863
Charles Myott.....	died May 20, 1864, of wounds
Elmer M. Newton.....	killed at Ball's Bluff August 21, 1861
Leroy A. Nelson.....	killed December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg
Sylvester Oaks.....	killed December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg
Samuel H. Pratt.....	died February 2, 1863
Frederick B. Robinson.....	killed at Ball's Bluff, August 21, 1861
Abner H. Rice.....	killed in the Wilderness
Alpheus Remick.....	died February 27, 1864
Jonathan P. Stowe.....	died October 1, 1862, of wounds
John D. Sherman.....	killed at Ball's Bluff August 21, 1861
Alfred Snow.....	died October 18, 1862, of wounds
Peter Shurburt.....	killed at Ball's Bluff August 21, 1861
John M. Sargent.....	killed at Antietam
Mathew Smith.....	killed June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Mills
William Sibley.....	died in 1865
Edward Torrell.....	died in prison
George N. Wheelock.....	killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863
Lyman A. Walcott.....	died June 17, 1863
Joseph C. Webb.....	died July 30, 1864

It has been stated in the early part of this narrative that the original Indian reservation of Hassanamisco was four miles square. This territory of four miles square was what was purchased of the Indians by the Hassanamisco proprietors, and the town of Grafton when incorporated was limited to the same. At some time after the incorporation of the town, and before 1793, a strip of land a half-mile in width was set off from Shrewsbury on the north and the same

amount of land set off from Sutton on the south and both were annexed to Grafton, making that town five miles long instead of four, as it originally was. The dates of these annexations the writer has not been able to learn and he only knows that they were before 1793, because they are mentioned in the "History of Worcester County," written by Peter Whitney, and published in that year. The original boundaries of the town have experienced three other changes besides those referred to. By an act of the General Court passed June 14, 1823, it was provided—

That Abel Willard and John Willard, with the following described gone of land, be annexed to the town of Grafton, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the town of Grafton on Millbury line; thence on said Millbury line to the northeast corner of said town; thence on the same course north two degrees west to Flint's pond (so called); thence bounding down said pond to the outlet thereof; thence down the thread of said outlet until it meets little Blackstone river; thence down the centre of said river until it intersects the line of said Grafton; thence on said Grafton line to the first bounds; and that in future the said Abel and John shall be entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the duties incident to the inhabitants of said town of Grafton.

By an act passed March 3, 1826, it was provided:

That Tarrant Merriam and his family, together with a certain tract of land situated in the town of Shrewsbury, containing about one hundred and eighty-six acres more or less, chiefly owned by said Merriam, and bounded as follows, to-wit: On three sides by the town of Grafton, and on the fourth side by a line beginning at a point on the boundary line of said Grafton, where the corners of one Jasper Rand's land and of the said Merriam's land meet, and on the east side of one Elijah Brooks' land, and thence running east ten degrees south thirty-seven rods to the road leading from said Grafton to said Shrewsbury, thence easterly on said road until it comes to said Merriam's land on the north side, thence east twenty-seven degrees north one hundred and twenty-five rods, thence east eight degrees north to a corner of the north boundary line of said Grafton, be and the same are hereby set off from said Shrewsbury and annexed to said Grafton, and they shall forever hereafter be subject to all the duties and entitled to all the privileges of inhabitants of said Grafton; provided, however, that said Merriam and the other owners of said tract of land shall be holden to pay all taxes that have been lawfully assessed upon them by said Shrewsbury previous to the passing of this act.

By still another act, passed March 3, 1842, it was provided that:

So much of Sutton as lies northerly and easterly of the following boundary lines, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of North-bridge, thence south eighty-two degrees west two hundred and twelve and one-half rods to the northeast corner of the school-house number ten in Sutton, thence north four degrees and nine minutes west to Grafton line, two hundred and eighty-seven and one-half rods to Grafton line, is hereby annexed to Grafton; provided, however, that all persons so annexed shall be holden to pay all taxes now due in the same manner as if this act had not passed.

It has been stated that four acres of land were set apart in 1828 for a meeting-house, a school-house and a training-field. A school-house was built in 1731 on what is now the Common, and there remained until 1832, when it was removed. It was twenty-one feet long and sixteen feet wide. Up to 1737 it continued the only school in the town, but in a very few years after that date the school became, as it was called, a "moving school," and was taught in five different districts in different parts of the year. It is not necessary, however, to follow the development of the school system along its devious way to its present useful condition. A high school was established in the town by means of the incorporation of a High

School Association in 1850, by whom a building was erected and leased to the town under an arrangement which continued until 1867, when the town bought the building for three thousand five hundred dollars and the association was dissolved. In 1869 the old school district system was abolished, and under a central management the schools have become more vigorous and useful. According to the report of the School Committee for the year ending January 31, 1888, there were at that time in the town a high school and twenty-one schools of higher grades. Of the twenty-one schools, five were located at the central village, four at North Grafton, two at Saundersville, four at Farnumsville and Fisherville, and the remaining six were the Waterville, Brigham Hill, Farms Precinct, George Hill, Keith Hill and Merriam Precinct. The High School enrollment numbered 69, and that of the common schools 994. The school appropriations for the year covered by the report were: For the High School, \$1600; common schools, \$7000; fuel and janitors, \$1350; books and stationery, \$800; School Committee, \$1350; and repairs and fixtures, \$300—making a total of \$12,400. The other appropriations, which it may be well to mention here, were: For town debt, \$6600; Fire Department, \$850; highways, \$3000; support of poor, \$5000; Town-House Sinking Fund, \$1360; Memorial Day, \$100; Common, \$50; library at the Centre, in addition to the dog fund, \$250; library at North Grafton, \$50; library at Farnumsville, \$25; library at Saundersville, \$25; water works, \$2500; street lights, \$300; town officers, \$1740; town-house expenses, \$750; State aid, \$150; miscellaneous, \$450; road damages, \$100; and liquor cases, \$300—making a total, including school appropriations, of \$36,000.

The Free Library mentioned in the above list was established in 1866, when Joseph Leland, a native and citizen of the town, gave the sum of one thousand dollars for the purpose, on the condition that the town would appropriate an equal amount. The gift was accepted with its condition and the library is kept in the town-house and receives the benefit of the Dog Fund and an annual appropriation of money. At the date of the last report of the trustees the library contained five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three volumes, of which two hundred and sixty-seven, including nineteen bound magazines, had been added during the previous year.

The industries of Grafton are distributed among the various villages of which the town is composed. A mill at the Central Village; another at Saundersville, on the Blackstone River; another at Farnumsville, also on the Blackstone River; a mill at North Grafton, formerly called the Grafton Mills; the Fisher Mills, at the junction of the Quinsigamond and Blackstone Rivers, and the lower mill at North Grafton, are engaged in the manufacture of cotton and fancy cloths and emery, and furnish occupation for a numerous and busy population. Besides these in-

dustries the manufacture of shoes is carried on at the North Village by J. S. Nelson & Co., and gives employment to nearly two hundred hands. The business of currying is also largely carried on and is an important feature in the industry of the town. A full description of all these industries is given in Pierce's "History of Grafton," and to that valuable work the reader is referred.

Among the institutions in the town are the Grafton National Bank, incorporated in 1865, as the successor of the Grafton Bank, established in 1854, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; the First National Bank, incorporated in 1864, also with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; the Grafton Savings Bank, incorporated in 1869; the Franklin Lodge of Masons, established in 1852; the Sprague Post of the Grand Army, organized in 1866; and the Good Templars, established also in 1866. The town has a Fire Department, established by law in 1853, and an abundance of good water supplied by the Grafton Water Company. The population of the town does not largely increase. In 1875 it was 4442 and in 1885 had only increased to 4498. Such a sluggishness of increase cannot long continue. Its proximity to Worcester, which is fast becoming a populous city, in connection with its own admirable situation and desirable locations for residence easily accessible from that city and yet away from many of the annoyances which necessarily attend a bustling and noisy place of business, must in time attract to it a wave of immigration and give to it a healthy and prosperous growth.

Among the men who have been prominent in Grafton at various periods since its incorporation may be mentioned: Thomas Pratt, the moderator of the first town-meeting and of nine other town-meetings before 1750, and a selectman several years; Joseph Willard, a selectman eight years before 1748; Joseph Merriam, a selectman fourteen years before 1764; Nathaniel Sherman, a selectman nine years before 1752; Samuel Warren, John Goulding, Joseph Wood, Royal Keith, Joseph Bruce, Jonathan Wheeler, Charles Brigham, Phillip Wing, Edward Bigelow, A. M. Bigelow, James W. White, Jonathan D. Wheeler, John W. Slocomb, Jonathan Warren, and others, both dead and living, too numerous to mention. Of those natives of Grafton who have distinguished themselves outside of its borders in wider fields of labor may be mentioned William Brigham, Frank P. Goulding, Henry A. Miles, Samuel D. Warren, Sherman Leland, Phineas W. Leland and John Leland.

William Brigham was the son of Captain Charles Brigham, and was born in Grafton, September 26, 1806. He graduated at Harvard in the class of 1829, which was probably the most distinguished class of which the alumni of the college can boast. A list of its eminent men is almost a catalogue of the class. Among them were Rev. Joseph Angier, Chief Justice George Tyler Bigelow, Hon. William Brigham,

Rev. William Henry Channing, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Hon. Francis B. Crowninshield, Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, justice of the United States Supreme Court; Hon. George T. Davis, member of Congress; General George H. Devereux, Hon. William Gray, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. Samuel May, Professor Benjamin Peirce, Rev. Chandler Robbins, Hon. Edward D. Sohier and Judge Joshua H. Ward. In such a class as this Mr. Brigham found no difficulty in taking a good rank. After admission to the bar he opened an office in Boston, which he retained until his death, which occurred July 9, 1869. His occupation as a sound and successful lawyer was diversified by antiquarian study, and the various historical works of which he was either the author or editor attest the accuracy of his mind and the diligence of his research.

A sketch of Mr. Goulding will be found in an appropriate place at the end of this narrative.

Rev. Henry Adolphus Miles is a descendant from John Miles, an early settler of Concord, where he was living as early as 1637. He was born in Grafton, May 30, 1809, and graduated at Brown University in 1829, receiving an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from his *alma mater* in 1850. After graduating at the Harvard Divinity School in 1832 he was settled for a time in Hallowell, Me., and from there went to Boston to assume the duties of secretary of the American Unitarian Association. At later dates he was settled in Lowell and Hingham, at which latter place he is now living, though not in the service of his profession. Dr. Miles is a man of large intellectual capacity, of original thought and deep and earnest convictions. As a public speaker he has always commanded the earnest attention of his hearers, and in social intercourse his genial disposition and warm heart and rare conversational powers win to his side all who come within their influence. If the writer may be permitted to introduce personal feeling into an historical narrative, he cannot refrain from saying that there are few men whom he holds in such affection and respect as the subject of this imperfect sketch.

John Leland, the son of James and Lucy (Warren) Leland, was born in Grafton, May 4, 1754. From 1775 to 1791 he was a Baptist preacher in Virginia of considerable note. From 1792 until his death, which occurred at North Adams, January 14, 1841, he was settled in Cheshire, Mass. His autobiography was published in 1845.

Phineas W. Leland was the son of David W. Leland, and with all the Lelands of Grafton was descended from Henry Leland, who died in Sherburne in 1689. He was born in Grafton, October 4, 1798, and after leaving Brown University without graduating, studied medicine in Boston and settled at Medfield. In 1834 he removed to Fall River, where he held the office of collector of the port for nearly twenty years. He was a prominent and active mem-

ber of the Democratic party, and when that party came into power in the State in 1843 he was that year a member of the Senate and chosen its president.

Sherman Leland was the son of Eleazer and Elizabeth (Sherman) Leland, and born in Grafton, March 29, 1783. He was admitted to the Worcester County bar in 1809 and settled in Eastport, Me. In 1814 he took up his residence in Roxbury and opened an office in Boston. From 1817 to 1822 he represented Roxbury in the House of Representatives and was a member of the Senate four years, two of which he was its president. He was also for many years judge of probate for Norfolk County, and in this position, as in all others, he won and retained the confidence and respect of the community.

With these few sketches and with an acknowledgment of the aid which the writer has received from the "History of Grafton" by Mr. Pierce, to which reference has several times been made, this narrative must close.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

GRAFTON—(Continued.)

AN HISTORICAL ADDRESS.¹

THE love of kindred is a sentiment large enough to include and account for that reverence and affection which we feel for those of our ancestors whose forms vanished from earth long before our own time. That sentiment is not altogether dependent upon personal presence, nor upon the mutual exchange of kindly offices, but abides with us as a permanent and elementary principle of our nature. We find it impossible, therefore, to repress a feeling of deep and intimate concern in the history of a community of which our ancestors formed a part; and if, perchance, the characters with whom we are dealing were cast in a heroic mould, or were great and happy in their fortunes and achievements, they become in a peculiar sense,—

The dead, but scepter'd sovereigns, who still rule
Our spirits from their urns.

One hundred and fifty years have now passed since the incorporation of this town. You select this as a fitting occasion to recall the memory of the fathers who laid the foundation of these institutions into which you were born. You would revert once more to the early scenes in which they played their part; would remember their virtues; would sympathize with their patient toils, and admire the courage and fortitude with which they encountered the perils and endured the hardships of frontier life; would applaud

the clearness with which they saw, and the dauntless resolution with which they maintained their rights; would recognize, with gratitude, their steady and unswerving devotion to the principles of civil liberty, and the constancy with which they persevered, against every discouragement, in establishing those principles upon the secure basis of public education and public morality. But, upon this occasion, the historical theme which irresistibly attracts, at the same time, from obvious considerations, strongly repels me. The field has been so recently traversed and so amply covered, that, in attempting to recite anew any part of the familiar story, I shall appear to repeat a thrice-told tale. In 1835, at the centennial celebration of this event, an eminent native of the town skillfully gathered the scattered and scanty materials which constitute its original early history, and presented them in an address, which is at once the best authority upon the subject it treats of, and an able and statesmanlike survey, not only of the historical facts of the period covered, but also of the underlying forces and principles which made possible the great progress it recorded.

And, at the centennial celebration of the nation's birth, in 1876, another son of the town reviewed the same ground, and, in fluent narrative and eloquent speech, brought down the history to the present time, and rendered superfluous any further treatment of the subject. And, later still, in his excellent history, composed for the county history, in 1879, Rev. Mr. Windsor told again the simple but interesting story and placed in permanent and easily accessible form all that can be known of the events which marked the dawn and early progress of civilization within the territory of Grafton. Besides these treatises there remain the fine historical discourse of Rev. Mr. Wilson, preached in 1846, covering the ecclesiastical history of the town—no unimportant part of the early history of any Massachusetts town which can boast a hundred years of life—as well as the town history of Mr. Pierce. From these various essays in the annals of this venerable municipality you must have derived such familiarity with the initial steps and later advance of this community that I shall feel at liberty to select such parts of our history, without regard to consecutive narrative as shall seem best to subserve the general purpose I have in view, to wit: to attempt some estimate of the character and environment of the early fathers of the town, and to assign some of the causes which made them what they were. But it may be of interest to repeat some portion of the history of the region prior to the settlement by the English.

At what time the first white man's eye ever gazed upon, or the first white man's foot ever pressed this territory, abounding in "rich land and plenty of meadows," it is wholly impossible to tell. It certainly requires some exercise of the imagination to conceive that Governor Winthrop and his party, who, on

¹ The following interesting historical address was delivered by Hon. Frank P. Gouling at Grafton, upon the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

January 27, 1631, ascended a high rock only eight miles westerly of Watertown, "where they might see all of Neipnett and a very high hill due west about forty miles," could see from that point any part of the present territory of Grafton; and as for the supposition that the company of English who, in 1635, emigrated from Massachusetts Bay to Connecticut, traversed this territory, the probabilities are strongly against it. For the road to Connecticut, soon after existing, certainly lay to the north, though near the territory of Hassanamesitt, and passed north of Lake Quinsigamond, and there is little reason to suppose that, when that road was established, a new trail was struck out, instead of following the route of the first explorers.

But, however that may be, the territory emerges out of the darkness of barbarism into the view of history many years before its corporate name was conferred upon it, in honor of the second Duke of Grafton. In the middle of the preceding century, when the royal grandfather of that nobleman was skulking, crownless, on the continent of Europe, and before he had formed his scandalous alliance with the beautiful but profligate Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, who was our namesake's grandmother, and while the imperial sceptre of England was held in the firm grasp of Oliver Cromwell, the General Court of the province, on the petition of Eliot, set apart the territory of Hassanamesitt for the use of the Indians. Here was formed the third of the towns of the praying or Christian Indians, Natick and Pakemitt or Punkapoag (a part of Stoughton) being the first two; and here, in 1671, was organized the second Indian church. Upon the organization of the church, a meeting-house was erected, the site of which, near the old Indian burying-ground, in the vicinity of Mr. Frederick Jourdan's place, is still pointed out. A school was also established, where youth were educated to preach the gospel to the Indians in the neighboring towns. Of course, the services of the church were conducted in the Indian language, and there is ample proof in the writings of Eliot, as well as in those of Major Gookin, the Indian commissioner of those days, that, under the dusky skin of those primitive congregations, lurked traits of human nature common to all complexions. I cannot stop to give more than a single example of the numerous shrewd and difficult questions which his Indian disciples put to the pious Mr. Eliot. In his letters to the corporation established in London for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians, he gives, in great abundance, examples of these queries; but he does not give his answer to the following, among others:

"If God made hell in one of the six days, why did God make hell before Adam sinned?"

Gookin says of these Indians, whom he saw attending upon the preaching in the churches: "And for my part, I have no doubt, but am fully satisfied, according to the judgment of charity, that divers of

them do fear God and are believers; but yet I will not deny but that there may be some hypocrites that profess religion and yet are not sound-hearted. But things that are secret belong to God, and things that are revealed unto us and our children."

Wattascompanum, the chief ruler of the whole Nipmuck country, resided here. He was said to be "a grave and pious man." It is probably no impeachment of his gravity or piety that he was executed in Boston in June, 1677. For his crime was that he had been induced or forced to join the party of his countrymen in a desperate and futile attempt to drive from their ancient domain the ever-encroaching pale-faces, in whose insidious advance the prophetic souls of the natives read the doom of their own race. And popular feeling ran so high against the Indians at the close of that sanguinary war, that small measure of justice was likely to be meted out to a native who had yielded to the blandishments or threats of the foe.

In proof that these obscure natives who once occupied this vicinity were not destitute of all the amenities of civilized life, I must not omit to mention that here, two hundred and fifteen years ago, occurred the first seizure of liquor in this county, under process of law, of which I have discovered any record. It appears that Petavit, otherwise called Robin, was one of the magistrates or rulers here at Hassanamesitt, and he was, evidently, a magistrate not easily deterred from the performance of his official duty. Major Gookin gives an account of the seizure of the liquor, as follows: "I remember sundry years since, a Sagamore that lived up in the inland country came to Hassanamesitt, and brought with him a rundlett of strong liquor [it was more than three per cent. alcohol, and could not be palmed off for Schenk beer], and, lodging in his house, Petavit, in the morn, sent for the constable, and ordered him, and, according to law, seized the rundlett of liquors. At which act the Sagamore drew a long knife, and stood with his foot on the rundlett, daring any to seize it. But Petavit thereupon rose up and drew his knife, and set his foot also to the rundlett, and commanded the constable to do his office. And the Sagamore"—

Here the ancient manuscript breaks off, like a serial novel, in the very crisis of a thrilling scene. We see a sudden flash of long knives in the morning sun, and the curtain falls. We shall never know with certainty what the issue was. But, considering the divinity that doth hedge a magistrate, and the dauntless and resolute temper of Mr. Justice Petavit *alias* Robin, I hasten to assure you that, in my opinion, the Sagamore from the inland country, after growling out sundry phrases in the Indian dialect, not strictly in accordance with the discipline of the church then established at Hassanamesitt, restored his long knife to his belt, removed his moccasin from the rundlett, and yielded to the inevitable.

The war with King Philip was disastrous to the promising enterprise of bringing the Nipmucks under English and Christian influences, and upon no part of the extended and undefined domain of that people did it fall more fatally than upon Hassanamesitt. Two engagements were fought in this territory,—one not certainly located, and the other on Keith Hill. The first engagement resulted in a repulse of the company of English under Captain Hinchman, with a loss of two of his men. Mr. Brigham says, on the authority of the Gookin manuscript, published by the American Antiquarian Society, "that upon the return of the English the next morning to the scene of the conflict, they discovered the heads of their two men who had fallen in the attack placed on crotched poles before the wigwam, and facing each other." But, as given in a note to Drake's edition of Hubbard's narrative, Gookin's account of it is as follows: "Capt. Hinchman told me he judged several of the Enemy were slain in the wigwam, but the certainty is not known; but it was certain he lost two of his men, whereof his Lieutenant was one, Philip Curtice, of Roxbury, a stout man. His Hands they cut off and placed upon a crotched Pole at the Wigwam Door, faced each other, which was seen a few days after." It may not be of much importance, but if the note in Drake's Hubbard is authentic it would appear certain it was the hands of the stout (*i. e.*, valiant) Lieutenant Curtice, and not the heads of the slain, which were the subject of the ghastly humor of the savages. There is some confusion and contradiction in the original authorities respecting the battle on Keith Hill. According to Hubbard, it occurred on May 6th, and according to Drake, on May 5, 1676. The English were accompanied by some Natick Indian allies, and these allies came upon the hostiles, who were pursuing a bear. They did not perceive at first that the Natick Indians were not of their own party, which gave the English some advantage. From eleven to sixteen Indians were slain. Dr. Mather says "our Forces had probably destroyed many more of them had not an Englishman unhappily sounded a Trumpet, whereby the enemy had notice to escape."¹

But while the devastation of battle cannot be said to have swept the place with special violence, in other ways the desolate track of war was left deeply imprinted on its soil. For, through the intrigue and force of the hostile savages, the little Indian town whose bright promise had filled the inspired Eliot, and the resolute, but humane Gookin, with such high hopes, was completely broken up and dispersed. The church and school were never rehabilitated, and only a few of the surviving natives, after an interval of many years, straggled back to the desolate scenes of

the old settlement, and took up again their abode on the land of their fathers.

In 1718 a single white man had acquired title to some lands in the town, and in 1727-28 the title to the whole original territory of Hassanamesitt resided in seven individuals, who were descendants of the original native proprietors under the reservation of 1654, and in nine English families, who, under permission of the General Court, had purchased lands and settled here. In that year was granted by the General Court the petition of forty English families, preferred some time before, to purchase the entire reservation of 7500 acres from the Indians, with certain restrictions. And thereupon a deed was given, dated March 19, 1727, old style, and it is executed by the seven proprietors and the husband of one of them. It reserves the previous grants to the earlier white proprietors, and to the Indian grantors an equal dividend of land with each of the grantees, and one hundred acres besides for the use of the Indians. It is in the nature of a strict entailment, for it is, by its terms, a grant for the settlement of forty English families of the petitioners or their posterity, and no others. By an act of the General Court, passed at the same time, certain conditions were coupled with the grant, the most important of which were,—

That within the space of three years they build and furnish a meeting-house for the instruction as well of the Indians as English children; that they settle a learned orthodox minister to preach the gospel to them, and constantly maintain and duly support a minister and schoolmaster among them, and all this without charge to the Indians.

The expense of building the meeting-house and school-house was imposed, by the same act, four-fifths upon the purchasers and one-fifth on the prior English settlers, who were likewise required to contribute to the maintenance of the minister and schoolmaster. The English purchasers under this deed immediately proceeded to execute its conditions, and, almost before the ink was dry upon the parchment, and months before it was recorded the proprietors made provision for the location of the meeting-house and school-house, and only a little later began the allotment of lands, and as early as 1730 the meeting-house was completed, and a large portion of the forty families had removed here, and in the following year the church was regularly organized and a minister duly installed.

Although the day we celebrate—April 18-29, 1735—is the date of the legal incorporation of the inhabitants with the powers and privileges of a town, the true era of the permanent settlement of the place by the English must be referred to the years 1730 or 1731. We have now reached the period when first came upon this scene the men and women by whose characters and deeds the first bias and direction was given to the history of this community. There is a certain unity and individuality of type belonging to every

¹ *Mather, Brief Hist.*, 143. This was the first time the Natick Indians were employed in any such number by the Government.—*Drake*, 237.

community, if we only had the art to discover it. And it will be found to be a reproduction of the type of character which predominated in the leading founders of the community. Of course there will be no community without concurrence of sentiment, and the masses will finally concur with the minds of the strongest and most positive cast of character. The first settlers of a town, surviving for a generation, will generally set the current of popular thought and feeling and establish the polity of that town for generations to come.

In that view, and in all views, it will be of interest to inquire who these emigrants were; what they did and what they aimed to do; what they thought; what they hoped; what they believed; and, in short, what manner of men and women they were. It will be of interest to inquire what were some of the causes which enabled them to establish so goodly a heritage for their children, and to instil principles into the minds and hearts of their successors, which made of them heroes in their turn, and enabled them, in common with the inhabitants of other towns and States, to set examples of wisdom in counsel and courage in action, not surpassed by anything in the annals of man.

They were forty English families, who, with the nine who had but a short time preceded them, made up about fifty families. Most of them, perhaps nearly all, were born in the province, and were, therefore, Englishmen in the sense that they were born of English parentage in the English provinces of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth. If I should repeat their names many of you would hear your own names, and I should probably name few, if any, who have not some lineal descendant within sound of my voice. They came unheralded by any noise of trumpets, blazon of fireworks, or other demonstration of human interest. When their creaking carts, loaded with the scanty supply of furniture which was all-sufficient for the simple wants of their lives, rolled slowly up these hills and into these valleys, guided by marked trees through the primeval forests, without doubt the wolves and bears regarded the invasion as very important and revolutionary, and the owls peered down at night upon the fires of the settlers which looks of ominous conjecture.

But the human owls, seated in the high places of England, could not see so far, and had no idea of what was taking place here, and in some hundred other places where the like things were transpiring. Outside the few towns whence they came (Sudbury, Concord, Wrentham, Stow, Marlboro'), the event had absolutely no significance. When three or four years later the town was incorporated and christened with an English name, Governor Belcher may have mentioned, in a letter to the Duke of Grafton, that he had named a little township after him up in the woods of central Massachusetts Bay, and his grace may have jocosely told it to his friend, Sir Robert

Walpole, the prime minister, of whose son Horace, the great letter-writer, the Duke of Grafton was the godfather. There is a remote possibility that the King himself, the "snuffy old drone from the German hive," may have mentioned it to the Duchess of Kendall as an item of news from the distant province. But the advent of our fathers to these fields had about as much significance to the people of England, who supposed they themselves were making the history of the time, as the movements of a nomad tribe in Central Asia for a change of pasturage would have to us to-day. Nor have the circumstances of their coming attracted the attention of mankind since. The poet and the orator have not found in their special history a theme worthy their efforts. They did not flee from religious or political persecution, nor traverse wide and stormy seas to find, on a desolate coast, an asylum in which to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. At the end of the first third of the eighteenth century, religious persecution of Protestants had ceased in England, and the first settlers in this town were in full sympathy and entire accord with the people of the communities they left, both in politics and religion. If they endured hardships, they endured them in common with the early settlers of one hundred and twenty-five other towns in the province, settled and incorporated before ours. I shall not, therefore, claim that these early settlers of Hassanamesitt are to be selected and set on any pedestal over the heads of the primitive inhabitants of other towns. The greatness I claim for them they shared in common with many other similar communities of the same race and time, and it is sufficient glory that they are eminent among equals. But it detracts nothing from the intrinsic interest of their characters that the chief features they present are repeated in a hundred other communities. It detracts nothing from the importance of the experience they went through that it is not dissimilar to that of other neighboring peoples who settled other towns. The fact is, representative constitutional government was first invented and put into practical operation in this province, and it first manifested itself in the little autonomies of the towns. It is the people of one of these towns to which I would call your attention, and one where I believe will be found a remarkably pure and perfect type of the kind of communities which were then taking root everywhere in New England. They were representative New Englanders of the first half of the eighteenth century, and as such were enacting the most important history which was then transpiring on this round earth. Indeed, what human interest attaches to the quarrels of Walpole and Bolingbroke, or to the corrupt sway of the former after his full accession to power; to the history of the South-sea Bubble; to the intrigues and uprisings of the exiled Stuarts to regain their ancient throne; to the petty wars of the first Georges, or to the endless plots and counterplots

of Whigs and Tories, as compared with the scenes which were unfolding on this continent, and mainly within these old provinces, now Massachusetts, from 1720 to 1789? The men and women who came to Grafton to settle were, like their neighbors, the heirs and successors of those heroic men and women who, in the preceding century, had encountered the great perils attendant on establishing a foothold for civilization on this continent.

They had drunk deep of the spirit of the great conflict with the Stuarts, which ended with the revolution of 1688, whereby the liberties of Protestant Englishmen everywhere, as they believed, were forever established. In the first place, they were men of eminently sound, practical common sense. You cannot open a page of their records, or trace the faded leaves of the church proceedings without receiving the impression at the outset and carrying it with you to the end, that first of all here was a race of men perfectly sound-minded, level-headed, and intent upon the practical affairs of life. This Saxon good sense and business capacity is the chief feature of their character, subordinating all others. I know it is common to ascribe to colonial settlers of pre-revolutionary days, and to these our fathers, as the predominant trait of their characters, devotion to religion. I do not dissent from the estimate which gives that element a prominent and controlling place. But in religious zeal they have been surpassed by many races. I believe our good friends the Catholics of the Irish race have, on a thousand fields, shown a devotion to the faith of their fathers as great as any the early settlers of this country ever displayed. And Spaniards and Frenchmen and Netherlanders and Germans and Turks and Africans have, in all times, displayed a zeal which would rival and eclipse that of our fathers who settled here. When Mr. Wilson, in the excellent discourse I before referred to says, that these "grave pioneers, cherishing the same religious zeal which characterized the primitive colonists of New England, made it their first care to provide for the worship of God; that their first vote at their first meeting relates to the selection of a proper situation for the house of prayer," he tells but half the story, and the impression conveyed is misleading. They do first attend to the building of a meeting-house. The fact is so. But it is also a fact that precisely that was the first condition in their deed, to wit: that they complete a meeting-house in three years. Their whole title depended upon that strict condition. Like business men, therefore, they set about doing the thing necessary to be done at once to prevent a forfeiture. It was an act most characteristic. But it was characteristic of sensible men of affairs, who exactly understood the nature of their grant, and went about complying with its conditions. It was a practical business transaction, and the record of the second meeting of the proprietors at the house of Nehemiah How, here in Hassanamesitt, on April 19-30, 1728, one hundred and fifty-seven years ago to-

morrow, when they adjourned once and again, and examined and re-examined the proposed sites and shifted from one to the other until, after mature consideration, they were satisfied that the location would be "accommodable," furnishes a strong illustration of the very trait of character I am now insisting on, a sturdy practical sense, the faculty to adapt means to ends. I should be sorry to be misunderstood. These pioneers, as a general thing, were professors of, and profound believers in, religion. The conditions on which their grant was made undoubtedly received their hearty concurrence. But none of them were religious zealots, and they were not all of them saints, and they knew their own hearts too well to pretend to be, and neither they nor the General Court felt it to be safe to trust the institution and maintenance of religious worship to anything less secure than the express and rigid condition of the deed itself. The policy of maintaining the ordinances of religion, as well as public education, was the settled policy of the provinces, and these emigrants believed in it. There was nothing impulsive or sensational in their conduct, but all was well considered, deliberate and eminently worldly wise.

They were, moreover, an industrious people. They came here as a chief end to better their material wealth; to get on in life.¹ Mr. Brigham has noted at how extravagant an estimate they held their lands, and how they gloried in the idea that they should leave so valuable an inheritance to their children. He reckons ill who leaves out of the account of the early New England settlers the fact that they were intent upon honest gain. They desired and expected to increase their stores, and to acquire moderate independence. Love of money is said to be the root of all evil, but the hope of acquiring it has sustained many brave hearts in the midst of trials. The early settlers in this town, like most of their contemporaries, had a dim consciousness of the coming greatness of this country. Of course, they knew nothing of the vast resources that lay slumbering in the heart of the continent, and had no correct notion of the real wealth in store for the succeeding generations. But they believed in the boundless productiveness of the soil, and indulged visions of remuneration for their toil of a kind and degree destined never to be realized. They were, indeed, a deeply religious people. They were Puritans without being fanatics. They were Congregationalists and Calvinists. It is evident, however, as well from their church covenant as from the dissensions and differences of opinion which arose within a few years, that they held the tenets of their creed with liberality and a tolerant spirit, and with some conception of the rights of others, as well as their own, to private judgment in matters spiritual. They were, for the age in which they lived, progres-

¹ See curious pamphlet on New England, by Rev. — Higginson. 1 Mass. Hist. Coll., First Series, 117.

sive. I am strongly inclined to think that there was a greater degree of liberality of views among the original settlers in respect to religious matters at first than later. After the divisions which arose in 1745 and 1746 in regard to Mr. Prentice, the first pastor, that happened which usually happens in case of religious schism. Each sect draws the lines of its peculiar belief more rigidly than before, and the minor differences which occasioned the division become the principal and sacred essentials of doctrine.

At any rate, we know that the church creed was revised and made more definitely Calvinistic under the second minister, Mr. Hutchinson, in accordance with the views of that very able and most logical and uncompromising sectarian. That these people were of a courageous disposition, worthy of their ancestors and of their posterity, needs no evidence to verify. They inherited from their fathers the courage of warriors, and it is not unlikely that some of the first founders of the town had faced the enemy in battle. The war of the Spanish succession, or Queen Anne's War, which broke out in 1702, and continued a number of years, so far as this country is concerned, felt with especial fury upon the colony of Massachusetts Bay. The neutrality of the Five Nations protected New York and the central colonies. The province of Massachusetts Bay was desolated, and for her (says Bancroft) "the history of the war is but a catalogue of miseries."

All along the borders of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, the cloud of war hung black as death. And, nearer home, Deerfield was burnt and its inhabitants massacred in 1704, and Haverhill shared the same fate in 1708. For eleven years the war raged till the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The troubles respecting the eastern boundaries of the province, which arose about 1720, with the tribe of Abenaki Indians, lasted about four years, and the Indians, who had embraced the Catholic faith under the teachings of the Jesuit Rasles, waged a war with Massachusetts, animated on both sides with much religious zeal (a circumstance which does not often mitigate the severities of war), which resulted in the success of our colony. These conflicts may have engaged the personal participation of some of our settlers, and at any rate had made them familiar with the wrinkled front of grim-visaged war from their youth.

We can know but little of the personal appearance and daily life of these ancient pioneers, who first bore into your fair territory the seeds of civilized life. No photographer's art has preserved the lineaments of a single face. For the most part they were too poor to employ the brush of a painter to fix on the canvas the fleeting lines of their features, even if an artist had ever visited the region. I am bound to believe, however, that the men were of well-knit and vigorous frames, and possessed of no small share of manly beauty, and the women well endowed with the comely graces and endearing charms of their sex. If

asked the grounds of this belief, standing among the descendants who bear their features by inheritance, I should answer, "*Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice.*" If you want the proof look about you. It would be instructive and curious, if time permitted, to go into an examination of their daily lives, as affected by the implements, appliances and facilities they could command in the performance of their labor, and in providing the necessities of existence.

We, who live in this age of curious inventions and elegant devices of convenience, designed and adapted to facilitate labor and render delightful domestic life, can with difficulty realize the rude and scanty tools and implements and barren facilities with which they prosecuted the labors of the house and farm. In the article of dress, if we had the power to recall and materialize the ancient worthies who assembled in yonder old meeting-house one hundred and fifty years ago; if we could look in upon them as through a window, what a source of infinite amusement and interest their quaint figures would excite!

A brilliant writer, describing a period fifty years later, gives a lively picture of the dress of the New England farmer: "If the food of such a man was plain, so were his clothes. Indeed, his wardrobe would by his descendants be thought scanty in the extreme. For meeting on a Sabbath and on state occasions during the week, he had a suit of broadcloth or corduroy, which lasted him a lifetime, and was at length bequeathed, little the worse for wear, with his cattle and his farm, to his son. The suit in which his neighbors commonly saw him, the suit in which he followed the plough, tended the cattle and dozed in the chimney corner, while Abigail or Comfort read to him from 'Edwards's Sermons,' was of homespun or linsey-woolsey."¹ I am inclined to think this picture would be applicable to the farmers who settled Grafton, after deducting the broadcloth, corduroy and "Edwards's Sermons." And yet they were by no means destitute of all ideas of refinement, and most of them had seen glimpses of some of the elegancies of life.

It is quite likely that after a few years, at least, on the Sabbath and important occasions, some of the more well-to-do among them may have displayed garments more attractive than the ordinary sheepskin, deerskin, or coarse knee-breeches and frock. Some of the ladies may even have possessed a gown of silk. At any rate we shall presently see that there was one such garment in town. The periwig, which so scandalized the clergy of the preceding century, had established itself in fashion, and doubtless might have been seen here early, if not at the very first. Their education was not contemptible, as the records of their proceedings amply show. They had had the benefit of the long-established policy of the colony,

¹ McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," vol. I, pages 18, 19.

which made public education the corner-stone of the State. They were familiar with Scripture and familiar with learned preaching. One of the conditions of their grant was that they should maintain a learned Orthodox minister. They complied with the condition by calling and settling in December, 1731, the Rev. Solomon Prentice, a young graduate of Harvard in the class of 1727, a classmate of Governor Hutchinson, of Massachusetts Bay, and Trumbull, of Connecticut.

In the following year the young minister married Sarah Sartell, of Groton, and his wife, sixteen years of age, is said to have been well qualified by her learning and ability to assume the important position of a pastor's wife. I have unmistakable evidence that even in those rude and primitive days, in the infancy of the settlement, the minister's wife was not wholly unacquainted with, nor indifferent to, the elegancies of refined life. For, among my heirlooms, I possess an ample fragment of an elegant dress which was the property of that lady. One tradition in the family describes it as her own wedding dress, but the better authenticated account is that it came from an aunt of hers, and was worn by its former owner at the Court of George II.

However that may be, it was undoubtedly worn by the fair lady herself, who was, I imagine, as well by her position as by her accomplishments, the leader of society here in those primitive days. As I look upon its beautiful texture, as perfectly preserved as when, one hundred and fifty years ago, it graced the person of the youthful lady, when I see its unfaded and lovely hues,—a bright canary-colored satin, elegantly brocaded with flowers,—I am struck with the transitory nature of the things we here pursue. By the aid of this talisman I am enabled to look into the

Dark backward and abyss of time,

and behold one of the figures that moved over these scenes when the curtain of history first rolled up and disclosed this section of the world's stage. For nearly a hundred years, after a long life, the mother and grandmother of a numerous posterity, she has slept in yonder ancient cemetery. There remain of her memory only a few fleeting and uncertain traditions, scarcely more in extent than the nearly obliterated inscription upon her tombstone. All the rest has fallen silent and is swallowed up in oblivion, but the frail and beautiful adornment which set off the charms of the stately young minister's wife remains. No shade of the cunningly-wrought design has become in the least dimmed with age. Every line of the delicate tracery, and every lovely variation of color, lives as clear as on the day it left the loom. Venerable ancestress! I salute you across the gulf of years! Is it possible to believe that this delicate fabric, this tegument which became so intimately connected with her destiny, is all that survives of her, that all the rest is exhaled like the perfume of the flowers which

bloomed a hundred years ago? No! at least she and her contemporaries, whose lives we are now trying to recall, live in the beneficent influence they exerted. It is not alone by hereditary transmission that the qualities and peculiarities of one generation reappear in another. We are creatures of imitation. The manners and individual peculiarities of a strong personality are reproduced by force of the instinct to imitate; and as some individuals of every generation are contemporaries of the next succeeding, the traits and habits of a vigorous and original character are continued and transmitted from age to age. The frail memorial, the curiously-wrought fabric, is but a symbol of the graces of personal character which do not perish even from this life, when the tenement of clay dissolves, but survive

To the last syllable of recorded time.¹

The pastoral relation of Mr. Prentice was dissolved in 1747 by reason of troubles which had been brewing for two or three years. I do not propose to enter upon the subject of those troubles. It is enough to say that no impeachment of the integrity of Mr. Prentice was attempted, but it was his orthodoxy alone which was brought in question. It is essential for me to say that the records of this controversy, faithfully set down in the beautiful handwriting of Mr. Prentice himself, discloses a people of great independence of thought and character, desirous to do right, but by no means to be deterred by authority from asserting their just privileges and opinions. Mr. Prentice was succeeded by Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, a man of great power and great eccentricities, who remained till 1772, and in 1774 Rev. Daniel Grosvenor succeeded him. A lady friend of mine has given me a brace of anecdotes told to her by Mr. Grosvenor himself, one of which well illustrates his sense of the humorous and his dislike of insincerity.

Mr. Grosvenor was dining with a lady of his parish, who was a cook of exquisite skill, and she placed before the pastor a delicious pie, of some kind, and as she helped him to a piece of it, she remarked that she hoped he would accept a piece of her *poor* pie. The minister tasted it with great gravity, and said, "Poor pie! why, I call it a very *passable* pie." Whereupon the good lady was in high dudgeon. She declared she never took more pains with a pie in the whole course of her life, and she did not believe there was ever a better pie made. Fishing for a compliment, she got caught with her own hook.

On another occasion the reverend gentleman

¹ I regret that a story so destitute of probability as that relating to the domestic discord between Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, which Mr. Howe deemed worthy of a place in his excellent address, should have received an indorsement so respectable. The frequency with which the story has been applied to ancient couples, who were divided in opinion upon the special tenet of the Baptists, renders it quite too stale for adaptation to the cultivated and refined first pastor of Grafton and his intelligent and spirited wife.

called upon one of his parishioners, who, it being upon a washing day, and her dinner not being just what she would desire to invite so august a personage as the minister to partake of, did not mean to extend to him the courtesy of an invitation. But the lady's mother, who was of the family, nevertheless asked Mr. Grosvenor to stay. He accepted, and when his young hostess apologized for the quality of the repast, her mother made the following observation, which Mr. Grosvenor thought quite notable. She said there was no occasion for any apology; for, if Mr. Grosvenor was a good man, he would be content and thankful even with a poor dinner, and, if he was a bad man, it was good enough for him.

I have read a sermon preached by Mr. Hutchinson at Newbury in 1767, and the reply by him to certain strictures thereon, by the Rev. John Tucker, pastor of the first church in Newbury. This famous ecclesiastical controversy related to the necessity of infant baptism in order to insure salvation. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Hutchinson maintained the affirmative of that proposition. His discourses are marked by great familiarity with Scriptural texts, much classical learning, fine controversial skill, and by a logic which may fairly be described as of deadly precision. Admit his premises, and you cannot escape his conclusions.

Mr. Hutchinson, like his great contemporary, Dr. Samuel Johnson, coupled with great learning and ability, the manners of a bear. The president of the day,¹ who is the repository of all the history and anecdotes connected with the antiquities of the town, relates a story of Mr. Hutchinson, illustrating his manners: He was dining at a conference of ministers, and helped himself to so large a portion of the pudding that there was little left on the platter. Thereupon one of his neighbors at the table helped himself from Mr. Hutchinson's plate, and, when remonstrated with, remarked that he always helped himself from the largest pile.

I do not find in the ancient records of the town, anything to show whether the young settlement contributed men to the expedition which resulted in the brilliant conquest of Louisbourg in 1745. To this enterprise, which owed its conception and execution to the energy of Governor Shirley, this province contributed more than three thousand men, and it is probable that in the ranks were found some residents of this town.

The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored to the French the fortress which New England valor had placed in English hands, and left the colonists to the long struggle which was in store for them, with their wily and cruel neighbors of the north; and the first war, after the settlement of the town, which arose to try the mettle of the inhabitants, was the French War,

in which hostilities broke out in 1754. I have already referred to Queen Anne's War of fifty years before. It is undoubtedly true that the protracted struggle of the English colonists with the French and Indians along our extended northern frontier, from the mouth of the Saint Lawrence to the forks of the Ohio, furnished the training-school in which was raised the generation of soldiers who fought the battles of the Revolution. In the French War Washington won his spurs, and many of the officers and privates who met the British regulars on Bunker Hill, or penetrated the thick forests of Canada and crossed the Saint Lawrence in canoes under the lead of Arnold and Montgomery, to attack Quebec, or joined in the attack on the Hessians at Trenton, or endured the pangs of famine and frost at Valley Forge, had also, twenty years before, rushed upon the defences at Louisbourg, or, under the command of Wolfe, struggled up the cliffs to the Heights of Abraham, or marched with Washington through the dense forests of Western Pennsylvania to the field of Braddock's defeat. To say that the record of this town in that long struggle was distinguished and honorable, is but to faintly praise where words of enthusiastic eulogy are appropriate. In a period of nine years its population was more than decimated by the fatalities of that war. Such a record is of great and unparalleled significance, and imports that here resided a race of heroic men, whose martial virtues were not inferior to any that ever inspired the strains of the lyric muse. In 1757, the fortunes of England in America reached their lowest ebb. For more than two years, disasters had huddled thick upon her arms. At Fort Du Quesne, at Oswego, at Fort William Henry and throughout the whole of the Saint Lawrence valley, an almost unbroken succession of defeats had reduced her prospects here to the verge of despair. And, at home, the gloom which settled on the face of affairs was scarcely less deep and rayless than that of one hundred years before, when the guns of the Dutch fleet were heard in the Thames. It was at this moment that the elder Pitt, the great commoner, seized the reins of power which fell from the nerveless grasp of the "Whig aristocracy." In less than four years he restored the military glory of his country to the pitch it had attained by the genius of Marlborough, and gave to England an influence in the politics of the world which she had not enjoyed since the days of Oliver Cromwell. The most brilliant of the series of victories by which these results were accomplished was the conquest of Canada. To the conquest of Canada no portion of the British people contributed so much as the province of Massachusetts Bay, and no portion of the people of this province contributed more of men and money, according to their numbers, than the people of the town of Grafton.

When we read the astounding fact that eighty of her sons out of a population of seven hundred and fifty died in this war, we feel the intense meaning of

¹ Henry F. Wing, Esq.

Colonel Barré's immortal speech in the House of Commons: "They protected by your arms? They have nobly taken up arms in your defence; have exerted a valor amid their constant and laborious industry, for the defence of a country *whose frontier was drenched in blood*, while its interior yielded all its little savings to your emoluments."

When we turn the leaf which embalms the deeds of this town in the War of the Revolution, we find equal cause for pride and exultation. Grafton sent forth no conspicuous leader to the councils, and furnished no battle-field in that great debate. She contributed no Washington, no Adams, no Warren, no Ward, and it was not here that—

The embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world

But no people in the colonies caught the echo of that shot with more quick and responsive ear. Before the sun had set on the 19th day of April, 1775, a full company of nearly one hundred men, with Rev. Mr. Grosvenor, their pastor, in the ranks, were in rapid march to the front. On every bloody field, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, the sons of this town dared or tasted death in the cause of independence. But the contest of the American colonies of Great Britain with the mother country was not specially distinguished by the valor of the Continental troops. There was no deficiency in that respect, but there have been more remarkable instances of human courage and endurance than any displayed in that war. The long contest of the Netherlands with the mighty armaments of Spain, forty-three years in duration, recorded in the glowing and eloquent pages of Motley, presents an instance far more striking and wonderful of a brave people, in the sacred cause of liberty, maintaining an unequal contest through more than a generation, and carrying it to a triumphant issue against entrenched power and vast resources. It was not very wonderful that three million people, situated in a country of such resources as this, and remote from Europe, especially in alliance with one of the great powers of the earth, should be able to wrest their independence from the mother country, whose people were not completely united in policy. But what is unexampled in this great contest, what the file affords absolutely no precedent for, was the calm and conservative wisdom which marked all the councils of the revolt. The colonists were not revolutionists, indeed, but rather conservatives. They were not fighting to establish new reforms, but to preserve ancient liberties. They had no constitutions, in the sense in which we use the term, and yet in all their public utterances and state papers they perpetually refer to their constitutions, and appeal to the principles of those constitutions.

By their constitutions the people of this province meant the Magna Charta, the declaration of rights of 1688, and the bill of rights of 1689, and all that body of law found in the preambles of ancient statutes

and in the decisions of courts, whereby the liberties of Englishmen were declared and secured everywhere. They believed those principles were embodied by necessary implication in the charter of 1629, and in the new charter of 1691. I cannot develop, and must not stop to dwell on this topic. They were a race of constitutional lawyers. Burke said of them: "In this character of the Americans, a love of freedom is the predominating feature which marks and distinguishes the whole. This fierce spirit of liberty is stronger in the English colonies, probably, than in any other people of the earth." And Chatham, in 1775, thus characterized their public papers: "When your lordships look at the papers transmitted to us from America, when you consider their decency, firmness and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause and wish to make it your own. For myself I must declare and avow that in all my reading and observation—and it has been my favorite study—I have read Thucydides and have admired the master states of the world—that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia."

Now, the same characteristics which marked the emanations of the greater bodies, and so much challenged the admiration of the great statesman, will be found in less degree in the humble records of the proceedings of the New England towns. I have adverted to this subject to say that right here, in the volumes containing the proceedings of this town in 1774 and '75, will be found undying evidence of the existence here of that "fierce spirit of liberty" which Burke discovered, coupled with the temperate wisdom and practical sagacity which commanded the applause of Chatham. A single illustration is all I can allow myself. I refer to the report of a committee adopted by the town January 4, 1774, and having reference to a communication from Boston, sent out upon the occasion of the destruction of tea in Boston harbor. It is in these words: "The town of Grafton, taking into consideration the unhappy circumstances that this country are involved in at the present crisis, attempts being repeatedly made infringing upon our rights and privileges, which we consider justly alarming to all the true friends of our happy constitution, which hath been so dearly purchased, and which we esteem to be our most invaluable interest and rights as Englishmen, which we have ever gloried in, more particularly at the glaring injustice of the East India Company being allowed to send tea to America, while subject to a duty payable in America, which we view as subversive of our rights as Christians; as subjects, and as loyal subjects of our most gracious King George, whose name and person we ever desire to view as sacred. Therefore, Resolved, as the people of this town, that any one individual, or any body of men, that shall encourage, aid or assist in importing

or receiving any such tea or any other article while subject to a duty, the sole purpose whereof is to raise money to appropriate to any sordid measure, or any use whatever contrary to our just rights of distributing our own property wherewith God and Nature hath made us free, can but be viewed as criminal to our country, as well as to the mother state, and must be so viewed by us. Resolved, that this town are in duty bound to join with and assist our sister towns and colonies in this our common cause, so as we may be instrumental under God of handing down that liberty to our posterity which hath been kept so long inviolate and preserved by our worthy ancestors. Resolved, that the substance of the proceedings of the town of Boston and other towns in their respective town-meetings (relative to said affair), which have been published and come to our knowledge, are in our apprehension consistent with truth and our happy constitution, and we can but wish prosperity may attend all laudable stands, so that our glorious constitution may yet be handed down to posterity inviolate. But to adopt any measures where private advantage or sinister ends are apparently at the bottom, and who make this though ever so glorious a foundation for their avarice and *emolument* we cannot but must detest and abhor."

The syntax of this document will not bear examination, but the record presents an interesting type of the class of the counsels that prevailed everywhere. It exhibits in the sons the same characteristics which predominated in the fathers who settled the town—clear, practical common sense, a people who knew their rights and the exact extent and limits and grounds of them; a people who believed that liberty was not an abstraction, but inherited in a sensible object—a people who could not be surprised nor driven into vain excesses, and who proposed as their ancestors had done, to govern themselves, but by no means to commit society to any untried and dangerous theories of abstract rights, that rested not upon the solid basis of precedent. But our ancestors were not always right. What Emerson said of Concord is true of Grafton, "If the good counsel prevailed, the sneaking counsel did not fail to be suggested." You will find if you search the musty records, that while most of the men whose blood flows in your veins were stanch in the just cause, others of your ancestors, perhaps, were obstinate, obstructive and wrong-headed. If the question came up on paying the minute-men for the time they spent in learning the military art and for their accoutrements, you may find some of your kindred, whose names you would prefer not to see in that conspicuous eminence, sullenly protesting against the scheme, perhaps suspicious that it savored too much of "measures where private advantage and sinister ends were at the bottom." But Tories were exceeding scarce, and although I find an honored name of one who was cashiered as agent to procure recruits for the town, "because he was not

firm and friendly to the State," yet I believe he was restored within a few months. And you know that when the question of the adoption of the United States Constitution came up, the people of this town and vicinity, concurring with the mistaken views of many veteran patriots of the Revolution, rejected by a very large majority that Union which, in the next age, their posterity were destined so gloriously to defend. I have left myself no time, nor was it a part of my design, to enter upon any consideration of Grafton's relation to the War for the Union. If the record of fatalities did not reach the unparalleled extent of the old French War, the roll of your volunteers was swelled far beyond every requirement of the government. For nearly every eight men your quota called for, you furnished, out of the abundance of your patriotism, an additional man.

Your eminence in this particular received ample recognition from the Commonwealth, when its chief magistrate said, in measured words: "I feel bound in truth and justice to say that no other town appears to have contributed to the late war a larger proportion than yours of its treasures and its men." I am speaking to those who helped to make the record. I know how appropriate the theme is; but I could not adequately treat it. To what examples of ancient or modern valor could I refer to set in more striking light your own? The mind reverts to Marathon; to Plataea; and to the pass in the Locrian Mountains, where the three hundred Spartans with their few allies, held at bay a million barbarians.

The literature and art of twenty-five centuries has invested these examples of heroism with imperishable glory. No immortal literature has yet wrought its spell upon your deeds. The long arts of sculpture and painting have not familiarized the eyes of seventy generations with your achievements. Perhaps the conditions under which you and your comrades wrought and endured are not favorable to the representations of art, and the Achilles of the Civil War may never find his Homer. But I know of nothing in the quality of your valor, in the circumstances under which it was displayed, in the motives which actuated it, or in the results it achieved, to belittle it in comparison with the classic models of antiquity. The Greeks, trained in war from their infancy, on those renowned fields, confronted a foe formidable only in numbers, to preserve for a few precious decades a small tract of mountainous country, until their genius might create and transmit to other ages and other races a body of wonderful literature, monuments of unequalled art, and examples of politics and governments, of the highest interest to mankind. You fought without previous military training, against an equal foe, in the cause of human liberty, inspired with a lofty sentiment of national integrity, and to the end, in the immortal language of Lincoln, "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, might not perish from the



Esau Ferris

earth." To quote the language of your great military chieftain, addressed to you at the close, "Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and the right in all time to come."

I have said the first settlers of the town were remarkable for their sturdy sense and practical business capacity, and for these their descendants have continued to be distinguished. It would be invidious to name the living, and difficult to select, for special mention, from the long roll of Grafton's sons who have united with a lofty spirit of patriotism the practical wisdom of men of affairs. They are found, in no insignificant numbers, in the ranks of those by whom the great business interests of the country are managed. Of profound and brilliant scholars, of eminent statesmen and orators, the town has no list to present. In the main, heretofore, the genius her children have displayed is the genius of honest industry, perseverance, courage, Yankee sense, the capacity to gain solid acquirements, and to use them about the practical business of life, the genius of the true artisans who have wrought out the great material progress and prosperity of the age. And if the past of the town is secure, the present and future are also luminous with hope and promise. It is true that causes, which need not be enumerated, tend to mass population about great industrial centres, and the country town suffers an apparent diminution of importance. If it is a question of valuation for the purposes of taxation; if it is a question of comparative gain of population; if it is a question of relative municipal importance, your town has lost the race. But the true worth of a town is not measured by its valuation list, any more than the true wealth of a man is measured by his weight avoirdupois. When the *New York Sun* wanted to say the most disparaging thing it could think of about General Hancock, it said he was a good man, and weighed two hundred and fifty pounds. If it is a question what opportunities are here afforded to lead a rational existence; to appreciate intelligently the great pageant of human life as it moves before the eye; to cultivate and expand your own powers; to furnish the minds of your children with correct opinions, and fill their hearts with noble sentiments; in short, to enjoy all the blessings of civil liberty, at what period of Grafton's history were her prospects more attractive? In 1735 Grafton was what it had been in the days of Hubbard, "a place up into the woods beyond Medfield and Mendon."

The Grafton of 1885 is near the centre of a republic of fifty-five millions of people. The distance of your fathers of the year 1800 from their rural county-seat was greater than yours, at present, from the great city, then a straggling town, now a vast mart of trade and the "mother of arts and eloquence."

Taking into account the conveniences and comforts of modern methods of travel, as well as the element of time, you are nearer to New York, Philadelphia and Washington, than your fathers were to their provincial capital. "No pent up Utica contracts your powers, but the whole boundless continent is yours." And it is yours in other senses than that it is accessible. The old charters of Charles, and of William and Mary, granted to the province of Massachusetts Bay all the land lying between a north line three miles north of the Merrimack and a south line three miles south of the Charles, and extending westward to the South Sea. There was an unconscious prophecy in the vague terms of the ancient grants. The royal grantors could deliver but a small part of the vast region they covered by the premises of their parchment. But what the royal signet could not give title to, the grantees and their children have, nevertheless, possessed. The great West is but a larger New England and a more distinguished Massachusetts. Even the great South, so long shut up against the influence of your free institutions, beholds the coming day. Even there—

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.

The new South means a South which shall yield to the genial influences of New England, such as our fathers planted here, and which have created the greatness of the North and the West. Meanwhile, over your noble hills and through your lovely valleys, "Heaven's breath smells wooingly," your ample fields have not sensibly abated their fertility, and your thriving villages are vigorous as of old. Your model free-schools and your noble library open wide their portals and extend their inestimable benefits to the rich and poor alike. No child is born within your borders in circumstances so abject and miserable that the beneficent institutions you have established and maintain will not unlock at the bidding of his diligence and ability, every door that leads to wealth and honorable fame. Standing at the apex of the second century, reverting to the past and peering into the future, we can discover only reasons for profound gratitude to the founders of the ancient town, and to their heroic successors in every generation, who have preserved for us so noble a heritage.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ISRAEL SAUNDERS.

The subject of this sketch is nearly as old as the century, having been born in Scituate, R. I., May 21, 1800, and is still (January, 1889) living with physical and mental powers remarkably preserved.

His father, Ebenezer, the son of Robert and Alice Stephens Saunders, was born in Gloucester, R. I.,

April 17, 1774, engaged in agriculture and later in manufacturing interests, and died in Providence, R. I., February 12, 1835.

The ancestor of the family in this country was Christopher Saunders, who settled at Bristol, R. I., and attended the first town-meeting there in 1680. He was descended from Sir Robert Saunders, who was knighted by Oliver Cromwell during the civil wars of England. The family name is favorably known in letters, being represented in London by Mr. John Saunders, a writer of marked ability in historical matters, and in this country by Mr. Frederick Saunders, the accomplished librarian of the Astor Library in New York.

Deborah Foster Saunders, the mother of Esek, the daughter of Josiah and Patience Williams Foster, was born December 20, 1776, and died at the great age of ninety-six years, ten months and twenty days, at Saundersville, Mass. She was an estimable woman and retained her mental faculties to a remarkable degree. The town of Foster, R. I., was named for her family. She was a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, and of William and Mary Dyer, who came from England with Roger Williams, and settled with him in Rhode Island in 1636. William Dyer was the first secretary of the colony of Rhode Island, and Mary, his wife, was the Quakeress who was executed in Boston during Winthrop's administration.

Esek Saunders was one of six children, having three brothers and two sisters. He was in the seventh generation from Roger Williams, and was most emphatically the architect of his own success, having left home at the early age of eight years, though still for some time under the oversight of loving parents.

At sixteen we find him in the employ of Aldrich, Macomber & Fisk, who ran the stage line from Providence to Norwich in connection with the New York Steamship Line, carrying the United States mail. Here he began his connection with what was then one of the great enterprises of the day—stage-coaching, in which he was to have many interesting experiences and a large degree of success. Ten years later he was for eighteen months with Thomas Harts-horn, proprietor of a large livery stable, who furnished carriages to people going to all parts of the country. In his employ young Saunders had an opportunity to visit all the principal cities and to meet many of the noted people whose names have become historic. The year 1819 found him with his uncle, John Howard, at Burlington, Vt. Here he was placed on the line between Burlington and Boston, remaining until the spring of 1821, when he became the Boston agent of the line. In 1822 he was connected with the Plymouth line, and in 1823 went on the Eastern line, driving most of the time between Newburyport and Boston, doing an important express business, carrying large sums of money for the bankers, and at the same time maintaining an inter-

est in most of the other lines. Mr. Saunders became one of the best known, most trusted and most popular drivers of the day. His honesty, fidelity, good judgment and urbanity brought him prosperity. His strict temperance principles were remarkable for that day, and the more so for one in his position. Favored parties frequently offered him cigars, wine, tickets to theatres, etc., all of which he politely but firmly refused. He now loves to tell to appreciative friends most interesting stories of his staging experiences, and of those who have been his passengers. John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State under Monroe, afterward President of the United States, rode with him, in 1819, from Providence to Quincy. In 1820 he had Gen. Winfield Scott with his staff on their way to Boston, as passengers from Burlington to Royalston. This was the beginning of an intimate acquaintance and friendship. In 1824 he accompanied Gen. Lafayette from Boston to Portsmouth and return. Almost all the men most prominent in the history of the country, in the early part of this century, have been his passengers, including Daniel Webster, Judge Story, Edward Everett, Lyman Beecher and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

In 1835 Mr. Saunders removed to the village which came to bear his name, and purchased the small cotton-mill built by David Wilkinson. Two of his brothers, George and Benjamin, were associated with him, the former remaining for three years, and the latter for five and continuing to retain afterward an interest in the firm. The mill as purchased had a capacity of 1000 spindles and 24 looms. It was soon replaced by the present substantial structure,—a stone building 175 by 51 feet, three stories in height, with an ell 78 by 38 feet, with a capacity of 12,000 spindles and 210 looms. Under the enterprise of the Saunders Cotton Co., of which Mr. Saunders was the principal stockholder, Saundersville, one of the most beautiful villages on the Blackstone, has grown up. It was laid out with intelligence and taste in the beginning, and trees of the most ornamental varieties were planted at once, and now the shaded houses with their little lawns and gardens are in marked contrast with those of the average mill village. Mr. Saunders looked well to the sanitary, the educational and the moral interests of his little kingdom. He had a care that the children of the village might grow up to be intelligent and worthy citizens; showed a deep interest in the schools, and once gave one thousand dollars for the library of the village. He endeavored in every way to elevate his employes. In 1838 he erected a convenient building for a church, which, though replaced later by a more commodious structure of brick, is still used as a vestry and for the social needs of the Congregational Church. Mr. Saunders has been the principal financial supporter of the church, always devising liberal things for its welfare. He became identified with it as a member in 1867, and has served it as deacon since 1870. He has ever been the



A. S. Wilson

minister's friend and active supporter in all good things.

It is also true of him that he has ever been a kind and generous friend to the poor, and has by his helping hand and wise and sympathetic counsels brightened many a life. It used to be said of him that "he would never have an unworthy man in the village." No saloon has ever found a roof to cover it in Saundersville, and no corrupter of the people, a home.

While giving his time to the exacting demands of a large business, and caring like a father for the welfare of the place, Mr. Saunders always manifested an intelligent interest in public affairs. He has voted at every Presidential election since that of John Quincy Adams in 1824. In the palmy days of the old Whig party he acted with them, and his counsel was frequently sought. Later he became identified with the Republican party. All local enterprises of moment sought his advice and support. He was an advocate of public improvements in the town of Grafton, where he lived, and active in all movements to benefit it. He had a large influence in getting the Providence and Worcester Railroad through, taking a large amount of stock, giving land for a station and settling land damages for the company. He twice represented the town with acceptance in the State Legislature, and served several terms as selectman, overseer of the poor, trustee of the cemetery, etc.; was director of the Grafton Bank and Savings Bank; also of Millbury Bank and Savings Bank; was director also of Worcester Safety Deposit Co., and is now the oldest director in the Worcester Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co., being one of its organizers in 1855. The fact that he was frequently called upon to act as arbitrator shows that he was widely recognized as a man of intelligence and discrimination in all business affairs.

Mr. Saunders was married at South-Deerfield, Mass., in 1825, to Miss Minerva Boyden, and three daughters were born to them. One, Emily B., married William H. Jourdan, now of Worcester; another, Harriet M., became the wife of John D. Chollar, Esq., of the same city; the third, Minerva, married Robert W. Taylor, afterward of Providence. Mr. Saunders has three grandsons, viz.: William Saunders Jourdan, John Howard Chollar, Bradford Newcomb Taylor; one great-grandson, Harry Putnam Jourdan.

In 1867 Mr. Saunders married for his second wife Miss Margaret Read White, daughter of the late Deacon Washington White, of Grafton, who still, the most devoted of wives, imparts the charm of her presence to his beautiful home.

Changes have come to the village. The business is in other hands. New proprietors are running the mill. But though not enjoying the prosperity that once was his, Mr. Saunders can look out from the windows of his residence upon the surrounding activities, upon the mill he erected, upon the church he built, the trees he planted, and the beautiful vil-

lage he created, and believe that the place that bears his name will retain, long after he has gone, the marks of his formative hand. His influence will live on in what he has done for village improvement, and education and temperance and religion.

JASPER S. NELSON.

Jasper Stone Nelson, son of Josiah and Sophia (Goddard) Nelson, was born June 2, 1822, in the town of Shrewsbury, Mass, upon a farm still owned by the Nelson heirs, it having been in the possession of the family for the greater part of the last one hundred and twenty years.

The experiences of Mr. Nelson's early life were those of the farm and the district school, he attending the latter more or less until he was eighteen years of age. This, with three months at Worcester Academy, was all that fell to his lot in the way of educational advantages. After leaving school he learned the trade of shoe-making from an elder brother, and until about twenty-three years of age divided his time between the farm and the bench.

Mr. Nelson's career as a manufacturer of boots and shoes began in Shrewsbury in the year 1845 and was marked by a steady, uninterrupted growth and successful issue. The shop in which he began business was a plain building, ten by thirteen feet in dimensions, situated only a few rods from the place of his birth. This building was subsequently enlarged to about twice its original size. To this place he took the stock of his own selection, and with the help of an elder brother prepared it for market, being his own salesman. Such was the beginning of a now large and flourishing industry, with its agents and branch houses all through the West and South.

In 1848 Mr. Nelson moved to what is now North Grafton and became associated with Mr. James S. Stone, of Boston, a native and former resident of Grafton. In 1850 Messrs. Stone & Nelson purchased a tract of land near the Boston and Albany station, and with it a building which forms part of the present establishment. November 1, 1857, Mr. Nelson bought out Mr. Stone's interest, continuing the business in his own name until January 1, 1869, when Mr. Geo. H. Rugg, a former employé, became a partner to the business. In 1873, Mr. Nelson's son, Charles H., was admitted to the firm, and January 1, 1877, Mr. Rugg disposed of his interest to the other members, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm-name of J. S. Nelson & Son.

The factory, which was originally thirty by forty feet, two stories high, has been enlarged from time to time to meet the requirements of a steadily increasing trade, until the present buildings have a capacity of two hundred and sixty-four by thirty feet, four stories high in which two hundred people find steady employment.

For nearly forty years Mr. Nelson was in close contact and competition with business men all over the country, yet no dishonorable act or suspicion of unfairness was ever charged against him; his character for strict integrity stood unchallenged to the end. "His word was as good as his bond." As a citizen, Mr. Nelson was public-spirited and patriotic, concerned for the welfare of both his home and his country. He was not, however, ambitious for political honors, though he shrank from the performance of no known duty.

During the War of the Rebellion he was one of a special committee who, with the Board of Selectmen of the town, were entrusted with the management of its military operations, in which capacity he rendered valuable service and was among the foremost to assist, by word and deed, those who gave themselves to fight the country's battles, and many a soldier and soldier's family became the recipients of his practical sympathy and generosity.

Mr. Nelson was twice elected and served the town as a selectman, and in 1870-71 represented his district in the State Legislature.

October 31, 1844, Mr. Nelson married Mary E., daughter of Gardner Wheelock, who bore him three children—two daughters, Emma Elizabeth and Carrie Gilman, both of whom died before reaching their majority, and a son, Charles Horatio, who, upon the death of the father, succeeded to the business, which, under his wise and vigorous management is still (1889) growing and prosperous. Brought up to labor, Mr. Nelson's sympathies were with the laborer, and the men in his employ both loved and respected him, for they felt that in him they had a friend and benefactor, so that in the establishment of which he was the head, serious differences between employer and employé were practically unknown.

For whatever was false and degrading Mr. Nelson entertained a wholesome contempt and his sympathies were strongly on the side of temperance and moral reform. In him the Baptist Church of the village found a firm friend and generous supporter, and was greatly encouraged and helped by his regular attendance upon public worship—from which he seldom absented himself when in health—as also by his liberal contributions of money.

To know Mr. Nelson at his best was to know him as a friend, and those thus favored—and they were many, for he was a man to attract others—found in him at all times, and under all circumstances, the courteous gentleman, the genial companion and sympathetic helper. He was a man of strong attachments, loyal to his friends and eminently domestic in his habits; he loved his home and was not easily enticed away from its luxury and comforts.

In person Mr. Nelson was a man of fine physique and commanding presence, blessed with a vigorous constitution, and until the closing year of his life he enjoyed excellent health. He died October 22, 1884,

while yet upon the rising tide of a prosperous business career, beloved and mourned by all who knew him.

ERASTUS FISHER.

The little town of Killingly, Conn., was the birth-place of the subject of this sketch, as it had been the home of his ancestors for several generations. To this place his great-grandfather, who bore the scriptural name of Barzillai (born January 6, 1730; died January, 1813), came in 1769 with his wife, Lydia Dexter (whom he married October 3, 1754). They were blessed with nine children, the four oldest of whom rendered valuable service in the War of the Revolution. One of the sons, Nathan, was taken prisoner, and died on the "Jersey" prison-ship. John, the eldest (born December 29, 1755; died June 9, 1843), the grandfather of Erastus, served during the entire war. On the farm now owned by John Williams he brought up his seven children, the second of whom, Laban (born January 1, 1783; died July 3, 1860), was the father of four children, of whom Erastus was one. If it be true, as Oliver Wendell Holmes has said, that "the education of a child should begin an hundred years before he is born," the present descendants of Erastus have much to be grateful for in their inheritance from his mother. Abigail Dexter (born April 2, 1789; died July 26, 1862) was a direct descendant of Rev. Gregory Dexter, who came from England in 1644, who was an intimate friend of Roger Williams, and came to this country at his solicitation, and who became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, R. I. On the old homestead farm these parents reared their children. Both father and mother were earnest, devoted Christians, not only professors but possessors of true religion. Erastus (born November 21, 1810; died April 20, 1880) was sent to the public school, and in his good home he early formed those habits of industry, and acquired those moral characteristics, by which he was afterward so well known.

After his marriage, April 7, 1835, to Mary Fletcher Dresser (born September 19, 1813; died December 6, 1880), who became a worthy helpmeet in all his undertakings, they lived for a year on a leased farm on Allen Hill, near the old homestead, where their first son was born. Then, with assistance from his father, he purchased the farm in Grafton, Mass., now owned by George W. Fisher, and by hard work and rigid economy the soil was made to yield a profitable increase. In 1845 he bought a part interest, with his brother Waterman A., in the cotton-mill in what is now Fisherville. He took the superintendency, later bought the whole interest, and eventually associated with him his three sons as E. Fisher & Sons, which firm continued until his death. On January 27, 1881, the mills were burned, and a corporation was formed in the following spring, composed largely of his old business friends, and assumed in his honor the name



Erasmus Fisher



S. L. Warner

of Fisher Manufacturing Company. By direction of the company, as a testimonial of their high esteem, an excellent crayon portrait of Erastus Fisher has been placed in their office.

In 1861 he removed his residence to Worcester, while his business interests continued in the town of Grafton. He died at his home in Worcester, April 20, 1880, leaving behind him the example of a man who prospered in the good old-fashioned way, by his own productive industry and by honest methods.

In business life Erastus Fisher was characterized by invincible integrity, industry and perseverance. He was always a man of his word, abhorring deceit, and honorable in all his dealings and methods. Though quiet and unassuming, he was yet outspoken and resolute for the right. He was a good counselor, and was possessed of a large fund of that uncommon thing called *common sense*, was wise in all his plans and energetic in their prosecution.

In his family-life he was a kind husband and a faithful and indulgent father. He endeavored to bring up his children in the way they should go, trained them to habits of industry and honesty and efficiency, and left them a priceless legacy in his counsels and example.

Politically he was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. Later he acted with the Republican party, and held strong anti-slavery sentiments. He cast his vote always and conscientiously at elections, was interested in the welfare of the town and ready to assist in public improvements. He had no desire for public office, but preferred to see others enjoying its honors and rewards.

He loved to spend his time apart from business hours in his home, yet consented to serve the town as selectman, and while a resident was a director of the Grafton Bank. He was also a member of the "Old City Guards" of Worcester.

He was interested in moral reforms, was an earnest and pronounced temperance advocate, and a total abstainer in practice.

He was a constant attendant on public worship and a professed Christian, he, with his wife, having joined the Evangelical Congregational Church in Grafton in 1842. He was benevolent toward his church, and interested in whatever tended to promote the kingdom of God. A handsome window, memorial to him and his wife, the gift of their sons, now adorns their church in Grafton and commemorates their virtues.

After his removal to Worcester he was a useful and valued member of the First Church (Old South) in that city, and served the parish as assessor and treasurer. After his death highly eulogistic resolutions were inscribed upon the parish records, from which the following is an extract: "In the death of our highly esteemed brother the Old South Church and Parish have lost a wise counselor, liberal supporter, and an earnest and devoted friend,—one whose heart was as full of love as was his life of noble and generous deeds."

His children were Henry Dresser, born at Killingly, Conn., January 18, 1836, died in Worcester March 14, 1886; George William (born November 18, 1843), at present the agent of the Fisher Manufacturing Company; and Albert Laban (born March 10, 1846), also a resident of Fisherville, and lately a member of the State Legislature.

SAMUEL D. WARREN.

Grafton, a beautiful hill-town of the county, was the birth-place of one of the eminent business men of this country, born there September 17, 1817. His father, a typical New England farmer, had at one time been in business at the South. The early school-days of the subject of our sketch were passed in his native town. At the tender age of thirteen, his father being dead, he entered Amherst Academy, remaining there two years. Like many a country youth before him, young Warren was filled with the idea that Boston held for him fame and fortune, which in fact was true in his case.

To the tri-mountain city he wended his way, seeking the prize before him. Disappointment was the result, and he returned to his native town. But he was made of the material that would not suffer him to remain in that limited field of action. Mr. Otis Daniell, a relative, saw the young man had a fixed purpose to rise in the world, and offered to him a position in Boston at small pay. The young man saw in this a beginning—a stepping-stone to greater things. He accepted the place with Grant & Daniell, paper dealers. His wages being low, he was compelled to be very frugal in his expenditures. His employers soon saw in him the qualities that go to make the successful man of business. Slowly but surely he was mastering all the details. His success was such, they decided, a few years after, to admit him a member of the firm, which then became Grant, Daniell & Co. Previous to 1853 the concern was engaged only in selling paper. At that time only a small portion of the paper used here was made in this country. Five miles from Mr. Warren's birth-place the first paper-mill in Worcester County had been established, in 1776, by Abijah Burbank. As a boy at school, young Warren had used paper bearing the Burbank water-mark. No doubt he had seen the vats of blue pulp and noted the process of paper-making in Millbury, crude though it was.

Perhaps memories of this mill were in his mind when, in 1853, he determined upon manufacturing paper himself. He accordingly leased a small mill at Pepperell, Mass., as an experiment. But, it proving too small a field, he abandoned it and bought mills at Cumberland Falls, Me. The mills were old and much in need of repair, and a fortune for those days was expended on them before he was satisfied. The best machinery known was introduced and every appliance to facilitate the business. It was a rule with him that to successfully do a job, good tools must be

used. At that time, it is said, he was deeply engaged in the manufacturing part of his business, leaving the other arrangements mostly with his partners.

The business at Cumberland Falls was successful in all its details. An enterprising community sprang up about there, in consequence of good management. An idea of the magnitude of the business of this firm in paper-making can be gathered when it is known that the daily production of the firm's mills in 1888 was forty-five tons of paper, and the same number of tons of wood-pulp. A small mill was bought in 1874 at Yarmouth, Me., where a series of experiments were begun in making pulp of wood-fibre by a chemical process. With a tenacity characteristic of Mr. Warren, he held on to his purpose until his fondest dreams were realized. The business successfully started grew until twenty-five tons daily were made, all of which was put on the market.

Another pulp-mill was set up at Cumberland Falls in 1879, to make the pulp for their own paper-mills. Not having reached the height of his ambition as a business man, Mr. Warren decided to add to their other business the importation of rags. Several journeys to Europe were made by him before his plans were all perfected. In this, too, he was also successful, his firm at one time becoming the largest importers of rags in the country. About 1875 the firm decided to abandon this part of the business.

Mr. Daniell having withdrawn from the firm in 1855, the name of Grant, Warren & Co. was used in the business until 1867, although Mr. Grant had died in 1863. S. D. Warren was now alone in this immense business, and continued so until 1871, when the firm became S. D. Warren & Co. Thus, by steady application to business, he had made for himself the place he sought. He had scaled the heights his ambition had reared before him. His name was a power in the financial and business world. He had gone through the many paths of business for long years, and had come out with an unspotted reputation.

Respected by his fellow-citizens, he had been honored by them with many important trusts,—a trustee of the McLean Asylum and of the Adams Nervine Asylum, a director in the First National Bank and of the Provident Savings Institution; also of the Fireman's Relief Fund.

His wife was Miss Susan, daughter of Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., by whom he had six children, of whom four sons and one daughter are now living.

Mr. Warren died May 11, 1888. His funeral was held at Mount Vernon Church the 14th, Rev. Samuel E. Herrick officiating. Memorial services were also held at the same hour at Cumberland Falls, where his large mills were situated. The burial was at Mount Auburn. He was a member of Mount Vernon Church, on Ashburton Place, and his Christian deeds are well known. Liberal in all useful ways, his heart was ever open to the needy poor. Broad in his charity, sweet memories cluster around his name.

His was a genial nature, ever looking on the bright side of life. For the young he ever had a kind word of encouragement and advice. Numerous instances might be given where he has assisted such to place and fortune.

As a business man he had few equals. His sterling integrity soon became known in the business world, and "his word was as good as his bond." His name sheds lustre upon the place of his birth. Fitting it is that his features should be preserved in the history of the county he loved so well.

GEORGE W. HAMMOND.

George Warren Hammond, eldest son of Josiah Hovey Hammond and Anna Grout (Warren) Hammond, was born in Grafton, Mass., April 4, 1833. His father was descended from Thomas Hammond, of Lavrenham, England, who came to this country in 1636, with his wife Elizabeth (Cason) Hammond. This family of Hammonds settled in Hingham and Newton, and for six generations the Hammond family lived at Chestnut Hill, where Josiah Hovey Hammond was born in 1806. The Warren family came from Wayland, England. Capt. Samuel Warren bought his land in Grafton of his brother, in 1731, who bought it of the Indians in 1728. A part of the old Warren homestead has remained in possession of the Warren family until recently, when it passed by will into the hands of the subject of this sketch.

George Warren Hammond's business career began at Cumberland Mills, Maine, April 12, 1854, under the care of his uncle, the late Samuel D. Warren, of S. D. Warren & Co., Boston. Mr. Hammond became agent at Cumberland Mills in 1863. These mills manufacture paper of the finest quality and are among the largest in the world. In 1874 they began the development of the new industry of chemically-prepared wood-fibre, to be used in superior paper; this industry has been carried on at Yarmouthville, Maine, under the name of the Forest Paper Co., the sole owners being Messrs. S. D. Warren and G. W. Hammond.

Mr. Hammond married Ellen I. S. Clarke (October 15, 1874), daughter of Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., of Boston. Since that time Mr. Hammond has been a resident of Boston, although continuing the direction of his business in Maine.

As this history of Worcester County contains records of many of its pioneers and representative men, there seems a peculiar appropriateness in preserving here this mention of the four nephews of S. D. Warren, which appeared in the *Portland Advertiser*, Monday, July 9, 1888, after the commemorative service to the late S. D. Warren had been held at Cumberland Mills and Yarmouth Mills, Maine. The *Advertiser* says:—

In this connection it is not inappropriate to refer to the four nephews of Mr. Warren, who were distinguished body-guard at the funeral in Bos-



Geo. W. Mammund



Es. J. Horne



J. C. Furber

ton, May 11th. They were George W. Hammon, long associated with the Cumberland Mills as agent and later joint owner with Mr. Warren in the Forest Paper Co.'s mills, for the manufacture of wood-fibre, at Yarmouthville; John E. Warren, present agent at Cumberland Mills, son of Joseph A. Warren, who was born in Grafton, Mass.; Henry E. Merriam, agent of the Copescook Mills, Gardiner, Maine, and M. B. Mason, a partner in the Boston house of S. D. Warren & Co.

These nephews have faithfully sought to develop, not only the business, but the social and religious interests in their respective places. These men represent the devotion, loyalty, integrity and ability essential to success. Those who rightly appreciate the training of the home and the church, and who mark the influence of birth and family, will note with interest Mr. Warren's fortunate position in being supported and succeeded by such men.

Three of the nephews mentioned are sons of sisters of S. D. Warren.

JAMES S. STONE.

There were two early settlers of the name of Stone, from whom most of the very numerous families of that name in New England are descended, viz., Simon and his younger brother Gregory. The latter moved from Watertown to Cambridge, probably about 1636. Gregory was the ancestor of the families in this town.

Nahum Stone, born 1753, married Hannah Haven, died August 30, 1803; he died September 7, 1821. Children: Gregory, born July 11, 1776, married Prudence Leland; David, born January 18, 1778, died September 22, 1778; Albert, born August 5, 1779, married Sally B. Kimball; Daniel, born December 4, 1781, married Sally Williams; Josiah H., born June 28, 1783, married Betsey Bent.

Gregory Stone (Nahum), born July 11, 1776, married Prudence Leland, born 1778. He died 1810.

Albert Stone (Nahum), born August 5, 1779, married Sally B. Kimball.

He was a man of sound judgment and stern integrity, with a liberal turn of mind. He was much interested in town affairs, and always looked for the welfare and prosperity of the town. He held many town offices, such as selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, and collector of taxes, and was Representative for two years; he also served on various town committees of importance.

In early life he was a clothier by trade. He had a fulling-mill. About 1812 he built a two-story building for machinery for carding wool for farmers who made their own cloths, as everything was high during the war.

In about 1825 he, with his neighbors, sold out his farm in New England Village, and later bought on Brigham Hill, his honored wife being unwilling to move out of town and away from their numerous acquaintances.

Children: Hannah, born May 23, 1804, married Benjamin Kingsbury; Mary, born September 3, 1806, married Lincoln Wood; Lorana, born August 19, 1808, married Elijah L. Case; Sally, born August 27,

1810, married William E. Tidd; Martha, born October 21, 1812, married Leander S. Pratt; Albert G., born November 17, 1814, died March 7, 1818; James S., born July 4, 1816, married Mary L. Phinney June 13, 1838; Elbridge K., born August 23, 1818, married Jane E. Brown; Lucy E., born June 26, 1821, married William J. Eaton.

James S. Stone, born July 4, 1816, married Mary L. Phinney, June 13, 1838.

In addition to a very limited common-school education, he attended the Teachers' Seminary and Phillips Academy at Andover for about two years, teaching school during the winter seasons.

At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the boot and shoe business for himself in Alton, Illinois. Selling out there in 1845, he came to Boston, resuming the same business in his own name, and afterwards was a partner in the firms of Fay, Jones & Stone and Fay & Stone. Giving up active business in 1875, he was later interested in real estate, and employed his leisure time for about ten years in building stores.

Children: Albert, born in Alton, Illinois, May 20, 1843, married Anna H. Putnam; Ellen Augusta, born in Boston August 9, 1846, died September 26, 1850; Edwin Palmer, born in Medford, Mass., September 3, 1853, married Clara O. Leland.

Elbridge K. Stone, born August 23, 1818, married Jane E. Brown.

In 1840 he established himself in the jobbing and retail boot and shoe business at Quincy, Illinois, building himself a store in 1857, continuing in the same line of business for twenty-five years; and later on for eighteen years was superintendent and manager of the Horse Railroad Co. in Quincy, his son, E. K. Stone, Jr., succeeding him in that office. Once during his business life, owing to the general depression that prevailed in that section of the country, he found himself obliged to compromise with his creditors, but as soon after as he was able to do so, it afforded him the greatest pleasure to pay them all in full, with interest. He still resides in Quincy, Illinois, a much honored and respected citizen.

Children: Sarah E., born July 13, 1843, died May 27, 1848; Emily H., born February 12, 1846, died May 15, 1848; Mary J., born November 30, 1848, married H. Newhall; Elbridge K., born in the year 1850, married Cora Edison; Charles E., born September 19, 1854, died November 3, 1856.

JONATHAN CHESTER FORBUSH

Silas Forbush, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a descendant of one of the old families of Worcester County, the family of Forbush being traced back as far as 1680, when they were settled in Marlboro'.

Silas Forbush was born in Grafton in 1795, and always lived there, dying at the age of ninety-two.

His life was one of great industry, integrity and usefulness. At an early age he began the business of manufacturing shoes, at which he continued successful for some years. Later he returned to his farm, in which he always took delight. During his entire long life he was a man of influence in the town, being called to many important trusts.

He was certainly the very model of the old-time, cheerful, contented and successful New England man.

Jonathan Chester Forbush was born in Grafton, July 14, 1825. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and his education was that of the common schools. Later he worked in his father's shoe-shop, where he continued till early manhood, when he began the business of manufacturing shoes with Nathaniel Brown, also a native of Worcester County. The firm remained in Grafton for about one year, when they removed to the then young city of Buffalo, New York, where they have ever since continued the business.

Mr. J. C. Forbush's life, both in a business and social way, has always been pleasant and very successful. Inheriting the sturdy traits of both his father and mother, he has always commanded the confidence and respect of the community in which he lived.

WALTER P. PHILLIPS.

Walter Polk Phillips was born June 14, 1846. Prior to his parents' removal to Providence, in 1859, the family lived on a farm near Saundersville. Mr. Phillips' father is Andrew Smith Phillips, now of Providence, and his mother, before marriage, was Roxana Minerva Drake, of Northboro'. In 1861, Walter secured employment in the telegraph office at Providence, with a view to becoming an operator. He was well advanced in his studies for a boy of fifteen, and so assiduously did he apply himself to the business which he had undertaken, that in 1867 he was formally recognized by Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, as the most expert operator in the United States. The record made by Mr. Phillips, in that year, in a tournament in which many stars of the profession participated, has never been equaled.

Mr. Phillips was now of age; he had recently married Francena Adelaide Capron, of Attleboro', and having made his mark as a telegrapher, he decided to take a step forward and enter journalism. With this object in mind, he began a special course of study, which, he being a natural and persistent student, rapidly fitted him for newspaper work. During the next five years he combined with his telegraphic duties a great deal of newspaper writing of various grades, ranging from ordinary reporting to editorial writing and book reviewing.

In 1872 Mr. Phillips established the *Attleboro' Chronicle* and, pushing it quickly to phenomenal

success, disposed of it advantageously and went to New York. Here, in due course, he found his way into the service of the Associated Press, with which important organization he met with marked success. His value was recognized in 1878, in his selection for the head of the Associated Press at Washington. Remaining at the capital until 1883, when his reputation as a journalist and *litterateur* was largely augmented, Mr. Phillips returned to New York in that year, and assumed charge of the United Press, of which he was made and continues to be the secretary and general manager, as well as one of its principal owners.

This organization, although the product of fifteen years of experiment and unflagging endeavor, was a weak and ineffective competitor of the Associated Press when its affairs passed to Mr. Phillips' hands. Under his charge the United Press has become a power in the land, and a most prosperous business undertaking. It was long since recognized by its rival, the Associated Press, as a legitimate competitor, and in the place of hostility, formerly existing between the two organizations, there have come, under Mr. Phillips' administration, most radically changed conditions, which contemplate self-respecting co-operation and a greater degree of usefulness for both, than was possible in the past or dreamed of for the future.

Mr. Phillips' management of the United Press has served to permanently fix his status as a man of affairs, and it is as a business man that he is now best known after having successively won a reputation in telegraphy, in journalism and in the wider field of general literature.

JONATHAN D. WHEELER.

Hon. Jonathan D. Wheeler was born August 14, 1806. At the early age of seven he came to Grafton, and resided with his paternal uncle, Jonathan Wheeler, Esq., and while here entered Leicester Academy, from which place he graduated. After graduating he studied languages with Dr. Dodgett, and in 1823 he entered the firm of Earle & Chase (J. Milton Earle and Anthony Chase), in Worcester, as clerk. After remaining here a few years he went to Weston and engaged in mercantile business, where he remained for three years, subsequently entering the employ of the Bottomly Manufacturing Co., in Leicester, as chief clerk in their office. In 1829 he came to Grafton and purchased the store of Samuel Harrington, and, with Ebenezer Aldrich as partner, conducted the business. While in this business he married Elizabeth Davenport, of Mendon, daughter of Benjamin Davenport; she died May 15, 1832.

In 1832 he sold out his interest in the concern to Jonathan Warren, and removed to Boston, where he conducted for five years a domestic goods commission business at No. 75 Kilby Street, under the firm-name of Farnum, Mills & Wheeler. During the



Wm. Phillips



J. D. Wheeler.

last two years the firm-name was Pierce, Mills & Wheeler.

October 13, 1834, he married for his second wife, Caroline A. Norcross, of Boston, daughter of Otis Norcross, Esq., and sister of Hon. Otis Norcross, ex-mayor of Boston. In 1837 he formed a co-partnership with Benj. Poor and conducted an extensive commission business for nearly two years. In 1839, with Peter Farnum, he purchased of the Wadsworth Manufacturing Co. at Danville (Barre), Mass., the large woolen-mills, and for a short time conducted an extensive manufacturing business.

He subsequently sold out to his partner and returned to Boston. Moving again to Grafton in 1843, he entered into business with Samuel Harrington (firm-name Harrington & Wheeler), and after a short time purchased what is now known as the Wheeler Cotton-Mills, West Millbury.

In 1863-64 he was a member of Gov. Andrew's Council from the Sixth Councilor District. In 1868 he represented the Second Worcester Senatorial District and was chairman of the committee on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad; he declined a re-election. Since the organization of the Grafton National Bank he has been a director, and was president from 1864 to 1882.

He was selectman for three years, and one of the trustees of the Grafton Savings Bank from its organization.

CHAPTER CXXV.

SUTTON.¹

BY J. W. STOCKWELL.

THE township of Sutton was purchased by certain persons residing in Boston, of John Wampus and others, Nipmug Indians, and is described as a tract of waste land eight miles square, lying between the towns of Mendon, Worcester, New Oxford, Sherburne and Marlborough, embracing within its limits an Indian reservation four miles square, called "Hassanamisco."

The origin of the name is unknown. Deacon Leland gives an old tradition, which he regards well-established: It is this John Wampus visited England; while on his return voyage to New England he received medical aid and other kindnesses from a fellow-passenger, Dr. Sutton, and from gratitude to him for his kindness, suggested his name for the town-

ship, when he gave the deed conveying it to the proprietors.

The original deed from John Wampus & Co. seems to have been lost, from the fact that the "Proprietors of Sutton," at a meeting held February 22, 1731-32, ordered "That the Clerk shall provide a new book and transfer this regularly, and that on the first pages of it, the original deed of John Wampus, alias White, together with the Grant of the General Court, be first placed"—and though a new book was procured and the transfer made, no deed appears. The grant referred to was recorded on the first pages, and is as follows:

Joseph Dudley, Esqr., Captain General and Governor in Chief In and over her Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in America. To all to whom these presents shall come: Greeting.

Whereas John Conner, Pewterer, James Smith, Shop-keeper, William Mumford, Stone-cutter, and Joshua Hewes, Innkeeper, all of Boston in the County of Suffolk, within the Province aforesaid by their petition presented to the said Joseph Dudley, Esqr., Governor, and the General Assembly of the aforesaid Province, at their last Session began the Eighth day of March last past before the said hereof, Have humbly prayed in behalf of themselves and company, a confirmation by a grant of this Court of their right and title to a certain tract of land purchased of John Wampus, alias White, and Company, Indians situate in the Nipmug Country between the towns of Mendon, Worcester, New Oxford, Sherburne and Marlborough, of eight miles square, in which was included a tract of land four miles square called Hassanamisco, and possessed by the Indians. And Whereas the said Governor and General Assembly have ordered that the prayer of said petition be granted, saving the lands purchased by the Haynes's, and reserving the Indian property of Hassanamisco—Provided also that they intrench upon no former grant of the General Court, and they be obliged to settle a town of thirty families, and a minister upon said lands, within seven years after the end of the present war with the Indians. And that they reserve three hundred acres of the said lands for the first settled minister, four hundred acres for the ministry, and two hundred acres for the use of a school, all to be laid out conveniently. The said tract to begin upon the line of Marlborough next Hassanamisco, a platt thereof to be returned and approved by this Court, as in and by the record of said General Assembly, relation being thereunto had, doth and may appear.

Know ye therefore that I, the said Joseph Dudley, Esqr., Governor, agreeable to the above received order passed by the Council and Assembly respectively, and pursuant to the power and authority contained and granted in and by her Majesties Royal Charter the Governor and General Assembly of the aforesaid Province of Massachusetts Bay, have granted, ratified and confirmed and by these presents do freely, fully and absolutely grant, ratify and confirm unto the above named John Conner, James Smith, William Mumford, Joshua Hewes, and others, their Partners, viz.: Paul Dudley of Boston aforesaid Esqr., John Jackson of said Boston, housewright, Mary Conner and Elizabeth Pitton, daughters and co-heirs of John Pitton Plummer, deceased, Edward Pratt of Newtown within the County of Middlesex, Physician, and Elizabeth Wilson of Hartford in the County of Connecticut, Widows, their heires and assigns forever, all the aforesaid certain tract of waste land purchased of the Indians, Native Proprietors, as above mentioned, situate and described as aforesaid, and to be surveyed, platted and approved as above directed, with and under the severall savings, reservations, Provisos and conditions above expressed, and all the estate, right, Title, Inheritance, use, property, and Interest of the said several persons therein and thereto—Together with all and singular the fields, feeding, herbage, pastures, soils, swamps, Meadows, Rivers, Rivulets, Ponds, Pools, Woods, underwoods, trees, timber, stones, fishing, fowling and hunting Rights, Members, Hereditaments, Emoluments, Profits, Privileges and Appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining. The said tract of land being hereby granted for a township, the same to be called Sutton. And to have, use, exercise, and enjoy the same powers, immunities, and privileges by Law granted to towns. To have and to hold all the said tract of land by the name of the town of Sutton, with all the aforesaid premises, Emoluments, Profits, Privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, with and under the severall savings, reservations, Provisos and conditions herein before expressed. And to be surveyed, platted, returned and approved as above said unto

¹ In preparing this History of Sutton, the writer has selected largely from the "History of Sutton" printed for the town in 1878, edited by Rev. W. A. Benedict and others, instead of culling over again the original material from which that work was compiled, as collected and preserved by Deacon Jonathan Leland and Christopher C. Baldwin. Therefore, while I have not followed the form or arrangement of the book, I have taken from that history any material facts and used them without other acknowledgment of authorship.—J. W. S.

thesaid John Conner, James Smith, William Mumford, Joshua Hewes, Paul Dudley, John Jackson, Mary Conner, Elizabeth Pitton, Edward Pratt, and Elizabeth Wilson, their heirs and assigns to their proper use and behoof forever. Yielding, Rendering and Paying therefore unto our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne her kings and Successors one fifth part of all the Gold and Silver Oar and Precious stones, which from time to time and at all times forever hereafter shall happen to be found, gotten had or obtained in any of the said lands and Premises, or within any part or parcel thereof—In lieu and stead of all Rents, Services, Dues, Duties, and demands whatsoever from the said lands and premises, and for every part and parcel thereof. In Testimony Whereof I the said Joseph Dudley, Esqr., Governor have signed these presents and caused the Publick seal of the Province of Massachusetts Bay aforesaid to be hereunto affixed.

Dated at Boston aforesaid the fifteenth day of May in the third year of her Majesties Reign Anno Domini 1704.

J. M. DUDLEY.

(The publick seal)
{ on a label appending }

Copy of Records Examined.

H. ADDINGTON, Sec.

The tract of land included in the above grant was, with the exception of here and there a cleared space, on which the Indians raised their corn, and a few marshes, called meadows, an unbroken forest, heavily wooded with pine, oak, hickory, chestnut, birch and maple. In its physical aspect it presented many attractive features, and was a favorite resort of its native owners, who reserved a home within its limits. Its surface is uneven and hilly, and, though none of its hills rise to a great height, yet many of them are of sufficient elevation to reveal from their summits scenes of quiet beauty unsurpassed in any other portion of New England.

The soil is varied, in the southern and eastern part being of a sandy and gravelly nature, while in the northern and western parts much of it is a clayey loam. In the main it is well adapted to agriculture, though some portions, particularly in the southern part, are too rocky to be brought under cultivation, and none of it was subdued and made productive without much patient toil.

The fine farms of to-day, which embellish hill-side, hill-top and valley, are the result of the muscle and money the several generations that have occupied them have contributed. This township furnishes great facilities for manufacturing purposes, as well as for agriculture. There are within its limits several natural ponds, fed largely by hidden springs, whose outlets afford fine water privileges. The principal of these are Dorothy Pond in the north part of the town,¹ Ramshorn in the northwest, Crooked Pond (Singletary Lake) near the centre and Manchaug Pond in the southwest. Blackstone River—called by the Indians Kittatuck—has its rise in Ramshorn Pond, and passes through the town from northwest to southeast. This river furnishes valuable water-power. So also does Mumford River, the outlet of Manchaug Pond. Mill Brook, the outlet of Crooked Pond (Singletary Lake), has in the distance of a mile a fall of one hundred and seventy-five feet, and affords seven water privileges. There are several

other streams in town which the early settlers utilized by the erection of saw-mills, grist-mills and fulling-mills, and which in later days have been employed in manufacturing of various kinds.

In its geological features the town presents nothing of a peculiar nature. Like many other towns in Eastern Massachusetts, the rocky formation is chiefly granite, quartz rock and gneiss. Gneiss predominates, and the quarries which have been opened furnish most excellent stone for building purposes. This rock often contains iron pyrites, mica, lead, tin and some other mineral substances in small quantities. The glitter of the little particles has led to the belief that gold and silver might be found in this town, and, in common with many others in the State, it has had its excitements over wild and fruitless searches for the precious metals.

There are natural curiosities in the town, some of which are thus referred to in Whitney's "History of Worcester County." As first. In the west part of Sutton, within sixty rods of the rise of the inlet of Ramshorn Pond, which is the head of Blackstone River running to Providence and falling into the sea at Bristol, is a brook sufficiently large to carry a saw-mill in Sutton, then bears away into Oxford, joins French River, which unites with the river Quinebaug, and enters the sea at New London.

Secondly. A few rods west of the Second Parish Meeting-house there is a swamp having two outlets, one at the southwest, the other at the southeast. Both these outlets enter Blackstone River above described, at about one mile's distance from each other. But the river is estimated to run ten or twelve miles after the entrance of that one on the westerly side before it returns and takes in that on the east.

Thirdly. In the southeastern part of the town is a cavern in the earth or rocks, commonly called Purgatory. The rocks on each side of the chasm evidently appear to have been rent asunder. People may enter some rods under the ground or rocks, and there are cracks down which they drop pebbles, and after these strike the sides alternately several times they are heard to fall into the water; and a brook issues out at the bottom of the hill.

It may be acceptable to give a more particular description of this place called Purgatory.

It is the side of a hill which consists of vast ledges of rocks. Where the natural descent begins, a chasm has been formed of perhaps thirty, and in some places forty feet in width, in these ledges by some violent concussion which left this body of stones of all shapes and sizes to fall in. Above, it is open to the heavens, and the ledges, on either side, are from five to ten and so on to twenty and even forty feet in height. This chasm is, perhaps, near eighty rods in length, and the descent is gradual and not very difficult. Where the greatest depth is, water issues from crevices in the rocks and hangs in icicles and even in solid bodies of ice, not only in May, as I have seen,

but in June, although the descent is to the south. Some small caverns were formed by the falling of these rocks, through which persons have descended and come out several rods below. This is a most stupendous place, and fills the mind of the beholder with exalted ideas of the infinite power of the great Creator of all things, "who removeth the mountains and they know it not; who shaketh the earth out of its place, and the pillars thereof tremble."

After all, no description given of this place by another will enable persons to form just and adequate conceptions of it.

The ledges which Mr. Whitney says are "from five to ten and so on to twenty, and even forty feet in height," are found by actual measurement to be in some places between fifty and sixty feet in height. Dr. Hitchcock, in speaking of Purgatory, puts the extreme height of the sides of the fissure at seventy feet.

The settlement of the town was delayed by the war known as "Queen Anne's War," which began in 1702 and was not ended until 1713.

November 17, 1714, the proprietors held the first meeting of which there is any record. At this meeting (held in Boston) it was voted, "That three men should be chosen for a committee to order the affairs of that place"—Sutton. Nathaniel Brewer, Jonathan Draper and Eliezer Daniels were chosen such committee, and "were to stand until others were chosen."

It was the same day voted that all the charges that has been and shall arise, till the next meeting should be payed by the Proprietors assqually according to their several proportions at twenty shillings for every 500 acre right.

The next meeting was held in Boston, March 2, 1714-15.¹

At this meeting it was voted

That Jonathan Draper, Eliezer Daniels and Nathaniel Brewer should be a committee to go and lay out sixty lots at Sutton, for the Proprietors, of thirty acres a lot, thirty rods wide and one hundred and sixty long.

Voted the same day that all such as had one five hundred acre right should have a thirty acre lott, and they who had more according to their proportion.

It was also

Voted that there should be a rate of sixty pouds, one pound on every five hundred acre right.

It appears from these votes that the first division of the township was into sixty five-hundred acre rights. Each proprietor owned at least one right, some more. Actual surveys, as will appear, were afterwards made of lots, corresponding in number to the number of rights, and varying in area from thirty to one hundred acres. These lots were drawn by the proprietors—each right being entitled to one—and disposed of by them individually.

¹ Before the adoption of the "New Style" in England, 1752, the year was considered as beginning March 25th. Any date between the 1st of January and the 24th of March would be a year too little; so to avoid mistakes, it had become customary to give both years as above. March 2d would occur in the year 1714, should the year begin the 25th of March; in 1715, should it begin the 1st of January.

At the meeting held March 2, 1714-15, it was likewise

Voted, that all such as should appear to go first and live at the town of Sutton, for their encouragement should have one hundred acres of land given them for their own, provided they settle two years from the date hereof; and they to bear their proportion of town charges, the Proprietors to bear half the charges of building a Meeting-house and settling a minister the first four years.

March 18-19, 1714-15. Meetings of the proprietors were held at which it was

Voted that every man shall have a convenient way to his lott through his neighbor's lott, where it shall be most convenient for him and least damage to his neighbor; also in all after divisions in the town every person shall have a convenient way to their lotts, which lott is to be understood to be a proper whole lott.

Also

Voted the same day that for encouragement of thirty families to go and settle first, they should have four thousand acres laid out to them on the northwest side of the road from Marlborough to Oxford provided, and it is to be understood that such as appear and are allowed by the Comittity do go and work upon their lotts within six weeks, and make a return to the Comittity. And upon their default the Comittity shall have liberty to putt in others as shall appear.

Voted the same day that the Comittity shall go and survey the four thousand acres of land, and lay out thirty home lotts in it, containing forty acres per lott, at the settlers' charge.

Voted the same day that Jonathan Draper, Edward Summer and Nathaniel Brewer should be a Comittity to allow of the settlers.

It seems that the survey of the land granted to the thirty families who should be approved by the committee and settle upon it within the time prescribed was made and the thirty lots of forty acres each were in due form laid out. But no settlement was effected during the year. It appears that no formal "Act of Incorporation" was ever secured, or asked for by the proprietors or settlers of the town. The following endorsement is on the back of a plan of the township on file in the land office.

In the House of Representatives,
June 18, 1715.

Ordered that the Land described and Platted, on the other side, be allowed and confirmed to the Proprietors of the Township of Sutton. Provided it Intrench on no former grant. Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN BURNELL, *Speaker*.

In Council, June 21, 1715,

Read and Considered,

A true Copy, Examined,

JOSEPH HILIER, *Clerk Com.*

JOS. MERRIN, *D. Sec'y.*

The next meeting of the proprietors of which there is a record was held in Boston, March 13, 1715-16, at which the following votes were passed:

Voted that every five hundred acre right should draw a second right of one hundred acres.

The same day it was voted that wheresoever any clay was found in any man's lott, it should be for the use of the whole town till a publick place was found for that use.

Voted the same day that the Mill lot² and stream in the settlers' side shall be at the Proprietors' disposal.

Voted the same day that the proprietors will be at half the charge of building a meeting-house and settling a minister for the first four years from the date hereof.

Voted the same day that the settlers shall have liberty to cutt grasse and timber in the Proprietor's land till they come to improve and to be laid out

² This lot embraced a tract of one hundred and sixteen acres at the foot of Crooked Pond, and included the privilege of the stream to the lower falls.

During this year (1716) three families were found of sufficient nerve and enterprise to pioneer the settlement of the town. These families were those of Benjamin Marsh, Elisha Johnson and Nathaniel Johnson.

They built their cabins near the centre of the town, and spent there the winter of 1716-17. It proved a trying winter to them. It was the winter made memorable by the deep snow which fell the last of February, and wholly covered the cabins.

Elisha Johnson, whose cabin was located near the place now occupied by Mr. Samuel Prescott, had left his family the morning of the day the great snow commenced falling, for the purpose of obtaining some supplies in Marlborough.

He was seen on his way by a friendly Indian, who, when the storm had subsided, started on snow-shoes for the little settlement, and found the cabin of Mr. Johnson by the hole which the smoke from the fire-place had made through the snow. His family would doubtless have perished had it not been for the kind forethought of this friendly Indian. Mrs. Johnson said "no human voice ever sounded half so sweet as did that." Other families were attracted during the year 1717 by the offer of a farm for the taking, so that, at its close, the thirty families to whom a grant of four thousand acres had been made, and for whom home-lots of forty acres each had been laid out, were on the ground.

The tract of land which the four thousand acres embraced was so located on the north side of the Oxford Road, that a north and south line dividing it into equal parts would pass directly through Singletary Lake.

The home-lots fronted some of them on the Oxford Road, extending as far west as the place now occupied by Deacon John Marble, and east as far as the place now occupied by H. S. Stockwell. Five of them were north of and joining those most easterly and eight of them in what is now the "Eight Lots District"—the most easterly of these being the place now occupied by Mr. Solomon Severy.

The entry in the proprietors' records with reference to the thirty families to whom four thousand acres of land were given is as follows:

These are the names of such as are entered settlers in the four thousand acres that was given to them upon the conditions that they would go and settle first there and bear charge with the proprietors according to their agreement

William King.
Oliver Gosse.
Joseph Sibley.
William Stockwell.
Benjamin Marsh.
Thomas Gleason.
Samuel Gowing.
John Waite.
Benjamin Smith.
John Stockwell.
Jonathan King.
Samuel Bixbee.
Samuel Bixbee.

Thomas Gowing.
Samuel Parker.
Samuel Stearns.
John Bates.
Jonathan Sibley.
William Rutter.
Timothy Manning.
John Sibley.
Samuel Dagget.
Nathaniel Johnson.
William Larned.
Elisha Johnson.
Richard Colburn.

William Stockwell.
Freegrace Marble.

Ebenezer Cutler.
William Heywood.¹

The plat of "Settlers' Land" contains four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. The south line on the Oxford road was 1,240 rods, the west line 640, the north line 1,240, the east 700 rods. Six hundred acres were allowed for "Crooked Pond" (Singletary Lake), and three hundred and sixty acres for farm. This farm was at the southwest corner of the plat, and fronted on the north side of the Oxford road, the east line being near Deacon Marble's house. For what purpose this farm was laid out cannot now be learned. There is no record with reference to the use to which it was put, and no allusion is made to it, only as bounding the land adjacent as this was apportioned among the settlers. The thirty persons above named style themselves "Proprietors of the four thousand acres," and kept a record of their meetings. This record contains little of interest, as it is mainly filled up with proceedings pertaining to the division of what remained of the four thousand acres among the occupants of the home-lots, and the boundaries of each man's portion.

The aim seems to have been so to divide the land that no one should have reason to complain that he had been wronged; and that no dissatisfaction was expressed when the allotments were made is pleasing evidence of the good feeling which existed, and the disposition of all to see that exact justice was done.

The mill-lot to which reference has been made was assigned to Ebenezer Dagget, as appears from the following entry in the proprietors' records:

Ebenezer Dagget hath the mill-lot with the privilege of the stream to the lower falls, upon condition that the said Dagget, or his Heires, keep a Grist-mill for the use of the town; and if the said Dagget denies or refuse to keep a mill for the use of the town he shall return the stream to the town again.

The return of the mill-lot, with boundaries carefully defined, is noted in the proprietors' records of November 23, 1717.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Captain John Stockwell, December 3, 1718.² This house was a small one, about fifteen feet by ten, and stood near the present dwelling of Mr. Simeon Stockwell. Elisha Johnson was elected moderator; and selectmen, a town clerk and a constable were chosen "to continue in office until the next March meeting."

Action was also taken on a proposition of the proprietors, that a committee be appointed to act with a committee whom they had chosen, to aid in the matter of building a meeting-house, and establishing the preaching of the Gospel.

¹ A few of these names will be recognized as still common. Numerous descendants of some of these families are now residents of the town.

² Not within the house, but at the house. The moderator, Elisha Johnson, stood upon a rock, nearly flat on one side, and this rock is the foundation-stone in the southeast corner of the cellar wall of the house now owned by Simeon Stockwell, and illustrated on page 225 of the "History of Sutton."

Referring to the proprietors' records, we find that at a meeting held in Boston, March 5, 1717-18, the following votes were passed:

Voted the same day that the four years charges for carrying on the worship of God, and building a meeting house should begin from this day above mentioned.

Voted the same day that there shall be twenty pounds raised by the Proprietors and settlers towards the carrying on of the worship of God amongst them, which money is to be paid into the clerk's hands to be improved for that use.

Voted the same day that Jonathan Draper, Nathaniel Brigham, John Haye, and Nathaniel Brewer are a committee to agree with workmen to build and furnish a meeting house; and the Proprietors obliged themselves and heirs to bear their equal proportion of said charges.

The record in reference to the action of the town in response to the proposal of the proprietors' committee is as follows:

The committee of the proprietors, who was chosen to manage the affairs relating to the settlement of the worship of God in this Town, having made application to the Town at this meeting, that a committee may be appointed by this Town to join with them to move forward and carry on proper managements and agreements for said service—

Voted unanimously that the Town do now choose five persons to be a committee to join with the Proprietor's committee aforesaid, who shall from time to time represent the Town in order to building and furnishing a Meeting-house in said Town, and it is Resolved, that William King, Samuel Stearns, Benjamin Marsh, John Stockwell and Freegrace Marble or the Major part of them, be a committee for said service.

At a town-meeting held March 17, 1719, it was voted,

That there should be a rate levied on the settlers of the four thousand acres, according to every man's right, of one hundred pounds to defray the charges of building the Meeting-house.

Voted the same day that William King, Samuel Stearns and John Stockwell shall be a committee to get a minister, by the second Sabbath in May, and so on for three months.

Another town-meeting was held December 25th, at which it was voted that Mr. Macinstree should have fifteen pounds for three months' preaching.

The meeting-house was built during this year. Its location was on the west side of the Common, and near by that of the Central School-house. It fronted toward the east, was about forty feet by thirty-six, had folding-doors in front and single ones at each end. It was lighted by two small windows of diamond glass set in leaden sashes, at each side and end for the lower floor, and one window of the same fashion and size in each side and end for the gallery.

The pulpit was on the west side of the house opposite the front door, which opened into the broad aisle. The seats first used seem to have been nothing more than ordinary benches with backs. The gallery extended across the front side and each end, and had two rows of seats through its whole extent. Behind these seats there was a narrow platform which the children who could find no other place occupied. "A very convenient place," Deacon Leland quaintly remarks, "for idlers; not much chance, however, to escape detection, as the tything-man, in his official capacity, was ready to notice every delinquent."

From this point we leave the "Annals of Sutton," and shall give the further history under its appropriate "Topic," illustrating the character of the town by its public acts in support of churches, schools and

libraries; by its enterprise and thrift on the farm and in the manufactory; by its prompt patriotism and self-sacrifice in both the earlier and the later war; by the personal history and public renown of many who have gone out from the town and others more potent in their influence on its history who have remained to mould its character; only giving the following data as essential to its history and not included therein:

March 13, 1823, "voted to petition the General Court, at the next sessions, for the Inhabitation of Hassanamisco that dwell on the southwestward side of the Blackstone River to be laid to this Town."

The northeastern part of the town, embracing the Indian reservation of Hassanamisco and a small portion of territory in addition, was incorporated as the town of Grafton in 1735.

April 10, 1778, the town of "Ward," comprised of parts of Sutton, Worcester, Leicester, and Oxford, was incorporated. The name was afterward changed to "Auburn."

June 11, 1813, the North Parish of the town was set off as a separate town by the name of "Millbury."

November 3, 1828, the church erected 1751 was burned.

November 24th measures were taken for erecting a new house, and the Building Committee was as follows: Amos Armsby, Jonas L. Sibley, Daniel Tenney, Elisha Hale and Nathaniel Woodbury. June 15, 1829, the corner-stone was laid, and the new church was dedicated February 24, 1830.

CHAPTER CXXVI.

SUTTON—(Continued.)

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE religious history of this town is coeval with its civil. When the Governor, Council and Assembly of the province confirmed the purchase and made a grant of the land to the proprietors in 1704, it was upon the condition "that they settle a town of thirty families and a minister upon said lands within seven years after the end of the present war with the Indians."

At the first town-meeting, held at a private dwelling, December 2, 1718, a prominent object of the meeting was to provide for the establishment of the Gospel ministry. Measures were taken in March following to erect a house of worship, which was completed in the course of the year.

In the fall of the year 1720, a number of the christian inhabitants of the township of Sutton, embodied into a church state, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Swift, of Framingham, and the Rev. Mr. Breck, of Marlboro; at which time (after the Publick services of a Day of Fasting and prayer, in which the Reverend ministers mentioned assisted), the following per-

sors, whose names are as followeth, signed a solemn covenant to walk together in church relation :

Timothy Manning	John Whipple.
Samuel Stearns	John Stockwell
John Page	Ebenezer Stearns.
Elisha Johnson.	William Larned.
Samuel Sibley.	Samuel Parker

The persons entering into covenant.

At the same time Timothy Manning was chosen Monitor.

The above is the only record of the organization of the First Congregational Church in this town, and it is found in the handwriting of the Rev. David Hall, the second pastor. The records of the church for the first eight years of its existence are lost, having been carried away by the first pastor.

The church was organized upon the Congregational platform of the simplest and most rigid character, and has ever maintained the principles of such organization. Tradition says it was owing to a difference upon the matter of church government with the first pastor that led to his dismission. Subsequently an effort was made to introduce the eldership into the church, according to the Cambridge platform, but the proposition was unanimously rejected.

On the 9th day of November, 1720, the Rev. John McKinstry was ordained pastor over them as a Congregational Church, they calling him thereto, and calling in the help of sister churches.

The ministry of Mr. McKinstry continued about eight years, when, from difficulties arising as stated above, he was dismissed, and was subsequently settled in Ellington, Connecticut, where he died.

Mr. McKinstry was dismissed September 2, 1728, and on the 30th day of the same month the church solemnly renewed their covenant and subscribed their names to the same. The following is a record of the transaction :

Sept. 30th, 1728. The Brethren of the Church here renewed their solemn covenant with God and one another and subscribed thereto as following :

1. We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, Promise this day to renew our Solemn Covenant engagements to serve the Lord God Almighty with his grace assisting us; apprehending ourselves called of God into the church state of the gospel, do first of all confess ourselves to be unworthy to be so highly favored of the Lord, and admire that free and rich grace of his which triumphed over so great unworthiness, and with a humble reliance on the aids of his grace therein promised for them, that, in a sense of their inability to do any good thing, do humbly wait on him for all—we now thankfully lay hold on his covenant and would choose the things that please him.

2dly. We declare our serious belief of the christian Religion as contained in the sacred Scriptures, and with such a view thereof as the confession of faith in our churches has exhibited. Heartily resolving to conform our lives unto the Rules of that Holy Religion as long as we live in the world.

3rdly. We give up ourselves unto the Lord Jehovah, who is the Father the Son, and the Holy Spirit, and avouch him this Day to be our God, our Father, our Saviour, and our Leader, and receive him as our Portion forever.

4thly. We give up ourselves unto the Blessed Jesus, who is the Lord Jehovah, and adhere to him as the Head of his People in the Covenant of Grace, and rely upon him as our Priest, and our Prophet, and our King to bring us unto Eternal Blessedness.

5thly. We acknowledge our Everlasting and Indispensible obligations to glorify our God in all the Duties of a Godly, and a Sober, and a Righteous life; and very particularly in the duties of a church State and a body of People associated for an obedience to Him in all the ordinances of the

Gospel; and we hereupon depend upon his gracious assistance for our faithful discharge of the duties thus incumbent on us.

6thly. We desire and intend, and (with Dependence on his promised and powerful grace) we engage to walk together as a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ in the faith and order of the Gospel, as far as we shall have the same revealed unto us—conscientiously attending the Publick worship of God, the Sacraments of his New Testament, the Discipline of his Kingdom, and all his Holy institutions in Communion with one another, and watchfully avoiding sinful stumbling-blocks and contention as becomes a people whom the Lord has bound up together in the bundle of Life—at the same time we do also present our offspring with us unto the Lord, proposing with his Help to do our parts in the methods of a Religious Education that they may be the Lord's. And all this we do, flying to the blood of the Everlasting Covenant, and praying that the glorious Lord, who is the Great Shepherd, would prepare and strengthen us for every good work to do his will, working in us that which is well pleasing in his sight, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

The men subscribing were by name as followeth :

Sutton, September 30th, 1728.

Percival Hall.	Nathaniel Dike,	John Singletary.
Samuel Rich.	Elisha Johnson.	John Whipple.
Elisha Putnam.	John Sibley.	Obadiah Walker.
Ebenezer Stearns.	Simon Dakin.	John Stockwell.
Samuel Bigsby.	Israel Putnam.	Ebenezer Stockwell.
Gershon Wait.	Solomon Holman.	James Leland.
Samuel Dudley.	John Page.	

After this transaction, which took place the same month, Mr. McKinstry was dismissed; we have the following interesting record, showing with what zeal the infant church, after a severe trial, put itself in readiness for the work of maintaining the covenant which they had so solemnly renewed :

At a meeting October 4th it was "agreed upon and voted to observe the 23d of the Instant October as a day of Humiliation—and the Rev. Mr. Parkman and the Rev. Mr. Troop to preach on said day if the Town acquiesce therein," and then the meeting was dissolved.

Early in November following Mr. David Hall was invited to preach to the people in this town. He supplied the pulpit several months, to the great acceptance of the people, and in March, 1729, received a unanimous call to settle with them in the ministry and become their pastor, the church and town concurring in the call.

This invitation was laid before Mr. Hall, and on July 24, 1729, his acceptance of the same was laid before the church, at a meeting called to consider the same.

The following is Mr. Hall's answer to the invitation :

To the Chh. & Christian Inhabitants of the Town of Sutton. The Invitation which you gave me to settle with you in the work of ye ministry, March ye 26th, has been with me as a matter of serious advice and Religious Consideration and I have also thought upon the Incouragement which you conjoined therewith and would manifest a sense of gratitude to you for your Respect and good will discovered in both. The value of a hundred pounds which you offer me in work and materials for my Incouragement in settling with you, I Return you my hearty Thanks and shall be willing to manifest a cordial acceptance of it provided I am ordained among you. As for the hundred acres of Land you Proposed to Lay out to the ministry and as such promised to give me a Lease or deed of it to be ye Sole Propriety of me and my heires after me: I would with respect Thereto take notice of your good will therein manifest towards me, but must be excused from accepting of it under such a proposal. But if I may have a clear and secure Title to it from ye Proprietors of ye undivided lands in Sutton and not as included in ye four hundred acres of ministerial Land (as there is a fair Prospect that I may)

it not being as yet laid out to the ministry, upon this proviso I will thankfully accept it, and the same shall discharge you from your obligations in Reference thereto. Lastly as to the Salary you have offered me I observe with a suitable Resentment, that you have made provision, it shall be honourable & as you have made a honourable Pursuance thereof for the present Considering your abilities and my present necessities in voting a hundred pounds salary in money, equivalent to silver at sixteen shillings an ounce, which is the standing value of money, wherein you have agreed that I shall receive my yearly salary according to which standard I do accept of an Hundred pounds a Year at present, and doubt not and expect that as my necessities shall require, you will continue to make Good your obligation as God shall bless you, that my necessities and Charges if they should increase may nevertheless be honourably supplied, and with these provisos, I do now accept of your call, which, if you will please to receive and record in confirmation of and compliance with what amendments I have made, and prove yourselves a willing and Honourable People unto me, I shall account that necessity is laid upon me as at this day, and, according to help from Christ, will endeavour to labor with and for you in the gospel.

DAVID HALL

July 15th, 1729.

After this answer was read to the church, "it was put to vote to see whether the church would accept of the said answer, provided Mr. David Hall would be ordained according to the church platform, i.e., in the Congregational way; and the vote passed in the affirmative."

A committee was then appointed to wait upon Mr. David Hall to see whether he would take office according to the fore-mentioned vote.

The following is the answer of the candidate:

In compliance with the Terms of the church with respect to Governing the same I shall as far as I am concerned therein endeavour to conform to the platform drawn up by the Synod of our churches of New England in every article so far as it may be thought in reason to be consistent with the interest and peace of the church provided it be agreeable to the great rule of the gospel.

DAVID HALL.

This was acceptable to the church, which then proceeded to take measures for Mr. Hall's ordination.

This extreme jealousy for their liberty and rights as a Congregational Church arose in part, if not wholly, from the controversy with Rev. Mr. McKinstrey, their first minister. The answer of the candidate exhibits a degree of caution, even while assenting really to the proposition of the church, worthy of all praise. He would consult their interest, while maintaining the integrity of the Gospel in all matters of church government and discipline.

October 15th, 1729. The Rev. Mr. David Hall was ordained to the Pastoral office in Sutton. The Rev. Mr. Troop, of Woodstock, began with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Williams preached the sermon from 1st Thess. 5: 12-13. The Rev. Mr. Swift, of Framingham, gave the solemn charge. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Oxford, gave the Right-hand of fellowship.

The young pastor thus ordained to the work of the ministry in this town commenced his labors with considerable zeal, and prosecuted them faithfully for a period of nearly sixty years.

The records of the church during his administration furnish little more than a few hints concerning its history except as to its discipline, which seems to have been faithfully and kindly administered, contributing largely to its almost uniform prosperity. At times the pastor and people passed through great trials, and at others great peace and prosperity

attended the preaching of the Word and administration of the ordinances. One fruitful source of trouble was the admission of persons to the ordinance of baptism, but not to full communion in the church. This is called in the records of the church the covenant of baptism, but is known in history as the "half-way covenant."

There is no record of any form of covenant used in the admission of such members.

The list of the names of those who were thus admitted is preceded by the following introduction:

The following have owned the covenant of Baptism and some of them were baptized.

The first entry is made May 10, 1730, when "Joseph, John, James and Elizabeth, children of Joseph Sibley, owned the covenant and were baptized." It would seem from this and other entries that some took this step for themselves, while others owned the covenant and had their children baptized. The last entry is made October 28, 1781, when Nathaniel Cheney and Mary Cheney, his wife, owned the covenant and had their children baptized.

Out of this unscriptural measure grew up many things to trouble the church. It led, in large part, to the separation of a portion of the members, both from the public worship and ordinances of the church. With these separating brethren and sisters the pastor and church had long labor and severe trials, in all which they seem to have been actuated by the gentleness and forbearance of Christ.

All those who occasioned the trouble finally returned to the church and were restored to its fellowship. Another subject that at times was a source of trouble was sacred music. At first, and probably for a long time, the singing was congregational, led by one who was called the precentor or chorister. The hymn or psalm was *lined* by one appointed for that purpose. The tunes were few and simple, and were not sung by rule, as it was called, for this gave great offence to some. It seemed to them less devotional if there were any rule or order about it. The objection to singing by rule seems to have led to the resignation of the choristers at a certain time.

Under date of April 8, 1779, is the following record:

The church was stayed on account of some uneasiness about singing by rule, but the church adjourned the matter to April 19th.

April 19th. The Church and Pastor being notified assembled upon that occasion—a letter was read from the Choristers before deputed—John Woodbury and John Hall giving up that service. After some discourse the church voted:

- 1st. To encourage singing by rule.
 - 2nd. That some of the old tunes be studied and learnt, as 100 Old and New, and Canterbury.
 - 3dly. That Anthem and the six line metre be sung.
 - 4thly. They desire new tunes be not multiplied, though they mean not wholly to exclude them.
 - 5thly. Chose John Woodbury and John Hall to be Choristers.
- In all these votes the People of the Parish voted concurrence and no vote in opposition when put to the Parish.

Subsequently, in November following, in consequence of the refusal of the above-named to act as

choristers, the church and parish in meeting assembled requested by vote David Town and John Harback "to be helpful in that service, and that they don't set the tune called the 34th Psalm tune which so many have been offended at."

But the trouble was not yet at an end, for in May following, 1780, at a church meeting, "after a long discourse on the affair of singing, voted to choose a committee of three brethren to consider what tunes were proper to be sung and confine the Choristers not to exceed, and see if they could get one to set the tune, and the church by vote chose Deacon Putnam, Bartholomew Town and Caleb Chase, and afterwards Nehemiah Putnam, to act in the affair and make report to the church at their next meeting—and then the church meeting was adjourned to the first Monday in June next at 4 o'clock, by vote of the church. June 5th, 1780. The church met on adjournment and after long reasoning the church voted the following tunes be sung in our Public assembly—Buckland tune, Bangor, Barley, Canterbury, Funeral Thought, London New, Little Marlborough, New York, Plymouth, Portsmouth, 50th Psalm, Rentham, 100th Psalm Tune old, Quincy, Amherst, St. Maryns Standish, Southwell, Windsor, Brookfield, Colchester new, 113th or Proper Tune, Trinity, Aurora. No objection being made against them."

This measure of the church did not, however, satisfy all the members, for in January, 1781, after two meetings of the church called to treat with two of the brethren who had absented themselves from public worship and ordinances, it is recorded that the "matter of great uneasiness expressed by both was respecting the singing of new tunes at which they were offended." It is also stated that this expression of their uneasiness was accompanied by some "unbecoming reflections."

At what time the change was made from congregational singing to singing solely by a choir no mention is made, but it must have been about this time, and this increased the trouble. Tradition states that on the Sabbath when this took place, Dea. Tarrant Putnam, whose office it was to line the hymn, began as usual to discharge his duty, but after reading the first two lines, the singers took the matter into their own hands, and proceeded without pausing for the remainder; the good deacon, however, kept on, and lined the hymn as usual, both reader and singers reaching the end of the hymn about the same time, though not in exact harmony. The congregation were in great commotion, and the pastor rising to explain that he had no hand in the matter, was saluted by one of the offended brethren with the declaration: "David Hall, you lie!" then turning to his wife, seizing her hand, he said, "Sally, it is time to go." They left the house of worship and never entered it again. This trial in relation to sacred music, involved both church and parish.

The ministry of Dr. Hall was long continued and

unusually blessed among the people. At his settlement the church consisted of forty-nine members—twenty males and twenty-nine females.

Religion was in a low and languishing condition, and wicked men abounded. There were about eighty families in the town and not far from four hundred inhabitants. The profaneness and other vicious practices of the people seemed to have greatly distressed the pastor, both before and after his ordination. He says in his half-century sermon: "I can never forget my vehement struggles at the throne of grace just before I was here ordained a pastor, lest I should fail of success among this people." Immediately after his settlement religion was greatly revived. In a communication published in "Prince's Christian History," giving an account of the work of God among his people in 1741–42, he says: "There was, soon after my settling here by the favor of God, some considerable abatement of that too common profaneness and other vicious practices visible among us, and within the space of two years we had a very large addition to the church, more than doubling the number of communicants." In five years' time eighty-one persons were added to the church, the most of them on profession of faith.

In the years 1741–42 there was enjoyed a season of great religious prosperity. The labors of the pastor were abundant and successful. It was a season of great religious excitement throughout New England. This powerful and wonderful work of God in this town continued for some months, with various degrees of power. It seemed to be free in a great measure from those excesses that were witnessed in some other places. Dr. Hall set himself resolutely against these, and discountenanced all extravagances; though some over-zealous brethren (as he calls them) gave him considerable trouble.

By this religious interest the whole face of the community was changed. The additions to the church during this period were ninety-eight by profession and forty by letter.

During the first fifteen years of Dr. Hall's ministry, two hundred and sixty-one persons were added to the church—one hundred and eighty-one by profession and eighty by letter. These additions, considering the small number of inhabitants, show that the people had been greatly prospered in spiritual things. There were at times, during the ministry of this faithful pastor, seasons of revived religious interest, and others of great trial from laxness and indifference. Dr. Hall continued to labor and feed the flock over which the Holy Ghost had made him overseer, until the time of his departure drew near. He closed his labors in the pulpit but a short time before he was called to a higher and purer service in the sanctuary above. He died May 8, 1789, aged eighty-four years, having preached the Gospel to this town more than sixty years. He came to his grave "in a full age like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

The successor of Dr. Hall in the ministry of the first church in Sutton was Rev. Edmund Mills, who was a native of Kent, Conn. He preached his first sermon on Sabbath, October 25, 1789, about six months from the date of Dr. Hall's decease. "The next spring he received an invitation from the church and people to settle with them in the evangelical ministry, which invitation he accepted and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church and congregation in Sutton on the 22d day of June 1790," a little more than a year after the decease of Dr. Hall. In May, 1790, immediately preceding the ordination of Mr. Mills, the following important articles or by-laws were adopted:

1st. We are fully of the opinion that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is designed particularly for the real friends of Christ or those sincerely converted, and that of consequence we ought to proceed in admitting members on the ground that they are such.

2. For the satisfaction of the church in regard to the qualifications of persons to be admitted, we think it most wise for the church and persons or persons to be admitted, to meet in some convenient place for mutual conference.

3. We are fully of the opinion that the half way practice, as it is called, is not supported by scripture and ought not to be favored.

4. That a strict regard to discipline is an indispensable duty and necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the church, and that the outlines of it are contained in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew.

In "April, 1811, the church being regularly convened, proceeded to the consideration and adoption of the following confession of faith, unanimously: "

1. We believe there is one God subsisting in three persons, whose appellations in Scripture are Father, Son and Holy Ghost, who are the same in essence and equal in every divine perfection.

2. We believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were written by men divinely inspired, and contain all the truths necessary to be known in order to salvation.

3. We believe that God hath imparted knowledge of all his works, of the final issue of every event and of the endless condition of every intelligent creature, consequently a concerted plan relative to creation, providence and redemption from eternity.

4. We believe that God created man in his own image, body of upright, and constituted him in regard to the moral state of his posterity their public head and representative.

5. We believe that, consequent upon man's fall and apostasy from God, human creatures come into existence with hearts deceitful above all things and in a state of entire moral depravity.

6. We believe that for the purpose of carrying forward the great work of man's redemption, the Lord Jesus Christ hath suffered and died in their room and stead, and in this way wrought out complete atonement, tasted death for every man, mangled the divine law and became its end to every one who believeth in him.

7. We believe that divine and saving grace correspondeth to the immutable and eternal design of God, and in a sovereign way and manner, will be so far displayed in the recovery and salvation of the hell-deserving, and particularly in the millennial state of the world, as shall be on the whole most promotive of his glory and the happiness of the intelligent universe.

8. We believe that in order for the impenitent to become the subjects of right affections of heart, and interested by faith in the atonement of Christ, they must be renewed in the temper of their minds by the irresistible and gracious influences of the Holy Spirit.

9. We believe that a dutiful celebration of the Lord's supper requires a sincere and cordial friendship to Christ, and that a profession of this friendship ought to be required of all those who are received to communion.

10. We believe that sprinkling is the proper mode, and infants and children of believing parents proper subjects of Christian baptism.

11. We believe that God hath mercifully engaged to keep all who are

renewed by the Divine Spirit from final apostasy, and enable them to persevere in holiness until they shall be made perfect in a day.

12. We believe that God hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by Jesus Christ, when he will admit the godly to everlasting happiness and doom the wicked to everlasting sorrow.

Though there was some increase of religious interest in the year 1800, and a few were added to the church, yet the number of members in the church was reduced by death and dismission nearly one-half in twenty years. In 1810 there were but fifty-five members. During this year and the following religion was greatly revived, and the interest prevailed generally through the town. A universal seriousness pervaded the face of society. All minds were more or less affected by religious truth. Sixty-seven were added to the church as fruits of this revival, the majority of whom were heads of families. The number of members in the church was increased from fifty-five to one hundred and twenty-five. Again, in 1820, there was another season of special religious interest that greatly strengthened the church. Between forty and fifty were added to its membership.

The venerable pastor continued to preach with his usual ability and acceptance till seized with disease a short time before his death. A few weeks before the close of his earthly pilgrimage he preached his last sermon with unusual animation and solemnity. He calmly anticipated his approaching dissolution, and cheerfully committed his spirit into the hands of his Redeemer November 7, 1825, aged seventy-three years, having sustained the pastoral office thirty-five years and five months. Dr. Hall and Mr. Mills served this people in the ministry ninety-six years.

Mr. Mills was an uncommon man. His erect and commanding person, the dignity and urbanity of his manner, and his great sensibility and kindness of heart fitted him in an admirable degree to gain the respect and good will of all who knew him. These traits of character, as much as his original and interesting manner of unfolding and presenting truth, deeply seated him in the affections of his people. He was a man universally respected and admired.

The successor of Mr. Mills was the Rev. John Maltby. He was born in Northford, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1822, received his theological education at Andover, and was ordained June 28, 1826—a little more than seven months from the decease of Mr. Mills.

The year 1828 was characterized by a serious calamity to the church and society—their house of worship, erected in 1751, and endeared to them by many precious associations, was consumed by fire in November. Measures were immediately adopted for the erection of another; and in fourteen months the beautiful and commodious house of worship that now adorns the centre of the town was completed and dedicated to the worship of the one only living and true God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

Soon after this there seemed an evident increase of piety in the church; and the way was evidently preparing for the rich shower of divine grace which watered this part of the Lord's vineyard not long after.

In 1830 there was a season of considerable interest, which continued for a short time, and about twenty were added to the church on profession of faith. The summer following, Christians were more than usually awake, and many began to feel that the set time to favor Zion had indeed come.

There were added to the church as fruits of the revival more than one hundred individuals, increasing the church to two hundred and thirty-one members; of the number added, thirty-six were heads of families—twenty of these were husbands and wives jointly. The voice of prayer was henceforth heard in many habitations where before God had not been called upon.

The church continued to enjoy an unusual degree of prosperity during the remainder of Rev. Mr. Maltby's ministry. Mr. Maltby closed his short but successful ministry with the church in June, 1834, for the purpose of taking the oversight of the Hammond Street Church, in Bangor, Me., where he was permitted to reap the fruits of his labor. His dismission was caused by no dissatisfaction on the part of the people, or their pastor; but by the prospect of greater usefulness in the field to which he was invited. Mr. Maltby continued in the ministry in Sutton eight years.

The next pastor was Rev. Hiram A. Tracy, a native of Lisbon, Conn., who obtained his classical education at Plainfield Academy, while engaged as a teacher in the same. His theological education was obtained at Andover. He was invited to supply the pulpit while yet a student at Andover, and came directly from the seminary to Sutton, preaching here for the first time on the second Sabbath in September, 1834. In October following, he received a call to become the pastor of the church. Having accepted this invitation, he was ordained pastor January 1, 1835,—a little more than five months from the dismission of his predecessor.

During the first five years of Mr. Tracy's ministry only eighteen persons united with the church on profession of faith. In the autumn of 1839 this church, in view of the low state of piety in the community, was impressed with the importance of earnestly seeking the Lord by repentance and prayer. As fruits of the revival which followed, forty-eight individuals were added to the church, increasing its membership to two hundred and sixty-one, the largest number that has been connected with it at any one time.

The church continued to enjoy prosperity and peace during the remaining ten years of Mr. Tracy's ministry. There were occasional additions to the church during this period, but no seasons of general interest like that in 1840.

In August, 1842, the church, upon the recommendation of a committee, voted unanimously to dispense with the use of alcoholic wine in the administration of the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. This vote has been adhered to from that time to this.

November 24, 1850, Mr. Tracy resigned the pastoral office to accept the appointment of district secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the district of Cincinnati, which embraced Southern Ohio, Indiana and Southern and Central Illinois. A council convened December 11, 1850, dissolved the relation which had continued with great harmony for sixteen years. The number of members in the church at the close of his ministry was two hundred and five.

After several attempts to unite in calling a pastor, the church and society agreed upon Rev. George Lyman, of Easthampton, and to him an invitation was extended to become their pastor and teacher. This invitation was given to Mr. Lyman September 26, 1851, and accepted October 18, 1851. He was ordained November 12th following, Rev. R. S. Stone, of Easthampton, preaching the sermon; Rev. J. H. Bisbee, of Worthington, giving the charge, and Rev. L. F. Clark, of Whitinsville, the right-hand of fellowship. The number of members in the church at the ordination of Mr. Lyman was one hundred and ninety-three.

There were occasional conversions and additions to the church. In October, 1858, nine persons were admitted to membership, indicating a previous state of revived religious feeling in the church and congregation. Again, in 1863, the church was enlarged by the addition in May of nineteen on profession of faith, and in November following thirteen were added.

The ministry of Rev. Mr. Lyman was characterized by continuous interest and frequent conversions and additions to the church of those who were its strength, so that this ministry was a fruitful one, and the church was strengthened. The average of conversions was greater than any preceding pastorate, excepting the ministry of Rev. John Maltby.

Mr. Lyman resigned June 30, 1867, to take effect the 12th of November following, the anniversary of his ordination and settlement as pastor of the church.

A council was called which met October 15th, and sanctioned the action of pastor and church, and Mr. Lyman retired from his labors here November 12, 1867.

After considerable delay and several attempts to unite upon a pastor, the church and society gave a call to the Rev. F. E. Fellows, who had been previously pastor of the Congregational Church in Bridgeton, Maine. This invitation was accepted July 4, 1869, and Mr. Fellows was installed by council October 26th following. Mr. Fellows' ministry was a short one. He labored among this people a little more than eighteen months, but during this period there was a season of religious interest, bringing into the church,

upon profession of their faith, forty-three persons; nevertheless his ministry was not wholly happy in its results.

In December, 1870, Mr. Fellows resigned, and closed his labors as pastor of the church on the second Sabbath of January, 1871. The following Sabbath the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Tracy, who had returned from Ohio on account of the health of his family.

On Monday, at the annual meeting of the society, he was invited to be the acting pastor for one year, which invitation he accepted, thus renewing his labors in the field of his first settlement, after a lapse of twenty years. From this time on, during a period of four years and nine months, the church, under the labors of Mr. Tracy, performed for the greater part of the time through severe infirmities, enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity.

Early in September, 1875, Mr. Tracy gave notice that he must close his labors after the second Sabbath in October. In the mean time, upon his recommendation, Rev. William A. Benedict, of Plainfield, Conn., was engaged to supply the pulpit for six months, and commenced his labors on Sabbath, October 16th, following Mr. Tracy's retirement. There was almost immediately a revived state of religious feeling, and during the winter many souls were converted. In January Mr. Benedict received an invitation from the church and society to become their pastor, which invitation he accepted, and was installed by council February 16, 1876.

Rev. Mr. Benedict closed his pastorate, and Rev. Philander Thurston was invited to supply as pastor and teacher, and is at the present time acceptably laboring in this ancient church, whose history we have followed from the date of the earliest settlement of the town of Sutton.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (West Sutton).—The first Baptist Church in this town was organized September 16, 1735. It was the fourth oldest church of the denomination in Massachusetts. Backus, the Baptist historian, says, in regard to the founding of this first Baptist Church at Sutton, that a Mr. James Bound, a sensible Baptist, who had immigrated from England and located in Salem Village, and had, with others, become imbued with Baptist principles, removed and began a Baptist Society in Sutton.

In 1737 Benjamin Marsh and Thomas Green were ordained its joint pastors the same year. Thomas Green became pastor of a Baptist Church in Leicester. Elder Marsh was the pastor till his death. He died in 1775, and the church was disbanded because "rent with dissensions." In 1785 another church was organized, which continues its existence to the present day.

The several pastors have been: Ebenezer Samson, 1788-94; William Batcheller, 1794-99; Samuel Waters, 1799-1825. Next Rev. Moses Harrington, three years; Rev. John Walker, six years; Rev.

Charles H. Peabody, three years; Rev. Otis Converse, two years; Rev. Samuel Richards, one year; Rev. George Deland, three years; Rev. Job Boomer, three years; Rev. G. W. Benton, one year; Rev. J. Thayer, two years; Rev. S. O. Lovell, four years. From 1856 to 1863 the church was, for most of the time, without a pastor. 1863, Rev. C. S. Baker, one year; 1864, Rev. J. Barber, one year; 1865, Rev. G. Stone, one year; 1869, Rev. A. E. Batelle, one year; 1870-71, church supplied, two years; 1873, Rev. C. F. Myers, three years; 1876, Rev. E. J. Stevens, one and one-half years; 1877, Rev. Joel P. Chapin, three years; 1880, Rev. Charles Newhall, four years; 1885, Rev. Albert Green, three years. Rev. Benj. Tuck, the present pastor, began his labors Sept. 2, 1888.

It is satisfactory to know that since 1735 the town of Sutton has had a Baptist Church, the oldest and for two years the only one in all this part of the State, and that its days are yet full of life, and vigor, and good works.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (South Sutton).—The Second Baptist Church was organized Oct. 9, 1792. In 1804 the society began the building of a meeting-house, which was finished and dedicated July 2, 1805. In 1809 Rev. Nathan Leonard became pastor for one year. From that time Elder Wm. Batcheller was its pastor until Nov., 1816. Following was the ministry of Rev. Job C. Boomer, from 1819 to 1841. The church was repaired and rededicated Oct. 9, 1845. The pastors of the church have been as follows: Elder William Batcheller, 1792; Brother Nathan Leonard, 1809, ordained; Elder William Batcheller, 1810; Brother Job B. Boomer, 1819, ordained; Brother Austin Robbins, 1841; Elder U. Underwood, 1842; Elder Nelson B. Jones, 1845; Brother Joseph Thayer, Oct., 1847, ordained; Brother J. B. Boomer, 1849; Brother R. G. Lamb, 1852; Brother Charles A. Snow, 1853; Rev. Abial Fisher, D.D., 1855; Brother Justus Aldrich, 1858; Rev. J. B. Boomer, 1859; Rev. Joseph P. Burbank, 1862; Rev. N. J. Pinkham, 1869; Rev. J. P. Burbank, 1870; Rev. Philip Berry, 1873; Rev. J. P. Burbank, 1875, to the present time.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized November 1, 1834, under the labors of Rev. Willard Fuller, with a membership of eleven—five brethren and six sisters.

The meeting-house was largely built, and the expenses of the church were for the most part borne by, the pastor.

Services continued to be held until 1858 or 1859, and perhaps occasionally later than that date.

The church had but one minister, Rev. Mr. Fuller. It was his request that after his death the meeting-house should be sold, and the proceeds given to the Free-Will Baptist Home Missionary Society, which was done. He died December 8, 1875.

It is fitting in this connection to say of him, that in the public and private relations of life, he eminently illustrated the graces of the Christian.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—This society was formed during the summer of 1840. In March, 1841, Rev. Alvin Abbott was engaged to preach one-half the time and the meetings were held in the hall at West Sutton. Mr. Abbott continued to preach for two years. After he left the society weakened and the last meeting of which there is any record is April 5, 1847.

BAPTIST CHURCH IN MANCHAUG.—This church was organized May 18, 1842, with thirty members, and was named "The Manchaug Baptist Church." A few of the original members still survive and bear an honorable record.

Its house of worship is situated in the manufacturing village of the same name, and as most of its resident membership and of the congregation are employes and operatives in the mills, the Manchaug company have ever borne a noble and principal part in supporting the pastors. The following is a list of pastors, with their terms of service, as nearly as can be readily attained by the records: Rev. W. H. Dalrymple, one year and two months; Rev. N. B. Jones, one year and four months; Rev. George Daland, one year and six months; Rev. Abial Fisher, four years; Rev. N. Chapman, two years; Rev. J. S. Harradon, six years and nine months; Rev. N. J. Pinkham, one year and seven months; Rev. Addison Browne, seven months; Rev. D. A. Dearborn, four years; Rev. C. L. Thompson, four years and five months.

Rev. J. C. Boomer is the present incumbent, a worthy man and a good pastor; holding the love and respect of the church, the parish and the community.

THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church seems to have had its origin in an association of a few persons who had been connected with the Baptist Church in Thompson, Connecticut. Difficulties arose in this church, which led, in 1797, to a separation, the one part adhering to the elder John Martin, and the other to Deacon Parsons Crosby, who was ordained their elder.

This church seems not to have entirely separated from difficulties, and, after a troublous life, the records are lost, and it is supposed that at about this time it ceased to exist.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Wilkinsonville).—This society was incorporated March 10, 1827, under the name and title of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. The present house was built in the year 1828. The cornerstone was laid June 24, 1828.

The first rector was the Rev. Daniel Le Baron Goodwin, who commenced his services July 17, 1825, and closed in April, 1854; length of service, nearly twenty-nine years.

His successor was Rev. Benjamin H. Chase, whose service commenced in April, 1854, and closed in April, 1858. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. Decatur Spalter, whose term of service commenced in June, 1858, and closed in December, 1859. He was succeeded by the Rev. William George Hawkins, who commenced his services in April, 1860, and closed in

April, 1862. He was succeeded by Rev. George Sturges Paine, whose term of service commenced in September, 1862, and closed in September, 1863; who was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel S. Spear, whose term of service commenced in January, 1864, and closed in January, 1867; who was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas L. Randolph, whose term of service commenced in January, 1867, and closed in December, 1870. He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry A. Metcalf, who commenced his services in June, 1871, and closed in June, 1874. He was succeeded by the Rev. James S. Ellis, who commenced his services July 5, 1874, and remained in charge until 1882, when he resigned, and the Rev. John Gregson became his successor, and is the present rector. Mr. Gregson adds to his energy and zeal in church work an active interest in the advancement of every educational and moral interest, and his true, earnest work as chairman of the School Board is appreciated by all his townsmen.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Wilkinsonville).—The Associate Church, to which the Sutton United Presbyterian congregation first belonged, was originally a secession from the church or kirk of Scotland in the year 1733, and was known as the Seceders' Church. The original founders of the Sutton United Presbyterian congregation were families from the province of Ulster, Londonderry County, Ireland; and were from their earliest associations trained up in the Presbyterian faith, and when here, longed for the church of their choice, in which their children could be taught the Shorter Catechism, and otherwise instructed in the distinctive principles of that faith which they had carried with them from their homeland beyond the seas.

The first settled minister was the Rev. James Williamson, who was installed February, 1856, and continued in his pastorate nearly eight years. Mr. Williamson was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and was educated in the Glasgow College, and also studied theology under the celebrated Doctors McCrie and Paxton, of Edinburgh, in connection with the original Seceder Church.

The second pastor, the Rev. P. Y. Smith, was ordained and installed February 28, 1866. Mr. Smith was educated in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and studied Hebrew and theology in the city of New York, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Second Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, New York City, September 15, 1863. He died July 21, 1885. Mr. Smith was a man of large views, a constant student and deeply interested in education.

Rev. William Calbraith was installed October 8, 1886, and is the present pastor of this church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—During the autumn and winter of 1852, Rev. Mr. Jones, of East Douglas, was invited by some resident members of Methodist churches residing in the centre of the town to hold occasional meetings in Washington Hall, and the

next spring they felt justified in petitioning the New England Conference, at its annual meeting in April, 1853, to send them a preacher. The petition was favorably entertained, and the Rev. John W. Lee stationed here. Washington Hall was procured, and he entered at once upon his labors, with a congregation not large, but constantly increasing.

In 1854 Mr. Lee was returned to this charge; the church prospered. A house was built, the cornerstone laid July 4, 1854, completed March, 1855, dedicated 22d day of same month. Mr. Lee's labors closed April 8th. He was followed by Rev. J. H. Taylor, for one year. In 1856 Rev. Rodney Gage was stationed for two years; 1858, by Rev. N. S. Spaulding; 1859, Rev. William A. Clapp; 1860, Rev. J. J. Woodbury; 1861, Rev. C. W. Mackreading, Jr.; 1862-63, by Rev. S. O. Brown, and in 1864 the church property was given into the hands of its creditors, and the church became extinct.

CHAPTER CXXVII.

SUTTON—(Continued.)

EDUCATIONAL.

THE first settlers of this State were the founders of the free-school system. They had received some inspiration from the schools of learning in Europe, established for the favored classes, and more from revelation. They did not believe that knowledge, power and wealth were intended for the few, but that the avenues to their attainment should be open to all.

It was because they saw no hope of securing to themselves and their posterity their God-given rights, that they crossed a stormy ocean, seeking a home as remote as possible from opposing influences made strong by long-continued growth and prejudice; and here in this western wilderness, amid the toils, anxieties and perils attending a new settlement so remote from sources whence supply of almost every want, aside from food, must come, they inaugurated a system of education for the masses, which, improved from time to time, gradually extended through the New England States and over a large portion of the country.

In 1642 a law was passed requiring that those chosen to manage "the prudentials of every town in the several precincts and quarters where they dwelt, shall have a vigilant eye over their neighbors, to see, first that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them to read perfectly the English tongue, and a knowledge of the capital laws, upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein."

It was not, however, until 1647 that a law was enacted ordering the establishment in every town of fifty householders of a public school, in which the children should be taught to read and write, and, when the families shall have increased to an hundred, of a grammar school in which the young men might be fitted for the university.

In this town there is no mention of a school until 1725, and then only in connection with a proposed sale of the school land—two hundred acres—which had been given by the proprietors in accordance with the conditions of the grant of the General Court confirming the purchase of the township from the Indians.

The children may have had instruction in private schools, but no action seems to have been taken by the town in the matter of the establishment of a public school previously to 1730, when it was voted that a school should be kept for four months in four places, at the discretion of the selectmen, one month in a place.

In 1731 it was voted that there should be school-dames.

No record can be found of an appropriation for the support of a school until 1732. The name of John Smith appears upon the treasurer's book as the schoolmaster for this year. The school was kept at the house of Mr. John Gibbs, who was paid fifteen shillings for its use.

From this time onward the records of the town show that schools were provided and enlarged as the needs of the town demanded. In these schools only the rudiments were taught.

Each district employed its own teacher, and had the general supervision of its schools. The only official visits made the schools at this time were those of the minister of the parish for the purpose of catechising the children.

Persons might have been, and probably were, delegated to give instruction to any who might wish to pursue the studies which were then considered as belonging to a grammar-school. There were very few of this class of pupils before the time above mentioned. Joseph Hall, son of Rev. Dr. David, is the first and only one who seems to have been appointed grammar schoolmaster, and authorized to present his bills as such. His first bill was in 1794, for teaching grammar-school in 1793, £4 8s. 2d., and as his bill varied from year to year, it is evident that his salary depended upon the number of his scholars. About this time summer schools, for terms of four or six weeks, were established in most of the districts. The winter schools were kept from eight to ten weeks, and taught exclusively by male teachers.

A desire for advantages, the common schools and the grammar-schools, as taught by Mr. Hall, did not furnish, began to find expression in the establishment of private schools. Among the first of these were those taught in 1806 by Miss Mary T. Morse in the

South Parish, and Miss Caroline M. Warren in the North Parish.

Miss Morse's school was for young ladies only, in which instruction was given in "Reading, writing, orthography and English grammar; also plain sewing, marking, working muslin and embroidery; also drawing and painting in water-colors and filigree work." Miss Warren's school was open to youth of both sexes, and "instruction was given in reading, writing, orthography and English grammar, rhetoric, logic, and English composition; also arithmetic, geometry, geography, astronomy and the Latin language." Young ladies were likewise instructed in the ornamental branches.

It is quite impossible to give a history of the many private schools that were established in town after 1811, as no records were kept, and the "oldest inhabitants" can impart little information.

A few of these schools, however, are remembered, and worthy of particular mention. One of them, called "Sutton High School," was established by Rev. George A. Willard, in 1835, in the hall of the brick mansion built by Mr. James Freeland; the school was afterward removed to West Sutton and continued several years. Mr. Willard was a superior teacher, as several of his former pupils now resident in town can testify.

Looking at our schools from the standpoint of the present, we believe they are improving in the standard of attainments, while, except in the villages, they are sadly decreasing in numbers to such an extent that emulation to excel is not duly excited.

As it regards the improvements, we would mention the tasteful and commodious school-houses which have taken the place of the rude structures of olden time—the attractive furnishing of most of these houses, the introduction of maps, blackboards and apparatus affording facilities for the illustration of the various branches of study, text-books adapted to the wants of scholars of every grade, singing and drawing, the encouragement of a taste for the useful and beautiful, less severity in punishment, more governing by love, and an appeal to the reason of a child rather than his sense of physical pain.

The character and attainments of the teachers, prepared most of them in the normal schools, is a present study to the child, and an incentive to correct deportment, while calisthenics and physical training are taught, that the child may be sound in body as well as strong in mind.

HIGH SCHOOL.—In this brief historical sketch of the efforts of the friends of a more liberal education, and the action of the town which culminated in the establishment of our present popular high school, we shall confine these notes to such facts as have reference to the high school recognized by legislative acts, and maintained by the town in its municipal capacity. We regret the necessity for this omission, for these subscription schools, by introducing some

of the higher branches, induced a more correct appreciation of such branches, and created a demand for the high school.

The historians of our common-school system begin by referring to the legislative acts of the Massachusetts colonists in 1647, as the inception and foundation of that system. By this early legislation the support of schools was made compulsory, and the means of education became *common* and *free*. The same legislation laid the foundation for the high school, for it included an enactment requiring every town of one hundred families or householders to set up and maintain a "Grammar school," under a master competent to instruct youth in such branches as were required to fit them for the university.

Because the wish is often parent to the thought, the thought to action, and the action to beneficial results, we are pleased to find in the report of the School Committee for 1859, Foster Freeland, chairman, a strongly expressed wish that Sutton might have the advantage of grammar school instruction; and a recommendation that the excess of school money raised by the town, above a specified amount, then deemed sufficient for the common district schools, should be appropriated to the establishment and maintenance of two "grammar schools;" and this followed by a suggestion that the school acts should be so amended as to give the income of the State school fund to the several towns of the Commonwealth to aid in the maintenance of such schools.

In the warrant of the selectmen, Horace Leland, chairman, for the annual meeting of 1860, we find:

Art. 11. To see if the town will establish a *High School* or act or do any thing relative to the same.

This action was negated by the town for the reasons set forth in the School Committee's report of the same year, as follows:

"Your committee concur in the opinion that whatever is appropriated for this noble cause—a higher education—considering the territorial structure of our town and the sparsely located proper recipients of High School privileges, the greatest good to all the inhabitants of the town will be attained by the division of the fund in the districts."

However, something had been gained, in that the attention of the town had been called to its necessity, to the violation of the State law, and to the strength of its friends.

In 1866 the following articles were inserted in the warrant for the annual meeting:

1st. To see if the town will maintain a high school, or act or do anything relative thereto.

2d. To see if the town will raise and appropriate five hundred dollars, to aid the pupils in Sutton in prosecuting their studies in the higher branches in some of the high schools and academies of the neighboring towns, or act or do anything relating thereto.

These articles were passed over "without note or comment" by an indefinite postponement, and thus ended the second direct attempt to establish this school.

The action of Massachusetts Board of Education in procuring the passage of the law "That no distribu-

tion or apportionment of the annual income of the State school fund should be made to towns not complying with certain requisitions of chapter 38, sections 1 and 2, general statute, including the maintenance of a high school," strengthened the friends of a higher education, and in March, 1883, the following articles were inserted in the warrant for the approaching annual meeting:

Article 14. To see if the town will maintain a high school according to the requirements of statute law, or act to do anything in relation to the same.

Article 15. To see if the town will raise money for the maintenance of a high school.

After a dispassionate discussion and a more detailed statement of the case than is found in the foregoing extract, the affirmative of both articles was sustained by an almost unanimous vote of the persons present and voting.

Under Article 14—"Voted that the town will maintain a high school to hold one term of three months at Wilkinsons ville, one term of three months at Sutton Centre, one term of three months at West Sutton, and one term of three months at Manchaug Village."

Under Article 15—"Voted to raise and appropriate five hundred dollars for the maintenance of the high school."

The success of the measure was principally due to a higher standard of *public opinion*, and an appreciation of a higher culture and a demand therefor. Many good citizens had labored to bring about this improvement in public opinion, prominent among whom were Rev. H. A. Tracy and James W. Stockwell, Esq., and last for the first I. B. Hartwell, Esq., of whom it is a pleasure to say that no one in town has labored more earnestly, both in a private and public capacity, to improve our common schools, to foster the desire for a more generous course of study than they afford, and to furnish facilities for the gratification of such desire. He was chairman of the School Committee during several years preceding the establishment of the high school, at the time when the agitation attending the discussion of the matter was the greatest, and brought all the influence which his position commanded, to bear in support of the measure. His faith in the good sense of the people, and in their ultimately favorable action, never faltered.

From that day the school has been successful, the town has fostered it liberally and its results have been beneficent.

The first teacher of the high school, Walter A. Wheeler, gave permanency and character to it. He was a Christian gentleman, earnest and enthusiastic in his work, combining the rare faculty of imparting knowledge and the love of it to all under his care.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—December 2, 1874, J. W. Stockwell, Esq., proposed for discussion before the Farmers' Club in Sutton Centre the following question: "Social Life and Culture, How Best Promoted in this Town?" The record of the meeting

reads as follows: "After the discussion of the subject showing the need of books for intellectual growth, J. W. Stockwell proposed to form a club, if twenty persons could be found willing to contribute one dollar each to a fund for the purchase of books for this winter's reading. He was followed by other speakers favoring such a proposal, and so well was the idea of the nucleus of a Free Library received that at this meeting a 'committee of five' was chosen to solicit for a library and purchase books. J. W. Stockwell, Rev. H. A. Tracy, W. A. Wheeler, Misses Ellen C. Woodbury and Sarah M. Mills were selected as such Committee."

The above extract indicates the inception and beginning of the Sutton Free Library, which now numbers three thousand two hundred and fifty volumes.

Dr. J. H. Armsby early wrote for information in regard to its plan and purpose, and finding its promoters held large hopes for its future success, at once took an active interest in its prosperity and enlargement, and his contributions to aid in establishing "The Free Public Library" were frequent, large and valuable. A suggestion from a member of the committee to those who had left their native town for wider fields of usefulness brought liberal returns and many were the donors, while from those within the town were earnest workers and liberal donors. A valuable selected library was given by Hon. John D. McCrate, and other large contributions were received from Rev. H. A. Tracy, George P. Stockwell, Hervey F. Lombard, Rev. George Lyman, J. S. C. Armsby, E. J. Mills, J. W. Stockwell, D. T. Thurston, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, Professor Homer B. Sprague, Rev. Frederick N. Knapp, H. C. Batchellor, Mrs. J. W. Clark, Dr. A. L. Stickney, and many others.

Thus far the library was the property of the original proprietors, but the time was at hand for transferring it by deed to the town, and this was proposed on the single consideration that it should ever be maintained as a free public library in the centre of the town or revert to the grantors. At the annual meeting of the town, March 20, 1876, the town voted to accept the library on the terms proposed, and it was transferred by deed, dated March 21, 1876, and thus was established "The Sutton Free Library."

The friends of the library did not abate, in the least, their interest in its prosperity, and donations of books increased rather than diminished, and this enterprise is largely the work of its founders and friends, and less the gift of the town.

The question of dividing the now large library of about two thousand five hundred volumes and placing a part in the other villages of the town was agitated at the annual meeting, but the deed to the town prevented such dismemberment of it, and at the next annual meeting it was voted, on motion of Jason Waters, Esq., to establish branch libraries in each of the villages; these, far from taking from the enthusiasm for the Free Public Library (which now con-

tained so many donations that were memorials of friendship and love from deceased friends of the town that its care had become a duty), only demonstrated to the entire people more fully than ever before the inestimable value of books. From the annual reports of the librarian, April 1, 1885, we insert the following extract:

The dawn of '85, its tenth birthday, sees the Library established in a pleasant, commodious room, its friends and patrons rejoicing in its removal to a suitable place, in the new Town Hall, adapted to its requirements.

Looking back from this standpoint in the history of the Library, the projector and founder of the plan "to secure good reading," with the little band of supporters, may feel repaid for all efforts and sacrifices made in the interest of true progress, and may be pardoned if there is pleasure and pride in recalling its steady growth, and seeing its establishment in a new and permanent home. That another decade may still find it an honor to the town, a source of education and advancement with refining influence, it is essential that no citizen should be indifferent to its advantages, or neglect to avail himself of its privileges.

At the annual town-meeting, April 6, 1887, a Board of Trustees for these libraries was elected,—Rev. John Greyson, Miss Sarah M. Mills, Jason Waters, George H. Clark and George W. Albee. In 1888 the town appropriated five hundred dollars for books and care (the largest grant ever made by the town), to be divided between the several libraries according to weekly circulation from each. D. T. Thurston was the first librarian and gave a room in his house for its use. At his death J. W. Stockwell assumed the care and held the position till April 1, 1883, when Miss Sarah M. Mills became librarian, and holds the position at the present time.

The library and branch libraries now number volumes as follows:

	Volumes
Sutton Free Library.....	3250
Manchaug Branch Library.....	721
West Sutton Branch Library.....	360
Wilkesonville Branch Library.....	300
South Sutton Branch Library.....	307
Total.....	4938

CHAPTER CXXVIII.

SUTTON—Continued.

MANUFACTURES.

It is a well-known fact that England for a long period discouraged manufacturing in her colonies. She thought by so doing to increase the demand for her own products, and make her dependencies more dependent.

The first Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which met at Salem October 5, 1774, took the matter in hand, and, appealing to the patriotism of the people, strongly recommended the production of wool, the raising of flax and hemp, the making of nails, steel, tin-plate, fire-arms, saltpetre, gunpowder,

paper, glass, buttons, salt, combs, cards and the establishment of all such arts and manufactures as might be useful to the people.

As early as 1768 the people of this town, in hearty sympathy with every movement designed to relieve the colonies from dependence upon England for necessary articles of wear and use, passed a resolution encouraging manufactures.

Most earnestly did the people set themselves at work to provide for their necessities. Every house was a manufactory of cloth, every farmer a producer of wool and flax. As the carding was all done by hand, it was natural that the first manufacturing of the town should be the production of those articles most needed in making woollen and linen cloth. So we find hand-cards among the first, if not the first articles manufactured in Sutton. These were made by Jonathan Hale, who came from Newbury not far from 1747, his name appearing upon both the church and town records that year.

Mr. Hale removed to Coos, N. H., in 1771, and the business of card-making was carried on in town for two or three years by Joseph Rockwell, born in Middletown, Conn., who learned his trade of Mr. Hale.

Rockwell went from Sutton to Philadelphia, where he continued his trade. He was succeeded in the card-making business by — Sibley, who made a great improvement in the machine for cutting and bending the teeth. Mr. Sibley continued the business until about 1795, from which time nothing farther was done in that line in town.

Comb-making was introduced in town about 1780 by Simeon Carpenter, who came from Attleboro', and continued by him until 1815. Levi and Jonathan Fuller, who came from Attleboro' about the same time with Mr. Carpenter, were also comb-makers by trade, and carried on the business for many years. These combs were made from horn, bone, ivory, tin and lead. Combs were also manufactured by one of the Chases, on the place now occupied by Andrew Boyce, in the Slocomb District.

Scythe, hoe and axe-making were also carried on at an early date—scythe-making in particular. All these were at first beaten out by hand, afterward by the trip-hammers, operated in some cases by water-power and in some by horse-power.

There are several places in town which lay claim to the introduction of the first trip-hammer.

Mr. Oliver Hall says the first was put into operation by horse-power by Mr. Nathan Putnam, who had a scythe shop near the house in which Mr. Hall now lives.

Mr. Putnam afterward erected a building (the foundations of which may still be seen) on a stream emptying into Manchaug Pond, just below the village of West Sutton, a little west of the road to Manchaug, in which he had a trip-hammer operated by water-power. He forged his scythes in this building and finished them in the shop near his house. Scythes,

hous and axes were made at West Sutton—hous and axes were made by Elder Samuel Waters and his son-in-law, Amos Waters, and axes by Cornelius Putnam.

Scythes and hoes were also made by Abel Chase and Nathaniel Whitman & Sons at the place now owned by Lewis Griggs, called the Deane Hall place. Scythes were likewise made near the place where Estes Putnam now has a shingle-mill; at Marbleville by some of the members of the Marble family; at Manchaug by Joseph and Cornelius Putnam and Amos Redden Waters. In the Union District by Joel Lackey; at South Sutton, and in what is now Millbury, on the stream running from Crooked Pond, which will have more particular mention in connection with what will be said upon the early manufacturing along this stream.

The fine water-privileges along the outlet of Crooked Pond from Singletary Lake were at an early date utilized for manufacturing purposes. The first privilege was occupied by the grist-mill built by John Singletary, who bought the "mill-lot" of Ebenezer Dagget, to whom it was given upon condition that he should "keep a grist-mill for the use of the town." The exact date of the building of this mill cannot be ascertained. Mr. John Singletary came to town about the year 1720, and undoubtedly bought the right of Mr. Dagget, and built the mill soon after. On the next privilege it is said there was a blacksmith shop, with a trip-hammer, in which scythes were made on a small scale, and perhaps other articles used on a farm. The next privilege, where the mill of M. A. Lapham now is, was occupied by the paper-mill of Abijah Burbank. This was the first paper-mill built in the county, and the fourth or fifth in Massachusetts. Its erection appears to have been suggested by a resolution passed in a convention of the Committees of Correspondence and delegates from the several towns of the county of Worcester.

This mill was, during most of the Revolutionary War, the main dependence, and at times the sole dependence, for paper, of the printing-office of Isaiah Thomas in Worcester.

Its capacity, according to Deacon Leland, was thirty reams per week, during eight months of the year.

Mr. Caleb Burbank, son of Abijah, was associated with his father, and succeeded him in the business of paper-making, increasing somewhat the production, and greatly improving the quality.

Just below the paper-mill was an oil-mill, jointly owned by Jonathan Holman, Abijah Burbank, Jonathan Waters and Andrew Elliot. The building of this mill was begun in 1769, as appears by a charge in the memorandum book of Colonel Holman, in which he makes note of money due him for getting timber for the oil-mill.

The same book contains several entries giving the number of gallons of oil sold to various persons, by which it is seen that quite an extensive business was done.

Just below this was a carding and fulling-mill; still farther down the stream a powder-mill, which seems to have been run but a few of the first years of the Revolutionary War.

Next to the powder-mill was a grist-mill, which was changed afterward into a manufactory of scythes, axes, saws, mill-iron, steel-plates, etc., in which an extensive business for that day was done.

Tanning and currying was also carried on by John Morse, Captain Joseph Griggs and possibly others whose names have not been brought to our notice.

Printing was done previously to 1813, by Sewall Goodrich, in a building which stood near the residence of Mr. Tyler Waters, in the part of the town which became Millbury the above date.

The boot and shoe business was also quite extensively carried on at the centre of the town, and something in the same line was done in several other places.

As early as 1837, according to statistics furnished for Barker's "Historical Collections," there were made 9314 pairs of boots and 51,968 pairs of shoes, of the value of \$55,656.

The business was started not far from 1835, and carried on by various parties, the principal of whom were Simon J. Woodbury, N. G. King, W. C. Chase & F. F. Sibley, B. L. & Henry C. Batcheller, B. F. & D. A. Tenney, Loren C. Howard & E. A. Dudley, afterward L. C. Howard alone.

MARBLEVILLE.—Joseph Hathaway began the manufacture of shuttles at this place. He sold to Mr. Ezra S. Marble, who carried on the same business until his death, making from five thousand to seven thousand dollars' worth of shuttles per year. Since his death the business has been continued by his son, Ezra W. Marble, who suffered a heavy loss by the burning of the shop in 1874. He rebuilt in 1875, and resumed business in the spring of 1876. He has invented and patented an ingenious contrivance for holding the bobbin, which is attached to the spindle, making his shuttle one of the best, if not the best, now in use.

WOODBURY VILLAGE.—Where the Woodbury factory now stands, there was, in the early settlement of the town a saw-mill, built and owned by Deacon Percival Hall, then owned by his son, Willis. Captain Josiah Hall built a new saw and grist-mill there in 1797. The mill-work was done by Captain Francis Putnam. Captain Hall sold to Captain David Dudley in 1813. Captain Dudley, Charles Hale, Luther Woodbury and Leonard Woodbury commenced manufacturing scythes there the same year, continuing the business two or three years, when they sold to Captain Asa Woodbury, who continued the same business a few years.

The old building was repaired, enlarged and changed into a woolen-mill or factory; burnt in 1835, rebuilt soon after, and operated by Captain Asa Woodbury and Henry Boyden, under the name and firm

of Woodbury & Boyden. It was afterwards operated by Woodbury alone.

It was burnt in 1855 and rebuilt in 1856. The new mill was first operated by Woodbury, Brown & Cooper, owned by Woodbury, and afterwards run by him alone. Stockwell & Prescott run the mill for him awhile. Hall & Prescott hired the mill and run it for a year or so, making very nice jeans. After the death of Captain Woodbury it was sold at auction to Crawford & Fisher, and run from 1866. to 1871 by Crawford, and since that time rented to different parties, and at the present time doing a flourishing business under the management of Geo. A. Bigelow, of Worcester.

PLEASANT VALLEY.—A card and fulling-mill was built at this place by Thomas Harback about 1776. His son, Thomas, Jr., built in 1822, near the site of the old fulling-mill, a factory for the manufacture of broadcloth, and here, first in town, was cloth woven by power-looms.

The factory was next owned by Mallalieu, Roberts & Graham, then by the Goodale Manufacturing Company. They sold in 1836 to Freeman & Sibley. In 1837 the company was incorporated as the Sutton Woolen-Mills Company, and the property was mortgaged to Francis Sibley. In 1841 the factory was burned, and Sibley took possession on his mortgage soon after. He sold to Stephen B. Holbrook and Sumner F. Sutton in August, 1845, who built, in 1846, the main building of the present factory.

Partridge & Wakefield rented and operated it from 1846 to 1849, manufacturing print-cloths. They also built the small house and saw-mill.

William Yearshaw made bags there; Leander Lackey made bits, bit-stocks, etc.

William Nolan manufactured print-goods in 1850.

Holbrook made cotton flannel.

John M. Daniels & Son made satinets warps from 1860 to 1861.

H. H. Chamberlain engaged in wool-cleansing and the manufacture of woolen warps and cotton yarn. Holbrook sold to James C. Southwick, and he to George C. Ripley, of New York; he to E. B. Stoddard, of Worcester, Stoddard to Holbrook and he to F. B. Smith, September, 1870.

Mr. Smith made many improvements in the mill; built a picker-room of brick, fire-proof, forty feet by thirty feet; an engine-house, forty feet by fifteen feet, and put in a fine engine of thirty horse power.

He died—and the mill has since been run by his son, F. S. Smith, agent Fred. B. Smith estate. It was burned 1885, and at once rebuilt, enlarged and improved, and is now doing a large and increasing business.

WILKINSONVILLE.—Asa Waters, of Millbury, purchased of Jeremiah Stone in 1815 what was known as the Dudley farm, including water-power, etc. Said Waters deeded the premises to David Wilkinson, of North Providence, R. I., by deed bearing date of

April, 1823. Mr. Wilkinson built the east part of the stone factory the same year, and in 1828 added the west end, and in 1832 the brick wing, twenty-four by twenty-five feet.

The main building is one hundred and eleven feet long by thirty-eight feet wide, four stories high, with attic.

During Mr. Wilkinson's administration the place was very much improved in the erection of the hotel buildings, the Episcopal Church and several dwelling-houses. In the year 1829, when the manufacturing interests throughout New England were in a depressed condition, the financial affairs of the proprietor of the village were such that the property passed into the hands of Samuel Slater & Sons. In 1832 an act of incorporation was obtained, under the name of Sutton Manufacturing Company. The capacity for manufacturing purposes has increased from time to time, and is now ten thousand spindles and two hundred and forty-one looms.

The annual production is two million yards sixty-four square printing-cloths, which are sold at different printing establishments in New England, New York and Philadelphia.

H. N. Slater, of Providence, is treasurer of the corporation.

Shuttle Works of D. T. Dudley & Son.—These works are situated in Wilkinsonville, on the road from the village to Millbury. They were built in the fall of 1866 by Warren Wilder.

January 1, 1867, D. T. & H. T. Dudley purchased a two-thirds interest in the business, and carried it on with Mr. Wilder until the fall of 1867, when the partnership was dissolved, the Dudleys purchasing the whole property and carrying on the business under the name of D. T. Dudley & Son.

At first they manufactured shuttles only, employing six or seven hands. But the business was soon enlarged. Machinery was introduced for making shuttle-irons, and the business increased to such an extent that seventeen hands were employed.

The machinery is operated most of the year by water-power, furnished by streams from what are known as the Sutton and the Sibley reservoirs, uniting at Woodburyville. A steam-engine has been provided for running the machinery when water fails.

There is a large demand for their goods, which are sent to all parts of the United States, the Canadas, South America and Mexico.

The buildings are wooden structures. In the main one, which is two and a half stories high, shuttles are made; in the low building adjoining this, the shuttle-irons are forged. About one hundred feet southeast of this is another building, two and one-half stories high, used for storage and drying purposes. The beautiful dwelling which stands upon the elevation easterly of the mill is occupied by the junior partner.

MANCHAUG.—The village of Manchaug derives its name from a noted Indian chief who was drowned

in the pond now known by that name. It is situated upon the north branch of Mumford River, a tributary of the Blackstone. Its hydraulic power is derived from this stream, which is, in reality, the outflow of a chain of ponds lying within a radius of four or five miles, and covering an area of one thousand acres, nearly. The extent of country drained is estimated at eleven thousand five hundred acres.

The quantity of power derived is attributed to the springs found in the surrounding country, and the great and rapid fall of the river, which in less than one-fourth of a mile is eighty-three feet. The remarkable advantages of this stream as a motive-power have been increased by building a dam at the outlet of each of these ponds or reservoirs, which give the water an additional fall of several feet.

It was about the beginning of the year 1826 that a number of gentlemen from Providence, R. I., on their way to Worcester and Boston, conceived the idea of utilizing this stream for the purpose of manufacturing.

After many interviews with Mr. Elliot a sale was effected, and in January, 1826, the deed conveying forty-eight and one-half acres was passed from Aaron Elliot and his wife, Susan Elliot, to Jonathan Congdon, Randall H. Green and Samuel Congdon (merchants), all of the city of Providence.

February 12, 1827, Welcome and Samuel Congdon becoming members of the firm, the standing was as follows: Jonathan Congdon, one-fourth; Randall H. Green, three-eighths; Arnold Congdon, one-eighth; Welcome Congdon, one-eighth; Samuel Congdon, one-eighth.

May 17, 1828, Baxter Morse sold to the Manchaug Company, as constituted above, twenty-eight acres of land. This completed the purchase of real estate, as far as known, by the originators of this company. A successful business is supposed to have been done by the gentlemen composing the company until July 29, 1829, when they sold out all their interest to Peter Pratt and William R. Staples, they in turn transferring it, May 1, 1830, to Samuel Shore, previous purchases and improvements having augmented this estate to nearly two hundred acres improved and wood land, three cotton-mills, eleven dwelling-houses, etc. Unfortunately, February 1, 1834, after a somewhat checkered experience, Samuel Shore transferred all the above property by deed of assignment to John Whipple and Dexter Thurber for the benefit of his creditors. The assignees above named, on the 28th of May, 1835, sold to Olney Whipple, of North Providence, all the above property, and August 21st of the same year, Benoni Cook, Isaac Brown and Dexter Thurber (manufacturers), Earl Douglass Pierce (gentleman) and Lewis Baxter (yeoman), all of Providence, with the exception of Lewis Dexter, who was a resident of Smithfield, R. I., purchased the entire property, and Charles Thurber was appointed resident manager. Under his

management the business was materially improved, and quite successful until September 13, 1839, when he died, Mr. Dexter Thurber assuming the management, and continuing in that capacity until October 1, 1841, when Messrs. Asabel Wall & Co., together with Stephen Randall as resident manager, leased the mills, agreeing to furnish eighty-seven and a half pounds of print cloth for every one hundred pounds of cotton and to receive two and three-fourths cents per yard for manufacturing the same; the owners keeping in repair all dams, flumes, permanent shafting, wheels, etc., and furnishing all necessary supplies for the maintenance of the same. This they continued to do until April 1, 1843, when the contract was annulled and the business was again conducted under the management of the old company, Mr. Randall continuing in the capacity as manager until 1846. Messrs. Thomas & Colt leased the mills for the manufacture of print cloths and continued from July 21, 1846, until March 29, 1847, when Mr. Colt took the lease and continued until May 8th to manufacture by the yard on the same terms as A. Wall & Co. (two and three-fourth cents per yard); they, as in the case of Wall & Co., having the waste. Thread was manufactured at No. 2 Mill and woven into print cloths at the other mills.

September 1, 1853, James M. Cunliff, of Providence, was admitted as a partner, having been in 1848 appointed resident manager, which position he held until April 1, 1870.

Scott W. Mowry was also admitted as a partner at the same time with Mr. Cunliff, Mr. Dexter Thurber retiring.

It was during the administration of Mr. Cunliff that several valuable improvements were made in connection with this property. An addition was made to the lower or No. 1 Mill in 1852, of granite, two stories high, of the style called "Rough Ashlar," fifty feet by one hundred and eighteen feet. It was built by Lafayette Reynolds, of Pascoag, Rhode Island.

In 1862 a further addition of four stories of granite, seventy feet by one hundred and forty-three feet, was built.

In 1868 the foundation of the new or No. 3 Mill was laid, and the building erected under the care of Nathan Staples & Sons, of Lowell.

It was constructed of granite obtained from the quarries of this village, and is of the style called "Rough Ashlar."

The dimensions of this mill are as follows: three hundred and ten feet long, fifty-two wide, four stories high, with two towers to connect the several stories, twenty feet square. A picker-house eighty-four feet long by forty feet wide, three stories high; one boiler-house forty-eight feet long by thirty-six feet wide, one story high.

After the completion of this mill print cloths were manufactured until the summer of 1873, when there

was a change to what is known as "Fruit of the Loom."

Mr. James M. Cunliff, after a successful management of twenty-two years, retired, leaving it in the hands of his son, Lemuel H. Cunliff, under whose superintendence the interests of the company became somewhat clouded.

At this period Messrs. B. B. and R. Knight, of Providence, Rhode Island, purchased an interest, and the other parties retired, with the exception of Mr. Dexter, the firm then standing, as at the present time, "Lewis Dexter, B. B. & R. Knight."

With the increase of wealth and skill in manufacture, it was evident that none but a man of ability and strict business integrity could assume the responsibility of the large property and make it a successful and profitable business. Hence the owners were anxious to secure the services of a man who could meet the requirements of the time and place. After several interviews with different parties, Robert McArthur, at the time located at Millville, N. J., was induced to accept the management. Mr. McArthur assumed the entire control as resident manager and agent in the fall of 1873, and continued as such. It is but justice to Mr. McArthur to say that, through his untiring energy and careful discrimination, the business has been made successful. Constant improvement marks the growth of this village, and within the last three years, under the efficient management of the present superintendent, George H. Clark, Esq., three of the mills have been enlarged, new tenement houses have been erected and neatness and order are everywhere apparent.

As illustrating the progress of this company, we give a list of the product each decade: 1840, 634,775 yards; 1850, 1,300,480 yards; 1860, 2,444,832 yards; 1870, 4,065,320.

Add to this the increased value of the product from print cloths to "Fruit of the Loom" cottons, to realize the growth of this village.

CHAPTER CXXIX.

SUTTON—(Continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REVOLUTION.—On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War few towns in the Commonwealth rallied to the cause with such spirit and unanimity as the town of Sutton. The first gleaming ray from the torch of liberty kindled to a flame the whole surrounding region, and volunteers flocked to its standard in great numbers. Long before the battle of Lexington they had formed a band of "minute-men," well mounted and armed, and under the command of Colonel Jonathan Holman, who had been a vet-

eran in the British service in Canada during the old French War.

As soon as the news of that fight reached them they sprang to their saddles, and, riding with all speed through the whole night, reached Concord just as the enemy were retreating to Boston.

It was not thirty days after that fight before Sutton and the neighboring towns had raised a full regiment of ten companies, all volunteers, and they were on the march to the field of action.

They were organized under the command of Colonel Ebenezer Larned, of Oxford; marched to Roxbury, where they arrived more than two months before Washington came to take command of the army.

Another regiment was immediately formed of men coming from "Sutton, Oxford, Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley, including adjacent lands," and placed under the command of Colonel Jonathan Holman, of North Sutton.

The following entry is found in the journal of the Massachusetts Council:

MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL, Feb. 7, 1776.

In the House of Representatives. The House made choice by ballot of the following gentlemen for Field Officers of the Fifth Regiment of Militia in the County of Worcester, viz Jonathan Holman of Sutton, Colonel; Daniel Plympton, Lieut. Colonel; William Larned, First Major; Jacob Davis, 2d Major.

In Council: Read and Concurred.

This regiment, being composed largely of men from Sutton, and under the command of a Sutton officer, was usually known and styled as "The Sutton Regiment." It was destined to a very severe and long-continued service of nearly two years, during which it was engaged in many battles with the enemy, and finally, if we accept the evidence of a high British authority, in the great decisive battle of the war, the battle of Saratoga.

In the battle that ensued Colonel Holman's regiment was actively engaged, and that they acquitted themselves bravely may be justly inferred from the fact that after the battle this regiment was designated "to take possession of Fort Edward, and to hold it, until the dispersion of Burgoyne's army," which they did.

The regiment was then honorably discharged, and the men returned to their homes.

This battle, followed by the surrender of Burgoyne and his whole army, virtually ended the war in New England. The British, after fighting the obstinate Yankees for two years and a half, became discouraged and moved the theatre of war down South.

January 19, 1776, there was a call for more men, and a levy was made upon all the towns in the State, the number to be raised being apportioned according to the size and strength of the towns.

For Worcester County the drafts were as follows: Brookfield, forty-nine; Lancaster, forty-six; Sutton, thirty-nine; Mendon, thirty-three; Worcester, thirty-

two; Hardwick, twenty-nine; Shrewsbury, twenty-five; Bolton, twenty-three; Lunenburg, twenty; Sturbridge, seventeen; Westboro', seventeen; Charlton, sixteen; Douglas, fifteen; Grafton, fifteen; Dudley, twelve; Leicester, thirteen; Uxbridge, thirteen; Oxford, eleven; Northbridge, six; and so on.

In a levy made upon the towns for blankets, they were apportioned as follows: Lancaster, thirty-three; Sutton, thirty; Brookfield, thirty; Worcester, twenty-seven; and so on in lesser numbers.

In the Provincial Congress held at Watertown, May 1, 1775, provision was made for the support of the people who had been driven from their homes in Boston by the entrance of the British army.

They were assigned to the several towns in the State, to be supported as far as necessary.

In Worcester County they were assigned as follows: Lancaster, one hundred and three persons; Brookfield, ninety.

The evidence, therefore, appears to be conclusive, that in the great and arduous struggle to gain our independence, Sutton ranked among the forty-three towns in Worcester County as the *third*, Brookfield and Lancaster alone having a better record, they being larger towns.

Sutton may well be proud of her contribution to the grand result; and, in common with all the towns of the Commonwealth, her glory is still more enhanced by the fact brought out by Charles Sumner, in his celebrated debate with Senator Butler, of South Carolina, in which he *proved by documentary evidence from the War and Treasury Departments*, that, in the Revolutionary War, Massachusetts alone furnished *more men, and more money*, than all the Southern States combined.

CIVIL WAR.—April 11th. Fort Sumter was fired upon, and the War of the Rebellion inaugurated.

April 15th. The President issues his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand of the militia of the several States to "re-possess the forts, places and property" which had been seized, "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs long enough endured."

These men were called for three months' service.

April 29th. An impromptu meeting of citizens of the town was held for the purpose of discussing the situation, and a committee appointed to draft a series of resolutions for the action of a meeting of the town called for the day following.

April 30th. At the meeting of this date the feeling of indignation at the atrocity of the act of firing on the national flag, of patriotic devotion, and of determined purpose to crush rebellion, was in full harmony with that which prevailed throughout all the loyal States. In view of the peril of the hour, and the necessity of wise action, it was proposed that the proceedings be opened with prayer; and it is recorded that the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, being called upon "to address the

Throne of Grace, responded in a fervent and appropriate prayer."

On motion of E. J. Mills, it was "voted that a Committee chosen at a meeting held last evening to present the subject for action to-day be invited to do so now, and the Hon. J. D. McCrate, Chairman of said Committee, responded in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in this most unnatural contest, we, the good Citizens of this loyal State, the Southern States, we, the inhabitants of Sutton, believing that the whole strength of the country should be exerted in an official manner to put down rebellion, call upon the Government of the United States to make no terms of compromise with traitors, but to carry on the war in such manner, and with such force as will strengthen the union sentiment which we believe still exists in portions of the rebellious States, and intimidate and overwhelm those who, regardless of all obligations, seek a division of our beloved Country.

Resolved, That we are neither seceders nor believers in the right of Secession. That we regard the course taken by the self-styled Seceding States as Revolution without justifiable cause, and that the Government of the Country is therefore bound to put it down by the strong arm of force.

Resolved, That we appropriate the sum of ten thousand dollars for the specific object of taking care of the families and of uniforming such of the inhabitants of this Town as shall enlist either for the war or for three years or more, and shall be called out to serve for that period, and be accepted by the regularly constituted authorities of the Country.

Resolved, That the above sum, or whatever portion thereof be necessary, shall be expended under the direction of a Committee of three, to be chosen at this meeting.

Resolved, That Col. John D. McCrate, A. Dudley Chase and James Taylor be a Committee for the purpose above mentioned.

August 2d. The town "Voted to offer a bounty of one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars to any person who, on or before the eighteenth day of August, will enlist as a Volunteer in the Army of the United States as one of quota of twenty-eight men from Sutton, the same to be paid as soon as such person shall have been accepted and mustered."

August 23d. The call for nine months' men was promptly responded to by the town, which "voted to take measures to procure by enlistment our quota of troops, and to pay to each person enlisting as one of said quota a bounty of one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars."

The town furnished two hundred and twenty-three men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands.

Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and fourteen cents (\$25,180.14). The amount of money paid by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and afterward repaid by the State was as follows: In 1861, \$501.91; 1862, \$2,410.71; 1863, \$3,212.70; 1864, \$1,725.76; 1865, \$1,901.26. Total amount, \$9,752.34.

The ladies of Sutton furnished a great many articles for the soldiers during the war, to the money value of about one thousand dollars. Among the articles were shirts, drawers, socks, lint, bandages and other useful stores. They were forwarded to the front generally through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

CENTENNIAL.—1876, March 20th. The town made an appropriation for a centennial celebration.

There was, upon July 4th, a large and enthusiastic gathering of the citizens of the town in the grove a little east of the house of Mr. F. H. Marble.

A procession of citizens and Sunday-school children was formed at the Congregational Church, under the direction of Messrs. Edmund J. Mills, Amos Batcheller, H. S. Stockwell and Charles H. Chase, marshals; and, escorted by the Oxford Brass Band, marched to the grove, where appropriate services were held under the direction of E. J. Mills, president of the day. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. A. Benedict, the Declaration of Independence read by Miss Hattie A. Holbrook, and patriotic speeches were made by Rev. H. A. Tracy, Messrs. I. B. Hartwell, Reuben R. Dodge, J. W. Stockwell and Rev. W. A. Benedict.

Old-time and modern songs were sung, and stirring music was given by the band. As the day wore on to its close the crowd slowly and reluctantly dispersed, some, at least, praying that they who shall upon the same ground celebrate the nation's bi-centennial, may look upon our flag studded with many new stars, still proudly waving over an undivided people, who have maintained their civil and religious institutions in their integrity, strengthened their government by the promotion of virtue and intelligence, and made as rapid progress in the second as in the first century of the nation's life, in all that constitutes true national greatness.

SUTTON A FARMING TOWN.—Sutton is pre-eminently a farming town, and has ever been noted for its advanced position in agriculture. Its fine stock has been remarked at all cattle fairs, from the first exhibition of the Worcester County Agricultural Society to the present time. Its fine oxen have been sought after from all the adjoining country.

When Daniel Webster was in England and was asked at one of their fairs if he had ever seen as beautiful oxen, he replied, "Yes; at the fair in Worcester County, Mass., and they were raised in Sutton."

From the earliest times to the present, trained oxen have been a specialty in this town, though now the horse is fast usurping the place of the slower ox. Nor have the farmers of this old town been behind in other branches of good husbandry. The grass crop is immense; the fruit product is equal to that of any town of its extent in the State, while in mixed farming it takes high rank, and well it may, for its soil is naturally productive, and its culture has been thorough; therefore its farmers are intelligent, prosperous and enterprising. They are the conservative force that has influenced the acts of the town, shaping its policy and carrying forward its history. Their moral influence is seen in the liberal policy of the town, the advancement of the school, and the support of the ministry, and they can to-day take pleasure in the neatness of their dwellings, the beauty of their fields, and their

productiveness, and the consequent large return for their labor.

THE HOMES OF SUTTON.—And now, gentle reader, a glance at the homes of Sutton. A history of these is really *the* history of the town; for in these homes the influences, secret and silent, direct and open, conscious and unconscious, have been in operation that have molded the characters of the men and women of the town, and established them in those principles which they have exemplified in every line of action. They were men who knew what it was to go out into the wilderness and fell the trees, build houses, subdue the soil, found churches and schools, establish civil government and put in operation the varied forces by which social order is maintained and social progress advanced.

And they were equal to the work. They were not what may be called educated men, and yet they were not ignorant. They had good common sense, sound judgment and strong purpose. They knew what the rights of men are, and possessed the independence to assert, and the will to maintain them.

Most of these homes were *Christian* homes, and all that were not professedly so were occupied by those who sincerely respected religion, and contributed, by a cheerful payment of the "ministry tax," to the support of the institutions of the Gospel. All had seats in the house of God, and few were the families that did not make their arrangements to be represented there upon the Sabbath; and from these homes has naturally grown the history of the town.

Those who went out from us may have reflected honor on our history, but those who remain, the quiet, unnoted ones, have moulded the character of the town, and to them belongs the praise. Of them it may truly be said, "Son, thou wast ever with me, and all that I have is thine." In the church and in the support of the Gospel in all these "meeting-houses," in the town-meeting and the responsibilities of State, in the school and the support of education, in the moral and social life nurtured within its boundaries, has been sown the seeds of character that we now look back upon and read in history. Their names known to comparatively few, their characters known only within the family circle, have yet an influence felt in the community, and broadening through time. Therefore, in closing, let our last, best words be for the noble lives, lived within our borders, which have prepared these beautiful hillside fields, and dotted them with happy homes; these villages, prosperous and enlarging their borders, because of local interest and local pride; these churches, with their uplifting influence, and these schools, nurseries of learning. In these lie the foundation of character, wherein is enfolded the future, not only of our town, but of the State and nation.

Members of the Provincial Congress: 1774, Edward Putnam; 1775, Captain Henry King, Elder Amos Singletary; Member of United States Congress:

Hon. Jonas Sibley; Members of the State Senate: Hon. Jonas Sibley, Hon. William R. Hill, Hon. James W. Stockwell; Members of the House of Representatives: Samuel Dudley, Percival Hall, Henry King, Amos Singletary, Captain Mark Chase, Captain Timothy Sibley, David Harwood, Dr. James Freeland, Captain Jonathan Woodbury, Solomon Leland, Major Samuel Waters, Dr. Stephen Monroe, Jonas Sibley, Josiah Styles, Estes Howe, Darius Russell, Abijah Burbank, Josiah Wheelock, Elisha Hale, Jonas L. Sibley, Daniel Tourtelotte, Joshua Armsby, Edmund J. Mills, Samuel Taylor, Sumner Cole, Darius Putnam, Asa Woodbury, Welcome Whipple, Peter Putnam, Benjamin Woodbury, Sylvanus Putnam, Zelek Darling, Zadock Woodbury, Salem Chamberlin, Timothy Burnap, A. A. Lombard, B. L. Batchellor, Simon J. Woodbury, William R. Hill, Jason Waters, S. D. King, James M. Cunliff, E. H. Hutchinson, William Abbott, M. M. Hovey, George W. Rice, Henry S. Stockwell.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THOMAS BLANCHARD.

Thomas Blanchard, the inventor, was born in Sutton June 24, 1788. His father, Samuel, was a farmer, and lived on a poor remote strip of land, where there was absolutely nothing to suggest a mechanical motion. He was of French origin, his name being derived from the French word *Blanchir* (to whiten), and many distinguished men appear in the annals of France bearing that name.

Much dispute has arisen as to his nativity, and hence the honor of his inventions.

Six claimants for the honor of Blanchard's inventions have already appeared, viz.: Sutton, Millbury, Oxford, Springfield, Boston, and lastly, France. That he was born on a strip of land lying between Sutton township and Oxford proper, called "Oxford Gore," all agree. The very house is still pointed out.

Sutton bases her claim upon the following facts: That said strip projects or *gores* into, in a zigzag course, her territory as defined on ancient maps by straight lines; that her records show that Samuel Blanchard paid his taxes to Sutton, and must have voted there if anywhere; that the births of most of his children are recorded there, all which would seem to establish the citizenship of the father in Sutton, and that would of course carry the birth-place of the children. Besides, it is well known that Thomas, who ought to know, always told his biographers that he was born in Sutton, and they have so recorded it.

While on the farm, Thomas gave little if any promise of the latent powers within him. There was nothing in his surroundings to excite them. He was misplaced; schools were remote, and he seldom attended, for he was afflicted with a perverse impedi-

ment of speech, so that the boys called him "stammering Tom." His prospects were anything but promising. At length, when he had arrived at the age of eighteen years, his eldest brother, Stephen, started in West Millbury a tack factory, with horsepower, and he promoted his unfortunate brother to the position of heading them in a vise, with a hand-hammer, one by one. Once in a mechanic shop his dormant genius began to wake up.

Ere that youth had spent many months heading tacks, one by one, he had designed, constructed and put in operation a machine which would cut and head them at one motion twice as fast as the ticking of a watch, and better finished than those made by hand. So perfect was it in design and construction, it was continued in use more than twenty years. It is said to be still in existence, and experts who have seen it, say no essential improvement has ever been made upon it.

Colonel Asa Waters, at the armory, had succeeded in turning gun-barrels so far as they were round, but to turn the irregular shape of the butt baffled his efforts. At length, having heard of a young man living in West Millbury, as having developed some inventive talent, he sent for him to come to his armory. When he came he seemed an utter stranger to all present, uncouth, diffident, had a stammering tongue, and little was expected of him.

He was shown the machine and given to understand what was wanted.

Glancing his eye over the machine, he very soon suggested an additional, very simple, but wholly original, cam motion, which, upon being applied, was found to relieve the difficulty, and proved a perfect success. Mr. Waters was delighted. Turning to Thomas, he said, "Well, Thomas, I don't know what you won't do next. I should not be surprised if you turned a gun-stock!" naming that as the most impossible thing in mechanics he could think of. Thomas hesitated a moment, then stammered out, "We-we-well, I-I'll try that."

As soon as he had completed his cam motion at Millbury, he was called to Springfield to adjust similar motions in the United States armory there. On a return journey, when passing through Brimfield, solitary and alone in his carriage, in deep meditation, he was heard to exclaim with great glee, like Archimedes of old, "I've got it! I've got it! I've got it!" Two men who were by the wayside overheard him, and one says to the other, "*I guess that man is crazy.*"

He had the idea only, and it required two years of study to bring out the wonderful invention—for turning irregular forms.

It was really the *discovery of a new principle in mechanics* whereby the machine is made the obedient, faithful servant of man to work out his designs after any given model, be it round or square, crooked or straight, however irregular, and made to reproduce the original shape *exactly, every time.*

For this great invention, whose worth to this country and Europe can only be computed in millions, Blanchard himself received but a meagre compensation. For the first two terms of his patent he was continually harassed by infringements and lawsuits, and even in the few years while he was busy at the armory, more than fifty violators had pirated his invention and started up works in various parts of the country for making lasts, spokes, etc.

When the second term of his patent had nearly expired, he said he had expended a *hundred thousand dollars* in defending his right, and had realized to himself little more than "his board and clothes;" that is to say, a fair living.

MOSES L. MORSE.

Moses L. Morse, who lived on this place, was a great inventor. He invented the first pin-making machine ever made in this country. The pins made had solid heads, and the principle involved in their manufacture was the same as that introduced in the best machines now in use, which make two barrels a day. Some one who has written on the subject gives a Mr. Wright credit for inventing the first machine for making pins with solid heads in 1833, but it is a mistake. Solid-head pins were made by Morse's machine during the war of 1812. He also invented and had patented scales for weighing coins and other substances hydrostatically. He says a gentleman came into the shop one day, and having his attention called to the new scales, took out a new Spanish dollar and asked Mr. Morse to test his scales on that dollar; so he weighed it and pronounced it a rank counterfeit. The man was provoked at the idea, for it was a very perfect coin. So Mr. Morse gave him another dollar that he might test the one in dispute; then he took his drill and bow and began to tap the dollar, which proved to be made of copper, slightly plated with silver. Then the man declared the scales the greatest invention of the age, and ordered one immediately for his own use. The scales had a graduated face not unlike a clock-face, with hands to point out the result.

Mr. Morse afterward established a cutlery manufactory in Worcester, at what was known as the red mills. He had two children, Charles Willard (a very noted and effective preacher), and Ruth Sibley, who married Rev. Charles F. Allen, D.D., a celebrated preacher and educator, the first president of the Maine Agricultural College, Orono.

HON. JONAS SIBLEY.¹

Hon. Jonas Sibley, the subject of this sketch, was a native of the town of Sutton and always a resident within its limits. He was largely self-educated, the schools of this town being his only aids. A man of broad

views, strong intellect, self-reliant, and thoroughly conscientious. He was a farmer, faithful to its interests and prominent in all agricultural improvements.

At the present day it is not easy to understand the influence of such a sturdy, honest character on the yeomanry of the town. It then represented what to-day the press does in its influence on the political, moral and philanthropic acts of a community; it moulds the character and controls the policy of the people. Such prominence and influence belonged to Jonas Sibley in the town of Sutton, and in the southern part of Worcester County, and on many important elections he led the voters from his own door to the polls and under his guidance were deposited the ballots that determined the policy of the town, or the influence of its action on the state and nation. He represented this town in the State Legislature, was also in the Mass. Senate; and for one term, 1822 and 1823, eighteenth session, he was Representative for the County of Worcester in the Congress of the United States (the only term when represented by a Democrat until the election of Hon. John E. Russell in 1886, fiftieth session). Beside these positions he was constantly in public service for the town as Moderator, Assessor, Selectman, and School Committee.

The following description of him is from the "History of Sutton":—"He was a man of gentlemanly deportment, candid, unassuming, and faithful to every trust."

His thorough honesty of purpose and independence of party dictation on that national stumbling-block—the Tariff—lost him a re-election, as his action on some points could not satisfy the diversified interests of his constituents. A great truth was covered in the words of General Hancock, when he said the tariff was a "local issue" so strongly do local interests influence the action of the voter, and bias the judgment of the statesman. Thus we find Jonas Sibley opposed to higher duties and voting against the bill, but on all amendments to the bill voting in the interest of his section and his calling. Therefore on woolen and cotton goods to reduce the tariff; on wool, sugar, molasses, to hold the duty, and on salt to free it from duty. It is interesting to note that generally his vote was in accord with that of Daniel Webster, even to the final vote "shall the bill pass?" both voting in the negative.

Jonas Sibley, son of Capt. Nathaniel Sibley, married Lydia Rice, daughter of Asahel Rice, August 18, 1785. Children:—first, Susanna, born June 27, 1786, married Daniel Hovey, died August 11, 1811; second, Jonas Leonard, born January 8, 1791, married Margaret M. Monroe, died February 1, 1852; third, John Jay, born November 12, 1792, died March 10, 1815.

John Jay graduated in advanced classes at Brown University, 1814, as valedictorian of his class, but close application to study had undermined his health, and while delivering the address he was attacked

¹ The portrait which accompanies this sketch is taken from one painted by ——— Styles, of Worcester.



Jonas Libbey



Thomas L. Tibbey

with a hemorrhage which resulted fatally, March 10, 1815.

Jonas Sibley died February 5, 1834, aged seventy-two years, and his wife died December 27, 1837, aged seventy-six, on the homestead in Sutton, which has remained in possession of the family to the present time.

The first Sibleys came from England in the Fleet in 1629—only nine years after the settlement of Plymouth—and settled in the town of Salem. They were supposed to be brothers (John and Richard), and both married. They united with the church in Charlestown, December 21, 1634, and John Sibley took the freeman's oath, May 6, 1635. He was a selectman of the town of Salem and a member of the General Court from that town. Joseph Sibley, son of John, was the father of this branch of the Sutton Sibleys; three of his sons, Joseph, John and Jonathan, were among the thirty families who were entered as settlers in 1717, in the four thousand acres that was given them upon condition that they would go and settle there first, and the thirty persons thus going style themselves "Proprietors of the four thousand acres."

Each branch of the family has developed sturdy character and contributed distinguished names to the history of Sutton.

In the line of Joseph, son of Joseph, is found Jane Walter, daughter of Gibbs Sibley. She married Sir Curtis Miranda Sampson, of New Haven, Vermont. They were married in New York, 1827. When the Atlantic Cable was finished he accepted a baronetcy tendered him as an acknowledgment of his services in pushing that enterprise to completion. They have two sons and two daughters; one of the daughters, a lady of marked ability and culture, is married to Mr. Frederick Lockyer, a well-known man of letters and of society, whose "Vers de Societe" have been republished in this country. Sir Curtis and Lady Sampson had a seat at Rawfant, in Sussex, England.

Also Hon. Solomon Sibley, who studied law with William Hastings, Esq., of Boston, and removed to Detroit, Mich. He was delegate to Congress; United States Attorney; and for many years judge of the Supreme Court of the territory. His son, Henry H., was elected member of Congress from the territory of Wisconsin, and was commissioned Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service in 1865.

Caleb, son of Nathaniel Sibley, graduated at West Point in 1828, and remained in the service till his death. He won a high reputation as a gentlemanly, conscientious and able officer, and rose by promotion to the rank of brigadier-general.

The famous "Sibley Tent" is the invention of General H. A. Sibley, descendant of John, who emigrated to Louisiana and settled there. His claims for use of this invention, which was of such valuable service to the government during the late Civil War, are now before Congress for recognition.

In the earlier history of our country we find this

family represented in the colonial service as follows: Capt. John Sibley; Ensign Jonathan Sibley; Sergeant Samuel Sibley; Privates, Elijah; David; Elisha; John, Jr.; Jonathan, Jr.; Joseph; Joseph, Jr.; Stephen; William and William, Jr. In the Revolutionary War: David, Daniel, Richard, Stephen, and William Sibley, beside the Minute Men from Sutton who marched to Concord, April 19, 1775: Joseph, Daniel, Elias, Gideon, Peter, Samuel, Jr., Tarrent and ——— Sibley.

In the control of town affairs; in its political history; and in church matters is equally seen the influence this family has exerted on the character and history of this town.

JONAS L. SIBLEY.¹

Jonas Leonard Sibley, son of Hon. Jonas Sibley, was born in Sutton, January 8, 1791. He was educated in the schools of the town and prepared for college under the instruction of "Master Hall," and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1814. He studied law with Hon. Levi Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar and began practice before the courts in 1817.

He married Margaret N. Monroe, daughter of Stephen Monroe, M.D., and had eight children, only four of whom survive.

Susan Maria, the eldest, married Hon. John D. McCrate. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College; studied law with Judge Bailey, of Wiscasset, Maine, J. E. Smith, Esq., of Boston and Hon. Peleg Sprague, of Hallowell, Maine. He represented the town of Wiscasset for five successive years in the State Legislature; he was appointed commissioner of insolvency for the State in 1829 and 1830; collector of the district of Wiscasset in 1836 by President Jackson; and elected to Congress from the Oxford and Lincoln District 1844. He was a man of rare strength of mind and memory. He died September 11, 1879, in Sutton, on the old homestead where his widow now resides.

The second daughter Joanna Le Baron, married Rev. John Pierpont, Jr., son of John Pierpont, preacher, poet and philanthropist. She died in Medford, March 30, 1852.

John Monroe, the eldest son, was born Ju'y 7, 1822. He graduated at Yale College, and was for many years superintendent of schools for the State of California and a prominent educator on the Pacific slope. He has now retired from active work.

The second son, Henry Jonas, was for a time a broker in Chicago; he is now engaged in mining interests in California.

Frances Mary married Hon. James W. Stockwell, son of Simeon Stockwell, of this town. He has held the offices of selectman, school-committee and trans-

¹The portrait which accompanies this sketch is taken from one painted by Henry Willard, of Boston, a native of Grafton, Worcester Co., Mass.

urer and collector. He represented the Third Worcester Senatorial District in the Senate of Massachusetts for the sessions of 1879-80; was appointed (1887) on the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture by Governor Ames to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder and re-appointed in 1889 his own successor.

Jonas L. Sibley represented his native town for several years in the State Legislature. He was a sincere friend and strong supporter of President Jackson, and was by him appointed Marshal of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, at Boston, which office he held for a period of eight years. In this position he performed valuable service in re-organizing and systematizing the departments of this Court—a service duly appreciated by his superior. He was presented by him with his portrait, life size, one of the finest portraits in citizen's dress ever painted of General Jackson.

In his profession he held to a large degree the confidence of the community, and his practice was that of the true lawyer—the settlement of differences between the two parties instead of carrying them before the courts; yet his practice was extensive, having for a single term of court eighty cases on the docket.

Mr. Sibley was a man of fine presence and pre-eminently public-spirited, and every enterprise having for its object the welfare of the people, or the improvement of the town, received ready support and active co-operation. He was affable, courteous and kind, and his memory is held in loving remembrance by the wide circle of his friends. He was especially interested in agriculture. He owned one of the finest farms in town, located a short distance west of the centre of the town, and extending northerly in an oblong square to Singletary Lake and including one of its most beautiful shores, and southerly in a smaller square of similar form. Here his leisure time was employed in planning improvements and carrying forward the work. His orchards were the finest, his crops the largest, his stock the most choice, and his fields the most perfectly tilled. As most of them were within the view from the house, every improvement was a pleasure to him and his interest in farming and in his farm never abated, even during his long and painful sickness. It was a constant source of pleasure to him—possibly not of profit.

At the burning of the Congregational Church, November 3, 1829, he, in endeavoring to save valuable papers from the flames, was struck on the back by a falling timber. The injury was at the time supposed to be slight, but its serious nature was soon apparent, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the best medical skill, it could not be stayed, but resulted in paralysis of the right arm and later of the lower limbs. This episode represents years of pain and suffering, borne heroically and patiently. As the right hand became

useless and refused to obey the dictates of the will, he learned to use the left with greater facility, and his penmanship, written with the left hand, is a model of neatness. He abated in no particular or degree his interest in the welfare of the town, or for years in the practice of his profession. In the rebuilding of the church he was an active member of the building committee and prompt in meeting its responsibilities. To his artistic eye the town is indebted for the (at that time) rare architectural beauty of this church, which is a model in its harmonious proportions and perfect acoustics.

In his office Christopher C. Baldwin collected, placed in order, and preserved the old records and data of the town that have been of incalculable value to the later historians. Hon. Isaac Davis, Christopher C. Baldwin, Esq., Edward Clark, Esq., and others studied law under his teaching and in this office. He was one of the founders of the Worcester Agricultural Society, in 1819, and one of its officers later. He was a prominent and active Mason; a member of Olive Branch Lodge, which was chartered in 1797, and its W. M. from 1821 to 1825, inclusive. Though not able to attend its meetings in his later years, yet his interest in Masonry remained unabated, and at his death he was buried with Masonic honors—many prominent Masons from other lodges being present to honor his memory.

Though his religious views were more broad, and nearer in accord with the Unitarian faith, he was an active member and liberal supporter of the orthodox Congregational Society located in the centre of the town. Naturally sympathetic, he cultivated the kindly virtues, and his life was full of kind deeds. None came to him for sympathy, for counsel, or for help and turned away unassisted—their need was his excuse for giving them his best service. Yet, his tenderness was ever in abeyance to his moral courage, which never flinched from duty, and whether in shielding the defenceless little African boy, who, noting sympathy in his face, ran to him for protection and would not be taken away, or in the hanging of the pirates, Marshal Sibley was the same,—tender yet true,—in enforcing the law, or in protecting the defenceless. Such was his life, broad and beneficent, and his death calmly awaited as a happy release from physical suffering such as falls to the lot of but few. He died February 1, 1852.

Genealogy.—Jonas L.⁶ (Jonas,⁵ Nathaniel,⁴ Samuel,³ Joseph,² John¹), married Margaret N., daughter of Stephen Monroe, November 12, 1817; she was born January 17, 1795; died December 27, 1858. Children, —1. Susan Maria, born August 31, 1818; married John D. McCrate, Esq.; 2. Joanna LeBaron, born May 1, 1820; married John Pierpont, Jr.; 3. John Monroe, born July 7, 1822; 4. Frances Lydia, born February 22, 1824; 5. Mary LeBaron, born March 16, 1826; 6. Henry Jonas, born April 21, 1828; resides in California; 7. Frances Mary, born August 29, 1830; married



Wm. A. Gillett

J. W. Stockwell of Sutton, June 26, 1867; 8. Margaret Louisa, born October 26, 1832.

John M.¹ (Jonas L.² Jonas,³ Nathaniel,⁴ Samuel, Joseph,⁵ John¹), married Experience C. Wheelock. Children,—1. John Pierpont, born July 4, 1849; lives in New London, Conn.

WILLIAM R. HILL.

William Robinson Hill, son of Deacon Micah and Sally (Marsh) Hill, was born in Douglas, Mass., February 10, 1815, and died in Wilkinsonville, November 19, 1887. His ancestry can be traced through seven generations to John Hill, who came from England to Plymouth Colony among the early settlers (previous to the year 1632), and whose descendants for several generations lived in the towns in Eastern Massachusetts, chiefly in Medway, Dorchester and Sherborn.

John Hill became a member of the Boston Artillery Company in 1633, and died in 1664. The records of Sherborn contain an entry of three grants of land, comprising ten thousand seven hundred acres, by "The Great General Court of Mass. Bay" to the people of Sherborn. This land was divided into lots to be drawn by the inhabitants of Sherborn, and were situated in what was then called New Sherborn, now Douglas.

John Hill (2d), son of John Hill, was a large landholder in Sherborn. In 1715 he drew thirty-three acres of land in Douglas. He died in Sherborn, January 23, 1718. His sons—Samuel, Dr. Eleazer and Ebenezer Hill—drew lands in Douglas in 1715.

Capt. Ephraim Hill (of the fourth generation), son of Samuel and grandson of John Hill (2d), was born in Sherborn, November 5, 1688.

Twenty acres of land were given him in Douglas, December 29, 1721, "in consideration of his being the first settled inhabitant in town." He died in Douglas in 1795, being one hundred and seven years old.

Ephraim Hill's name appears often on the records of the proprietors of land-grants. He served on committees to transact business concerning the interests of the grants in the settlement of any trouble from the time the grants were made to the time of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and after that date his name was among the officers of the town of Douglas, which was incorporated in 1746.

Caleb Hill, son of Ephraim Hill, was born in Medway, May 23, 1716. The town records of Douglas show that in 1750 "a grant of land was made to Col. Caleb Hill, Innholder."

He was an active man in proprietary affairs to the time of the Revolution, and in town business after that era. For thirty years he was a deacon of the church in Douglas.

Moses, the oldest son of Caleb Hill, was born in Douglas August 17, 1757. He married Dinah Robinson in Dudley September 20, 1780, and died September 1, 1800. "In the death of Lieut. Moses Hill, at

the age of forty-three years, his family, society and the town met with a severe loss."

Micah Hill, son of Lieutenant Moses Hill, was born in Douglas September 27, 1787, and in 1809 was united in marriage to Sally Marsh, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Fuller) Marsh. For many years he was a deacon of the Congregational Church in Douglas. He died June 20, 1836, leaving a widow and six sons, all of whom lived to maturity and filled places of trust and responsibility.

William R., the third son of Micah Hill, at the age of twelve years, entered upon a clerkship in the store of his uncle, Benjamin Cragin, in East Douglas. He remained there for two years attending school during its sessions, and devoting the remaining hours of the day and his vacations to his duties in the store. In the spring of 1829 he engaged as clerk in the store of the Manchaug Manufacturing Company. The succeeding fall found him a clerk for Wadsworth & Fowler in East Douglas. In April, 1830, he went to New Worcester and remained one year with Wadsworth & Metcalf. In the spring of 1831 he went to Uxbridge as clerk for Amasa Dudley, and remained till March, 1833, when he was employed by J. L. Dudley, Wilkinsonville, and remained with him two years. On the 1st of April, 1835, he returned to the store of Amasa Dudley, in Uxbridge. In 1836 he took up his permanent residence in Wilkinsonville (in the township of Sutton) as a partner in mercantile business with James L. Dudley. This partnership was dissolved in 1844 by the death of Mr. Dudley. The business was continued by Mr. Hill in the same place until December, 1884. During these forty-eight years he was the book-keeper and pay-master for the Sutton Manufacturing Company. For thirty years he was postmaster, holding this office at the time of his death.

He was always active and interested in the affairs of the town in which he lived (Sutton) and satisfactorily filled positions on the Boards of Assessors, Selectmen and School Committee. His fellow-townsmen sent him to the House of Representatives in 1861, and in 1862 and '63 he was sent to the State Senate. In politics he was a thorough Republican.

On the temperance question he advocated total abstinence. He was for several years the president of the Worcester County (South) Temperance Union, and from its organization deeply interested in its work. Tobacco in any form was abhorrent to him.

For twenty-three years he was a director of the Grafton National Bank; for ten years the president of the Millbury Savings Bank, being in office at both places when he died.

The office of treasurer of the Worcester South Conference of Churches was for many years faithfully filled by him.

Mr. Hill possessed a pure tenor voice of rare sweetness. It was also a voice of unusual compass, being equally pure and full in the upper and lower regis-

ters. It may be said to be his maternal inheritance, as several members of the family were equally gifted. He was deeply interested in musical matters.

During his residence in Uxbridge he was organist at the Congregational Church, and was leader in the choir of the West Church in Grafton for nearly half a century.

For fourteen years he faithfully served the Worcester County Musical Association as president, discharging its duties for nearly one-half the period covered by its history. His labors were very valuable in securing the incorporation of the association, over which he ever presided with dignity and efficiency.

He was also leader in the singing at the meetings of the Worcester Congregational Club, of which he was long a member.

When seventeen years of age he made a public confession of faith in Christ, uniting with the Congregational Church in Uxbridge, Rev. Mr. Grosvenor, pastor.

In the West Church at Grafton, to which, for forty-five years he belonged, he was, till the end of life, an active and consistent member, sincerely beloved and honored, and achieving through its channels of usefulness a most noble service for the Master.

His was an active and well-spent life, his energetic spirit leaving no hour unemployed, and by patient, persevering industry, prudence and good judgment, he achieved success.

Promptness was considered by him one of the cardinal virtues, and his presence could always be relied upon at the time appointed. He was very methodical and always met and faithfully discharged every obligation.

Quiet and unassuming in manner, a careful investigator of business and municipal problems, his sound and discriminating judgment was supplemented by a keen sense of honor and a desire to do that which was for the best interest of all concerned.

He was generous to his opponents, considerate of his friends, but in that generosity and consideration was never found countenance of questionable public or private action.

Willing at all times to counsel with those who sought his advice, he never intruded his opinions upon others, while to those in distress through the misfortune of this life he gave generously of his means, never refusing an appeal, and quietly seeking out and assisting those in trouble.

He was one of the staunchest supporters of the Evangelical Congregational Church in Grafton, and at the time of his death was its senior officer. He was a generous supporter of the church, and at his death left it a legacy of (\$2000) two thousand dollars.

He manifested a deep interest in the Sunday-school, and in early life, and later, for a term of years filled the position of superintendent.

The cause of missions, both home and foreign, received his hearty support and regard. Deprived of

the advantages which a collegiate course would have conferred, he was ever solicitous for the educational privileges of childhood and youth; his benefactions were not confined to the more public charities, but were rendered through many private ministrations.

It was in the home circle that his death was most deplored, for home was to him the dearest place; and welcomed as he was in public life, it was here that the graces of the man shone the brightest. Genial in temperament, fond of quiet conversation with his friends, the pleasantness and playfulness of manner so frequently manifested were characteristic of his nature. Tall and commanding in stature, and of fine personal presence, his appearance drew even strangers towards him.

In the swiftness of the summons which called him to his heavenly reward, his earnest desire was gratified. Closing one day with the knowledge of daily duty faithfully done, the sleep of earth was succeeded by an awakening in the presence of the Lord.

There was a large attendance at the funeral, which took place November 22, 1887, at the West Church, and to quote from the public press—"It was a day of mourning in Grafton and in the neighboring towns. Mr. Hill was loved by all who knew him, young and old, rich and poor; and those who did not know him personally, honored and respected him as a man of absolute integrity." The directors of both of the banks in Grafton, and the trustees of the Millbury Savings Bank attended the funeral, and also a delegation from the Worcester County Musical Association.

The words of his pastor, Rev. B. A. Robie, on this occasion, were a fitting eulogy:

While I would not predicate of Mr. Hill the possession, to any pre-eminent degree, of those qualities which go to make up the *greatness* of a man's character, yet if it is true that in *goodness* there is true greatness, then he certainly was in the truest sense a *great* man, and few of us ever knew a *better*. In the qualities of Christian goodness his life shone with uniform brightness. He was gentle, and pure, and benevolent. . . .

He gave with a lavish hand, his benefactions being regulated by a wisdom that ever regarded the worthiest claims upon his charities. In addition to these gentler qualities of the Christian character, there were exhibited in Mr. Hill's life those more sterling virtues which go to make up the successful *business* man. Indeed, so combined in him were the two—the characteristics of the merchant, and those of the philanthropist—that had God in his providence cast his lot in any of our metropolitan cities, his name would have been enrolled, without question, among those of the Lawrences, an Otis, Wm. E. Dodge and many others, whose histories are a standing protest against the popular idea that a man cannot carry on business to-day upon strict Christian principles and *succeed*.

Through the fifty years of Mr. Hill's business career, not one act of questionable integrity, or so much as a thought thereof, ever stained its record. He was the soul of honor—his life immaculate in its purity—his simple word, in commercial circles, a bond as good as gold. To his wisdom and experience his associates in financial circles were accustomed to submit questions of importance with a degree of confidence which few men could command. His death has created a vacancy among them which it will be hardly possible for them to fill.

Observation teaches us that most men shine more or less conspicuously in some one sphere of usefulness alone, being, as we say, specially "adapted" for the sphere in which they serve.

But with Mr. Hill it seems otherwise—not only in one, but in many and varied positions his life seemed most successful, whether in the

home, the place of business at the store, office or bank, in political and social life, he was a man of *character* and of *power*.

From whatever standpoint you looked at him he seemed the same and the words of the poet in their application to him are true :

" The elements
So mix'd in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world *This was a Man* !"

Upon the death of Mr. Hill resolutions of the high regard in which he was held were passed by the Millbury Savings Bank, the Grafton National Bank and the Worcester County Musical Association.

Mr. Hill was united in marriage, May 21, 1839, to Miss Emily B. Wheelock, daughter of the late Capt. Francis Wheelock, of Sturbridge, who survives him, with two of their four daughters—Caroline Wheelock and Ellen Agnes—the latter the wife of Albert L. Fisher, of Fisherville.

CHAPTER CXXX.

PRINCETON.

BY NATHAN ALLEN, M.D., LL.D.¹

THE following names are found recorded in the town records, January 1, 1770, as heads of families :

Isaac Abbot, Joseph Abbot, Samuel Bailey, John Barber, Phineas Beaman, Timothy Billings, John Bartlett, Stephen Brigham, Thaddeus Bowman, Aaron Brooks, Charles Brooks, Enoch Brooks, Job Brooks, — Brown, J. Bullard, Richard Cheever, Ebenezer Colburn, — Conant, Robert Cowden, Oliver Davis, — Davis, — Eager, Joseph Eveleth, David Everett, Nathan Farron, Robert Forbes, William Foster, John Frost, Elisha Gale, William Gibbs, Moses Gill, Joseph Gibbs, John Gleason, Peter Goodnow, — Gregory, Asa Harris, Abijah Harrington, Ephraim Hartwell, C. Hartwell, Samuel Hastings, Joseph Haynes, Elisha Hobbs, Colonel Benjamin Holden, Abner Howe, Adonijah Howe, Eliphalet Howe, Artemas Howe, — Howard, Silas Houghton, Joel Houghton, Ebenezer Jones, Colonel Elisha Jones, Isaac Jones, John Jones, John Jones, Robert Keyes, Timothy Keyes, Tilly Littlejohn, Sadey Mason, Thomas Mason, Paul Mathews, Caleb Mirick, James Mirick, John Mirick, Josiah Mirick, Lieut. Boaz Moore, Humphrey Moore, Jacob Moore, — Morse, Samuel Moseman, Timothy Moseman, William Moseman, William Muzzy, Michah Newton, Isaac Norcross, Joseph Norcross, Noah Norcross, David Parker, George Parkhurst, Aaron Perry, Joseph Phelps, Silas Plympton, Amos Powers, Jonathan Powers, Stephen

Ralph, William Raymond, Joel Rice, Philip Rogers, James Robinson, Robert Rossier, Joseph Sargent, Abraham Savage, Seth Savage, Warren Sawin, William Skinner, Nathan Smith, George Smith, Jonathan Smith, Isaac Stratton, Jabez Stratton, J. Stanley, Daniel Sumner, Joseph Wooley, Dr. Ephraim Woolson, Chas. Wyman.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.—The early settlers here, like all our New England towns, were decidedly a religious people. In October, 1759, when Princeton was incorporated, the Rev. Mr. Harrington, from Lancaster, preached the first sermon to a mere handful of people at Mr. Abijah Moore's. In 1762 the first meeting-house was erected and preaching was conducted here till 1764, when a church was organized, consisting of eighteen members. The Rev. Timothy Fuller was ordained as the first pastor of this church in 1767, and dismissed in 1776. The following succeeded him as pastors : Rev. Thomas Craft from 1786 to 1791 ; Rev. Joseph Russell from 1796 to 1801 ; Rev. James Murdock, D.D., from 1802 to 1815. At this time a division occurred in the church ; a large majority of its members, being dissatisfied with the ministrations of Rev. Samuel Clarke, withdrew and organized as a Presbyterian Church. Mr. Clarke was settled, in 1817, in fellowship with the Unitarian denomination, and continued his pastoral labors here until 1832. After his dismission their society employed what were considered evangelical preachers. Rev. John P. Cowley was settled in 1833 and dismissed in 1834 ; Rev. Elijah Demond was pastor from 1836 to 1839 ; Rev. Willard M. Harding from 1840 to 1844 ; Rev. Alfred Goldsmith from 1845 to 1849 ; Rev. Henry Weeks from 1852 to 1855 ; Rev. William T. Briggs, 1856 to 1863 ; Rev. Mr. Zelig, 1864 to 1867 ; Rev. Roger M. Sargent, 1869 to 1871 ; Rev. George M. Howe, 1876 to 1884 ; Rev. A. L. Love, 1885 to 1887 ; and at present the church is supplied with Rev. Charles A. White. In 1817 a Baptist Society was organized by residents of the town and of Holden ; and in July, 1822, a church was formed, and in 1826 Rev. Elias Johnson became its pastor. In 1828 a small brick meeting-house was built a mile north of the centre of the town.

From 1830 to 1832 Rev. Appleton Morse supplied ; from 1832 to 1836 Rev. Nehemiah G. Lovel ; from 1837 to 1841 Rev. Mason Ball ; and from 1841 to 1844 Rev. Orlando Cunningham. During this time the society built a new meeting-house in the centre of the town, near the Congregational Church, but in 1844 this society, becoming much reduced in numbers and means, ceased to exist, and its place of worship was sold, and became a hotel, now known as the "Prospect House." In 1839 a Methodist Church was organized, and in 1840 a meeting-house was built one-fourth of a mile northwest of the centre of the town. This church has been since supplied by a regular series of pastors, changing often, according to the practice of that denomination. The formation of

¹ The preparation of this history of Princeton was Dr. Allen's last work. He was ably aided by his daughter, Annie Louise Allen, who completed some of his unfinished manuscripts.—EDITOR.

this society was much indebted to changes in another church organization. In 1817, upon the settlement of Rev. Samuel Clarke over the old Congregational Society, the main body of the church being dissatisfied with his preaching and doctrines, withdrew and formed a new church, called Presbyterian. In 1820 Rev. Alonzo Phillips was ordained its pastor and preached here with great acceptance till 1836. At this time, by the advice of a council, a formal union took place between the two churches, who had worshipped in separate houses for sixteen or seventeen years. Being dissatisfied with the result, quite a number of the leading families connected with Mr. Phillips' church joined in a movement for the formation of a Methodist Society and church in the town.

NAME.—Princeton bears an honorable name. Its first cognomen was the East Wing of Rutland. As early as 1686 certain Indians conveyed by deed to Hervey Willard and others a large tract of land twelve miles square, of which Rutland became the centre. From this tract several towns were formed, and the eastern part, comprising about 12,000 acres, was designated East Wing of Rutland. In 1759 the proprietors of this land petitioned the Legislature for incorporation, and it was proposed, as Rev. Thomas Prince was by far the largest proprietor, to call the place Prince-town. Rev. Thomas Prince, besides being associated pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, was the most distinguished writer of his day. In 1771, after other additions of land amounting to some eight thousand acres, had been annexed, the inhabitants petitioned that the town be called Princeton.

SETTLEMENT IN PRINCETON.—The first settlement was made in 1743 by Joshua Wilder, from Lancaster, which had then been settled one hundred years, and was the first place settled in Worcester County. Wilder built a block-house on land since known as the Houghton place and lived here several years, being the only family.

In 1750, Abijah Moore settled on land known as the Reed place, and about the same time a Mr. Cheever settled in the southern part of the town on land since known as the Cobb place. In 1751, Robert Keys settled on land at the easterly base of Wachusett Mountain, and soon after Oliver Davis settled in the western part of the town, known since as Clark Hill. In 1752 these five families were the only ones permanently located in the place, but after this new families came and gradually increased till 1759, when they numbered thirty. At this time there were seventy-four names attached to a petition for incorporation, but it is understood that more than one-half were single men seeking a settlement.

TERRITORY.—The exact amount of land contained in the East Wing of Rutland was eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-six acres. Along the northern boundary of this section there were three thousand acres of uncultivated land, known as the Watertown

Farms, taking this name from the fact that the General Court, for certain considerations, had conveyed to Watertown this strip of land, which was included in the act of incorporation. It seems, also, there was at the same time another large tract of land, not incorporated, called "Province land," which, with five hundred acres including the Wachusett Mountain, were annexed in 1771 to Princeton by the Legislature, amounting in all to about five thousand acres. In 1810 a strip of land—five hundred acres—was taken from Hubbardston, and in 1828 a grove of land called N-town, adjoining Leominster, were both annexed to Princeton. The whole area of land does not vary much from twenty-two thousand acres.

BOUNDARY.—The town is bounded north by Westminster; east by Leominster and Sterling; south by Holden and Rutland, and west by Hubbardston. It is seated nearly fifty miles from Boston due west, and is about the same distance east of Connecticut River, occupying the highest ground between these localities and constituting a water-shed, from whence the streams flow either to this river or the ocean. It is situated fourteen miles from Worcester, a little west of north, and only a few miles south of the centre of the county.

INDIAN HISTORY.—There is little to be said on this subject. The Indian history of the place is not characterized by so many striking incidents as some places. The Indians generally sought abodes on plain land easy of cultivation or bordering on ponds and rivers; hence Lancaster and the grounds around the Wachacum Pond in Sterling were places of frequent rendezvous. Reports state that they gathered occasionally in large numbers around Wachusett Mountain for hunting, but, with one exception, no depredations were committed upon the inhabitants here. It may be the tribe—the Nashaways—traversing this region were of a more peaceable disposition and had to some extent come under the favorable influence of the white population. A most noticeable event occurred here long before the place was settled, in the deliverance of Mrs. Rowlandson, taken in 1676 at the burning of Lancaster and carried away captive by the Indians. In another place a particular account of this event will be given, together with the report of the Indians stealing in 1775 a young child, by name Lucy Keyes, and carrying her away into captivity. It may be said that no Indians were ever seen by the settlers in this region.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.—The most marked feature of the place is its rocks. These give shape and character to the land. Peter Whitney, in his history of the county in 1790, says, "the land here is naturally moist and springy, hilly and rocky, exceedingly well adapted to pasture and the growth of English grass. The soil being rich and very productive, people have every encouragement to settle and cultivate the lands. The growth of wood is oak of the various kinds, chestnut, white ash, beech, black

birch and maple, together with some butternut and walnut."

ROADS.—On account of the rocks and hills the making of roads has been attended with great hardship and difficulty since the first settlement of the town. One of the first steps was to provide by legislation a land-tax for this purpose. There was also much trouble in agreeing on the location of roads by marked trees or otherwise, and, as a general thing, the roads were laid out two rods wide. There seemed to be a strong proclivity to lay out roads over the hills rather than on level ground or in the valleys, and when once made, any change was attended with much difficulty. For a hundred years or so, the roads were supported by what was called a "Highway tax," which could be worked out or paid in money, but now a direct appropriation is made for this purpose. The cost of building and taking care of roads has always been a large annual expenditure. On account of the hills and rocks the roads are constantly exposed by storms and drainage to injury, and require frequent repairs. But notwithstanding this great draft of expense and labor, the roads have been kept in remarkably good condition. Few towns in the State can present such roads, and in very few places can there be found so many pleasant and rural rides. Good roads are not only a great convenience for permanent residents, but are very desirable for strangers or summer company. In several instances the town has expended large sums of money in the construction and improvement of its roads, particularly upon the road from the centre to the railroad—also upon the one over the western part of Meeting-House Hill and again at the base of Wachusett Mountain.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Few towns are so diversified by hills, both large and small, of every description. In fact, the place is made up of rough and uneven land, without plains or valleys worthy of notice. It embraces a range of high lands starting with the White Mountains in New Hampshire, running southward and extending through Worcester County into the State of Connecticut. Wachusett is the highest peak in this range and the most attractive mountain in the State, of which a more particular description will be given in another place. The two next highest peaks are Pine Hill in the east, and Little Wachusett near the centre. The high range of land running north and south through the town constitutes a water-shed, so that the waters falling here divide and flow away by small streams in three directions. It will be seen that as no streams run into the town there can be found no large collections of water or much water-power. Thus, the rain falling in drops on the highest points of land, these immediately separate—a part flow into the Atlantic Ocean and a part into Long Island Sound. As these waters gather at the base of the mountain they are called Wachusett's Brooks—East, South and West—the first entering into the Nashua, the second into the Quinneboxet Pond, and thence

into the Blackstone River, and the West flows into the Ware River and thence into the Connecticut. There are two small ponds in the town—the Quinneboxet, in the southern part, on the boundary of Holden, and the Wachusett Pond, a part of which is in Westminster. On account of the great number of natural springs in the mountain and hills, the town has for all necessary purposes an abundance of the purest water.

OLD HOMESTEADS.—*Old Homes of the Early Settlers.*—There were some peculiarities in the settlement of this town which had an effect on the character of its people. The first settlers came here, not in colonies, nor in the way of relationship or acquaintance, but single and alone, and were mostly young men seeking a home of their own. They did not come in large numbers from any place, but came from almost as many different places as there were individuals. It is evident that the leading influences controlling them were of a decidedly religious character. A few came from places near by, as Lancaster, Shrewsbury and Rutland, but most of them came from a distance, as Sudbury, Medfield, Dedham, Watertown, Cambridge, Boston, Charlestown, Concord and Lexington. There was one element that entered largely into the character of these settlers. They must have had some knowledge of the place where they were to make their homes. Here were rocks, hills and forests unequaled at the time. The soil was rich, but required the hardest possible labor for its cultivation. To overcome such obstacles one must have indomitable courage and energy, a self-reliance and a will-power that never tires, and only those who had such qualities would here seek a home. The presumption is that these settlers knew what hardship, toil and self-denial were in their old homes.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Meeting-houses.*—In the settlement of all the New England towns one of the first steps to be taken was the building of a meeting-house. This was sometimes coupled with another question: Where was the centre of the town? It was generally admitted that their house of worship should stand near the centre of the place. It was not easy to find this spot in Princeton, on account of the hills and the rocks. There was so much difference of opinion on the subject that the voters agreed to submit the question to a committee of three persons, residing in other towns; but being dissatisfied with the report of their committee, they voted, July, 1761, to locate the meeting-house on the highest part of the land given by John and Caleb Mirick for this purpose. In 1762 a meeting-house was built, forty by fifty feet, with sufficient height for galleries. It was soon occupied, but not fully completed for several years. The first attempt to settle a minister was in 1765, and the one first settled was Rev. Timothy Fuller, in 1767. This house continued to be the place of worship till 1795. In the mean time the population had increased to over one thousand in-

habitants, rendering a larger place of worship necessary. A new house was built on the same spot, seventy by fifty-five feet, containing seventy-five ground and twenty gallery pews. As this house stood on high ground, and had a tall spire, it was a conspicuous object in the whole region. It continued to be the place of worship till 1838, when it seemed desirable, not only to have a new church, but to change its location—to go south—towards the Wachuset Hotel, about half way up on the slope of the hill. This house, built more in the modern style of churches, is still used, though within a few years it has been removed to the eastern side of the road.

Town-Hall.—The business meetings of the town

reception and dining rooms. It is admirably adapted, not only for town business, but for other purposes, such as lectures, concerts, exhibitions, etc.

There is a frequent demand for the hall for such purposes. A very correct view of this building is here presented.

Goodnow Memorial Building.—No town in the county or State can present a public building so conspicuous in position or so beautiful and attractive in its appearance. It is situated in the centre of the town, on the southern slope of what is known as "Meeting-house Hill," with a triangular tower in front, while on the right is the new Town Hall, and on the left stands the Congregationalist Church. We have here,



BOYLSTON HALL.

GOODNOW MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

were held in the church from 1762 to 1797, when, upon the building of a new meeting-house, the business was transferred to a school-house located near by, where it was continued till 1842. At this time a new building was erected for town business, at the foot of the hill, nearly opposite the new church, called "Boylston Hall," from the fact that W. N. Boylston contributed money for its erection. In 1882 this hall was destroyed by fire, and soon steps were taken for building a new town-hall. This was dedicated in September, 1887, and presents quite a contrast with the old hall. It is built of brick, two stories high, having a large hall on each floor, with kitchen,

side by side, in one row, the three representatives or pillars of the highest type of civilization—the church, the free school and library and the hall for town business. These public buildings stand on higher ground than any others of the kind in the State, while from these buildings a magnificent view of the country can be seen south, east and west; at the same time these edifices can be distinctly recognized at great distances in each of these directions. The Goodnow Memorial Building derives its name from Mr. Edward A. Goodnow, a native of Princeton, but for a long time a resident of Worcester. Some years since Mr. Goodnow conceived the idea of doing some-

thing for the permanent benefit of his native place, and at the same time connect with it a memorial of the loss of two wives—natives of the town—and also the loss of his only child. The beautiful building is the result of this design. This structure is pronounced, from every point of view, the perfection of beauty. No language can adequately describe the building or compute the importance and value of the uses to which it is appropriated.

Its object is education of the people of the town,—schools for the young, and a library and reading-room for all, in the broadest and freest sense.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS FROM 1760 TO 1852—*Town Clerks*.—Dr. Zachariah Harvey, 1760–61; Caleb Mirick, 1762, '70–71; Samuel Woods, 1763; Peter Goodnow, 1764, '65, '67; Boaz Moore, 1766; Ephraim Woolson, 1768, '69, '72, '73, '75, '78; William Richardson, 1774; James Mirick, 1776–77; William Dodds, 1779–93, '97–1814; John Dana, 1794–96; Artemas How, 1815–18; Jonas Hartwell, 1819–20; Erasmus D. Goodnow, 1836; Charles Russell, 1821–35, '37–49; David H. Gregory, 1850–52.

Selectmen.—Peter Goodnow, 1760, '64, '65, '67; Abijah Moore, 1760, '61, '63; Dr. Zachariah Harvey, 1760–61; Joseph Gibbs, 1760, '61, '63, '67, '68, '70; Timothy Moseman, 1761–62; Eliphalet How, 1762; Boaz Moore, 1762, '63, '66, '70–72, '78, '81–92; Robert Keyes, 1762; Caleb Mirick, 1762, '70, '71, 1808, '09; Ebenezer Jones, 1763, '66–72, '74–76; Samuel Woods, 1763; Benjamin Holden, 1764, '69, '73, '80–82, '90, '91; Stephen Brigham, 1764, '65, '68, '71, '75–77; Tilly Littlejohns, 1764; William Muzzey, 1764, '69; Sadey Mason, 1765, '66, '78–91; William Thompson, 1765, '66, '72–77; Benjamin Taynter, 1765, '67; Robert Cowden, 1766; Oliver Davis, 1767; Ephraim Woolson, 1768, '69, '72, '73, '75, '78; Adonijah Howe, 1768, '76, '77, '79, 1818; Joseph Sargent, 1769, '70, '78, '82–85, 1807, '08; James Mirick, 1771, '76, '77; James Phelps, 1772; Paul Mathews, 1773–80; Joseph Eveleth, 1773, '75, '81, '85, 1809; William Richardson, 1774; Charles Brooks, 1774, '80; Elisha Hobbs, 1777, '79, '94, '95; Samuel Hastings, 1778, 1810–12; Ephraim Hartwell, 1779; Abraham Gale, 1779; John Mirick, 1780; Asa Whitcomb, 1781; William Dodds, 1783–93, '96, 1807; Abner How, 1786–89; Ebenezer Parker, 1786–92, '96, '98, 1804, '05; Abijah Harrington, 1792, '93, '96, '97; Ephraim Mirick, 1792, '93; Isaac Hartwell, 1793–95; David Rice, 1793–1800, '04–07; John Dana, 1794, '95, 1801–09; John Watson, 1794, '95; Jonas Beaman, 1796–99; Andrew Whitney, 1798–1800, '04, '06; Samuel Dadman, 1799–1802; Ephraim Wilson, 1800–03; Amos Meriam, 1801–03, '23–29; Bartholomew Cheever, 1803; Simon Davis, 1803–09; Samuel Stratton, 1808, '09; Joseph Eveleth, 1810–12; Charles Mirick, 1810–12; Benjamin Harrington, 1810; Artemas How, 1810–15; Jonas Brooks, 1811–14; Samuel Stevenson, 1813–17; Jonas Hartwell, 1813–20; Samuel Brooks, 1813; Israel How, Jr., 1814, '16, '20–22; William Everett,

1814, '15; Henry Prentiss, 1815; Calvin Bullock, 1716, '17; Azar Maynard, 1816; Jacob W. Watson, 1816–18, '28, '29, '36, '37, '49; Moses Hobbs, 1817, 18; Joseph Cutting, 1817, '18; Nahum Wilder, 1818; Israel Howe, 1819, '20; Joshua Temple, 1819; Thomas Wilder, 1819; Moses Bullard, 1819–22; John Mirick, Jr., 1820–21; Clark Mirick, 1820–22; Joseph Mason, 1821, '27, '30, '36; Ephraim Mirick, Jr., 1822–27; John H. Brooks, 1823, '29, '36; Moses G. Cheever, 1823, '28, '30–31; Gamaliel Beaman, 1828–29; Ebenezer Parker, Jr., 1829; Rufus Davis, 1830–32; John Whitney, 1830–35; Israel Everett, 1830–33, '40–42; Enoch Brooks, 1831–33; Caleb Dana, 1832–34, '37, '38; Harlow Skinner, 1834–36; Nathan Meriam, 1834–35; Joshua T. Everett, 1834–35; Daniel Parker, 1835, '45; Alfred Beaman, 1836–37; Sewall Mirick, 1837–38; John L. Boylston, 1837–39; William How, 1838–39; John Brooks, 1838, '45, '47, '48; Henry Boyles, 1839–41, '49, '50; Jonas Brooks, Jr., 1839–41; Edward A. Goodnow, 1840–41; Erasmus D. Goodnow, 1842–43; Alphonso Brooks, 1843, '44, '46, '47; Chas. Russell, 1844–46; David H. Gregory, 1846–48; Ebenezer Smith, 1848–49; Asa H. Goddard, 1850–51; Solon S. Hastings, 1850–51; William H. Brown, 1851–52; Charles A. Mirick, 1852; George O. Skinner, 1852.

Assessors.—Zachariah Harvey, 1761; Abijah Moore, 1761; Peter Goodnow, 1761; Joseph Eveleth, 1762–64, '67; Boaz Moore, 1762, '63, '70–72, '87; Caleb Mirick, 1762; Samuel Woods, 1763, '64, '67, '70, '72, '73, '75, '76, '78, '79, '83, '84; Thomas Mason, 1764, '66, '68, '69, '71, '73, '76–81, '85, '86, '94–99; Robert Cowden, 1765; William Muzzey, 1765, '66, '68, '69; Adonijah Howe, 1767; Ebenezer Jones, 1768; Joseph Sargent, 1769–70; James Mirick, 1771; John Jones, 1772, '74, '75; Benjamin Holden, 1773; Enoch Brooks, 1774–78; William Richardson, 1774; William Dodds, 1777, '80–93, '95–1809; James Curtis, 1779–80; Humphrey Moore, 1781, '88–90; Ephraim Hartwell, 1782; Ebenezer Parker, 1782–93, '96–1805; Michael Gill, 1791; David Rice, 1792, '93, 1806–09, '18, '19; John Dana, 1794, 1802–09; Timothy Fuller, 1794–95; John Roper, 1800–01; John Moore, 1810–11; Joseph Mason, 1810–13, '21–26, '30; Artemas How, 1810–19; Jonas Hartwell, 1812–20; Samuel Stevenson, 1814–17; Moses Hobbs, 1820, '23; Ephraim Mirick, 1820–26; Charles Mirick, 1824; Amos Meriam, 1825–29; Ephraim Mirick, (2d), 1827; John Whitney, 1827–29, '32–35, '37–39, '44, '45; Jacob W. Watson, 1828–29; Moses G. Cheever, 1830, '31, '36; Rufus Davis, 1830–32, '48, '50; Israel Everett, 1832, '33, '37–39, '44, '50; Harlow Skinner, 1833–34; Joshua T. Everett, 1834–35; Nathan Meriam, 1835; Hamilton Wilson, 1836–39; William S. Everett, 1836; John Brooks, 1840, '41, '50; Joseph Meriam, 1840–43; Caleb Dana, 1840; Charles B. Temple, 1841–44; Joseph Hartwell, 1842–43; Asa H. Goddard, 1845–47; Marshall Meriam, 1845; Caleb S. Mirick, 1846–48; George O. Skinner, 1846–

47; Ephraim Beaman, 1847; Phineas E. Gregory, 1848; Jonas Brooks, Jr., 1849; Frederick Parker, 1849, '51, '52; William D. Cheever, 1849, '51, '52; Henry Boyles, 1851; Joseph Whitcomb, 1852.

Town Treasurers.—Peter Goodnow, 1761; James Mirick, 1762-63; Timothy Keyes, 1764-45; Sadey Mason, 1766; Joseph Sargent, 1767, '70, '71; Abner Howe, 1768-69; Joseph Eveleth, 1772-73; Robert Cowden, 1774-77; Charles Brooks, 1778; Joseph Haynes, 1779; Enoch Brooks, 1780-1812, '14-16; David Rice, 1813; Benjamin Harrington, 1817-21; Thomas Wilder, 1822; Jacob W. Watson, 1823-24; Jonas Brooks, 1825, '33; Charles Mirick, 1826, '32; Moses G. Cheever, 1827-30, '42; John Brooks, 1831; Jacob W. Watson, 1834-36; Joseph Mason, 1837-41; Daniel Howe, 1843-44; Alphonso Brooks, 1845-48; Warren Patridge, 1849; Joseph A. Read, 1850-52.

Representatives.—Moses Gill, 1780, '84, '95; Asa Whitcomb, 1783; Ebenezar Parker, 1797, '98, 1800; David Rice, 1801, '02, '13-18, '21; John Dana, 1804, '05, '12; William Dodds, 1806, '08-11; Ephraim Mirick, Jr., 1823; Charles Russell, 1826-32; Joshua T. Everett, 1833-35; Jonathan Whitney, 1834; John Brooks, 1835-36; John Whitney, 1836; Alphonso Brooks, 1838; Sewall Mirick, 1839-45; Ebenezar Parker, 1840-42; Israel Everett, 1843-44; Caleb S. Mirick, 1847; Henry Boyles, 1848; Ebenezar Smith, 1849; Ephraim Beaman, 1850; Luther Crawford, 1851.

LIBRARIES.—One of the first public libraries established in Worcester County was in Princeton. In 1793 Peter Whitney, in his history of this county, states that in Princeton they have a "very handsome social library established, of the value of seventy pounds," called the "Gill Library," from the fact that he gave ten pounds towards it. This library contained some five hundred volumes, and was owned by stockholders; and outsiders paid a small tax for the use of books. This library gradually ran down for want of care, patronage and by the loss of books, and was burnt up in 1813.

In 1859 the Ladies' Reading Society started a social library, which steadily increased in numbers and interest until 1884, when they had one thousand one hundred and twenty-six volumes. At this time the Goodnow Memorial Building was completed and its library-room opened. There were two other small libraries in the town at this time,—an Agricultural Library of seventy-eight volumes, and a Law Library of four hundred and forty-eight volumes,—these three libraries were united and placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, constituting the Free Public Library of the town. By a legacy left by Mr. Goodnow, it is stipulated that fifty dollars be paid every year to this Board of Trustees for the benefit of this library, provided the town itself appropriates annually the same amount for this purpose. This library is free to all permanent residents of the town, but a small amount is required of non-residents. The

Board of Trustees are required to make a report every year of their doings and of the condition of the library. A neat catalogue of the library has been published, making a classification of the books into twelve divisions, according to their subjects. This arrangement aids very much in the selection of books, and the report made in February, 1888, represents the whole number of books in the library as two thousand three hundred and forty-seven volumes.

HISTORIES OF PRINCETON.—The first sketch of the town appeared in Rev. Peter Whitney's "History of Worcester County" in 1793, in which all the towns of the county were alike noticed. The first regular "History of Princeton" was published in 1838, written by Charles Theodore Russell, a native of the place, but for many years a resident of Boston. A careful account of the early history of the town is given, but considerably more than one-half of the work is taken up with its ecclesiastical affairs, parts of which were thought by some to be one-sided, which proved a stimulus for another history of the town. This was written by Rev. Mr. Hannaford and published in 1852. While this history covers the same ground as the other, it is largely given up to the religious history of the place, and in this way incurs the same objection as the other. We find many facts related in one which are not found in the other.

In 1859 a centennial celebration of the incorporation of the town was held, at which many items of great interest were brought out. The principal address on this occasion was given by Hon. Charles T. Russell, of Boston, followed by a poem from Professor Erasmus Everett, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Speeches were made by a large number of individuals, natives of the town, narrating many interesting facts in the history of the place. There is another medium by which the town has become extensively known to the public. In the course of twenty or thirty years great numbers have made the place a summer resort for a longer or shorter period, and have furnished the press with communications, describing the peculiarities and beauties of the town. By this and other means probably no rural town in the State has become so well known to the public as Princeton.

BUSINESS.—The business of the place is almost exclusively agricultural. Whitney, the historian of the county in 1793, says "the land is naturally moist and springy, hilly and rocky, exceedingly well adapted to pasturage and the growth of English grass; hence, the finest of beef is fattened here, and vast quantities of butter and cheese are produced in the town." This statement was made nearly one hundred years ago, and the soil remains the same. Fattening cattle for the market and raising good stock have always been a primary business; but, instead of making butter and cheese in excess for home use, the milk is now disposed of for use in the city. There has never been much manufacturing or me-

chanical business done in the place. In 1750 Oliver Davis settled in the western part of the town, and built a saw-mill, which was the first application of water-power in the vicinity to mechanical purposes. A grist-mill was soon afterwards built upon the same stream, now called Ware River. A small settlement has grown up in the same place, called "Slab City;" but the water-power is small and not permanent. In the eastern part of the town there started some fifty years ago quite a business in chair-making, which flourished for a while; but the water-power is small, and, with other changes, this business is continued in a moderate way. This place has been known as "East Princeton," and a post-office has been established there. About a mile south of this village there was built a small cotton factory, which was run for a few years by Benthall; but it was soon discontinued on account of the water-power being small, combined with several other causes. There was a short period when the straw business had quite a run, and the shoe business also became prominent, but both these industries flourished but a short time. The most important business of the town of late years has been the entertainment of "Summer Company," which will be described more fully in another place.

REDEMPTION ROCK.—This rock represents one of the most remarkable incidents that can be found in history. It will be seen in the narrative that the term "redemption" has here a meaning. In 1676, Lancaster, the oldest town in Worcester County, had a settlement of fifty families. King Philip, that distinguished Indian chieftain with fifteen hundred followers, on the 22d of February, early in the morning, assaulted this town, burning most of the houses and killing nearly all the inhabitants. A few women were spared, among whom was a Mrs. Rowlandson, the wife of the parish minister. The Indians carried her through the forests in a westerly direction, camping a short time at the foot of Wachusett Mountain. In a most thrilling narrative Mrs. Rowlandson describes how she left this region and traveled with the Indians in the wilderness as far as the Connecticut River amidst sufferings and wanderings; and after spending some two months or so in this way, they returned to Wachusett. It seems the Indians gathered here in great numbers with the design of destroying other settlements in the vicinity of Lancaster. While they probably had several camps in the region, Mrs. Rowlandson describes the place where she was stationed—in a meadow or low ground near the mountain, and near some water. Tradition has fixed this locality near Everettville, on the west side of the road, between the pond and base of the mountain. Here was a gigantic boulder, which has long been designated as "Redemption Rock," from the fact that around this rock the council of Indians was held whereby Mrs. Rowlandson was redeemed from her captivity. Mrs. Rowlandson, in her narra-

tive describing her return from her winter wandering, says: "As we came to Wachusett through a great swamp, up to our knees in mud and water, having indeed my life, but little spirit, Philip came to me and took me by the hand and said, 'Two weeks more and you will be mistress again.' I asked him if he spoke true; he answered 'Yes, and quickly you shall come to your master again.'" It would seem by this that Philip had some idea of her being redeemed and returned to her friends. Mrs. Rowlandson does not state just how long she remained here, but probably some weeks. The Indians, while she was here, made an attack on Sudbury, as she describes their pow-wow preliminary to the assault. It seems that not far distant from the mountain they built a great wigwam, big enough to hold a hundred Indians, which was done in preparation for a great day of dancing. They came in from all quarters to the merry dancing day. Not only was King Philip present with his captives, but several others of the leading sagamores, and among them Quinnapin, the master of Mrs. Rowlandson, and his wife, the celebrated squaw sachem Matamoo, "Queen of Pocasset," "a severe and proud dame," says Mrs. Rowlandson, "bestowing every day in dressing herself nearly as much time as any of the gentry of the land, powdering her hair and painting her face." At this time there were certain Indians partially civilized and friendly to the whites passing through the forests between the Indian camps and the English settlements, so that news of Mrs. Rowlandson's return to this region had been communicated to some of the leaders in other settlements.

As a sequel, Mr. John Hoar, a well-known citizen of Concord, either was deputized or went of his own accord to visit the Indians here with reference to the release of Mrs. Rowlandson. The diplomatic interview carried on between the two parties developed some curious features. "In the morning," says Mrs. Rowlandson, "Mr. Hoar invited the sagamores to dinner; but when we went to get it ready, we found they had stolen the greater part of the provisions Mr. Hoar had brought; and we may see the wonderful power of God, in that our passage, when there was such a number of them together and so greedy of a little good food, and no other English present but Mr. Hoar and myself, that it was a wonder they did not knock us on the head and take what we had." In order to conciliate the Indians, or their leaders, Mr. Hoar brought something else besides provisions. Just what all the diplomatic proceedings were between Mr. Hoar and these Indians we have no means of knowing. It has been stated that one Quinnapin was called her "master," who might be supposed to take a prominent part in the business. Mrs. Rowlandson states that "Mr. Hoar was obliged to conciliate the royal Quinnapin with a pint of rum, upon which he at once became beastly drunk." Without being made acquainted with the details of this negotiation, it is sufficient to know that Mr.

Hoar succeeded in obtaining the release of Mrs. Rowlandson and her return to Lancaster. In the summer of 1880, Hon. George F. Hoar, of Worcester, who is a descendant of John Hoar, of Concord, in the fifth generation, purchased about half an acre of land, in the centre of which "Redemption Rock" is located. This rock is situated about sixty feet south of the highway and rises in the rear some twelve feet above the level of the ground. Upon this part of the rock these words are engraved in clear letters: "Upon this rock, May 2, 1676, was made the agreement for the release of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, of Lancaster, between the Indians and John Hoar, of Concord. King Philip was with the Indians, but refused his consent."

POPULATION.—At its incorporation in 1759, with 30 families, the whole number of inhabitants, as the families were young, did not probably much exceed 100 persons. The first census taken was in 1790, when the population was 1016. This shows a handsome increase in thirty years, considering that the whole business of the place was farming. But for the next ten years the increase was only 5, the census reporting 1025; and for the next ten years the increase was small, the census being 1067; but after that we find a larger increase: 1820, 1261; 1830, 1346; and 1840, 1347. This increase was undoubtedly occasioned by the introduction of two new kinds of business—chair-making and shoe manufactures. As these declined we find the population decreasing, as the census shows: 1850, 1318; 1860, 1201; 1870, 1279; but in 1875 it was only 1063; and in 1885, 1038. By these figures the population assumes a stationary state, as the business is confined almost exclusively to farming. Aside from the farm, the only permanent business which is likely to increase is the entertainment of summer company, but this has not much effect in the increase of population. It is possible that there may be a larger foreign element coming in to engage in farming, which would gradually increase the population. If there are many young people in the American families, it is pretty certain that they will leave for the city or go West or South. Thus, taking all things into account, it would look as though the population of Princeton might remain in a stationary state for a long time.

SCHOOLS.—The first settlers were so scattered that they could not unite in supporting a school, but the parents taught their children in their houses. The first school opened was in 1762, and was kept at the place formerly known as Captain Nahum Wilder's. This school was taught by Mr. Samuel Woods, who became famous in the town as a teacher, and was called "Master Woods." The first appropriation for schools was in 1764, and was only six pounds, or twenty-seven dollars; but this appropriation was steadily increased till 1769, when the town was divided into six school districts. These districts contained the following number of families: The First

District had 36; the Second District, 20; the Third District, 10; the Fourth District, 18; the Fifth District, 14; and the Sixth District, 21. This makes 139 families, showing a rapid increase in ten years, from 1759 to 1769, when there were only some 30 families. But no school-houses were built till 1773, when the town commenced building a school-house in each district. These houses were occupied till 1792, when some changes were made in the number of districts, and it was decided to build new houses, though not completed till 1797. These houses continued till 1836, when they were rebuilt, most of them with brick.

EDUCATION.—Aside from the common schools, there are other modes of applying the term education to a people. One test is the average intelligence of a people. While the exact knowledge of every individual cannot be measured, neither can the intelligence of one community easily be compared with that of another, we believe that the great mass of the inhabitants of the town will compare favorably with those of other places.

In fact, from the fine physical organization of this people, as well as from living in the healthiest region to be found, they should have advanced to a higher education. There is another test: the proportional number of teachers to the population of the place. This class in Princeton has always been large. It has not only supplied the town with most of its teachers, but every year sent out a goodly number to other places. Many have inherited the right kind of qualities to make good teachers, viz.: energy and talent, with ambition and love of power. It is not merely temporary teaching, but permanent, making a profession or business of it. There is another test—that is, the number of college graduates. It has been maintained that those towns having a permanent classical school send relatively a larger number to college, but the comparison should be made with a population similarly situated, that is, a country town made up mainly with a plain and hard-working farming people.

EDUCATED MEN FROM PRINCETON.

Names.	College.
Leonard Wood, 1796.....	Harvard
Thomas Mason, 1796.....	Harvard
Wm. Mason.....	Harvard
Humphrey Moors.....	Harvard
Stephen Baxter.....	
Abel Woods.....	
Chas. Brooks.....	
John Hays.....	
Joshua Eveleth.....	
Ephraim Eveleth.....	
David Oliver Allen, 1823.....	Amherst
William Allen, 1832.....	Amherst
Nathan Allen, 1836.....	Amherst
Chas. T. Russell.....	Harvard
Thomas Russell.....	Harvard
Ezra Newton.....	
Erastus Everett.....	Dartmouth
George W. Moore.....	
Samuel Everett.....	
Sylvanus Haynes.....	

Elisha Perry.....	.....
William F. Smith.....	.....
William Phillips.....	.....
Joel Gleason.....	.....
John P. Rice.....	.....
David Everett, 1785.....	Dartmouth
Chas. Pratt.....	Andover
Harris H. Welder.....	Andover
Harry Beaman.....	Andover

Leonard Wood and Thomas Mason were the first college graduates from the town. They belonged to the class of 1796 (Harvard), Leonard Wood being valedictorian and Thomas Mason the greatest wrestler, thus showing that one excelled in mental power, and the other in physical.

REVOLUTION.—The town records show that its inhabitants took a very lively and active part in the great work of the Revolution. As early as in 1768, at a public town-meeting, the voters denounced the act of Parliament imposing duties on paper, glass, painters' colors and tea imported into the colonies. When, in January, 1773, the grievances under which they labored from British rule came up for discussion in a public meeting, the subject was referred to a committee to draw up an expression of their views. Dr. Ephraim Woolson was chairman of this committee, and the following resolutions furnish abundant evidence that he was a complete master of his subject.

Resolved, 1. That the connection between the mother country and these colonies is of great consequence to both, if mutually kept up, but when disgregations are made from established compacts, that connection begins to lessen, and, of course, creates an alienation, the effects of which must be attended with bad consequences. For the resolute man, in a just cause, while in a state of freedom, never will consent to any abridgements or deprivations of his just rights, and disdains threats, or any measures of compulsion, to submission thereto—not like the dog, the more he is beaten the more he fawns—but, on the contrary, with a noble mind, defends to the last, and every stripe stimulates his efforts and endeavors in defence of his own or his country's cause.

2. That this town, as a part of this province, whenever their rights, liberties and properties are infringed upon, by what authority soever, that they, in honor to their forefathers, by whose solicitude and industry, under God, they for many years have enjoyed the fruits of their labors—for the regard they bear to posterity—as friends to their country have good right to complain, and manifest their uneasiness at such proceedings.

3. That the repeated attempts to make the people of this province subject to unjust taxation, and absolute dependency upon the crown together, appear subversive of, and inconsistent with, the constitution of a free people.

4. That such measures are unconstitutional, and demand the attention of all well-disposed people, and a mutual connection and joint adherence in proper means for redress, that thereby the rights and liberties, civil and religious, which have been transmitted to us from our illustrious ancestors, might be kept inviolate by us, their posterity.

5. That they shall be always ready to concur in all just and proper means that this province and the neighboring colonies may come into for the common good, and in conjunction with the friends of liberty, shall bear testimony to all invasions upon our rights and liberties.

6. That this report (these resolutions) be put upon the town records, that posterity may know they had a sense of their invaluable rights and liberties, and were not willing to part with them but by their own consent, and that they are determined to vindicate and support them, as times and occasions may call for.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted as the sense of the town. It should be borne in mind

that this action took place some time before the war broke out.

It is related that when word reached the place that a band of the King's troops had made an excursion up the Mystic River and carried off a quantity of gunpowder from the Charlestown Arsenal, it thoroughly aroused the inhabitants, and they spent the night in converting pewter plates into musket-balls. In March, 1775, a company of minute-men was formed, and ordered to train once a week. On the 19th of April an express came to the town shouting, "To arms! the war is begun." As the news spread, the implements of husbandry were thrown aside in the field, and this company seized their arms and started at once for Lexington and Concord. The records of the town from 1775 to 1783 furnish the strongest possible evidence of the sagacity, energy, boldness and self-sacrificing spirit of its citizens in all matters pertaining to carrying on the war. No town in the State can show a better record in furnishing soldiers or providing means for this purpose.

PRINCETON AS A HEALTH RESORT.—The three great natural sources of health are pure air, pure water and a pure soil. Where, then, can pure air be found? Certainly not about cities, or villages, or low ground; generally, in such places the air is more or less contaminated with poisonous gases or effluvia arising from sewers, from accumulation of filth, from decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, etc., while about mechanical and manufacturing places the air is vitiated by steam, by smoke, by chemical, mechanical and other impurities. Then, the air passing over a thin or sandy soil, with few trees, becomes parched or dry, while that along the rivers and about large bodies of water is too moist or damp. On the other hand, the air on high mountains is too bracing and changeable for weak lungs and cannot be favorable to good health in any class of persons. Where, then, can the best air be found? It must be upon high ground, sufficiently elevated above the surrounding country to obtain generally a fresh breeze from the four points of the compass. At the same time the ground should not be level, but so interrupted by hill and valley as to cause not only frequent changes in the circulation, but that the whole surface should be so undulating as to be thoroughly drained and frequently washed by the showers of heaven. The earth itself should not be too rich or highly cultivated, must not all be open land, nor all covered with woods, but always green with vegetation and dotted here and there with trees. The description here given applies pre-eminently to this town. I venture the opinion that there is no region or spot in New England where the atmosphere, in quantity, purity, perhaps in all life-giving properties, can be found so well adapted in every respect for comfort, health and longevity as in this place.

The next agent most productive of health is pure water. Its virtue does not arise so much from its use

as a beverage as for culinary purposes. Here it is used in a variety of ways, combining with almost every kind of food cooked. In this way it has a powerful influence upon the human system, either for good or evil. As its immediate effects are not so perceptible as some other agents, so in a quiet, gradual manner, comparatively unseen and unfelt, its bad effects became more destructive and fatal. Many diseases can be traced directly to its impurities, and others indirectly; while, if we could go back and analyze all the primary and occult causes in producing diseases and derangement of the system, we should be surprised at the great number of diseases produced from impure water.

There are certain conditions connected with the earth which are indispensable for securing the best quality of water. It must come from natural springs suitably located in the ground, where it may be found in abundance and at the same time be fed alone from the rains from the heavens. While the soil should be good—but not too rich—it must not be composed of a clay or lime formation. The rocks should be granite or hard, not soft, nor composed of mineral substances, where, by the laws of chemical affinity, the least particle of matter, mineral or gaseous, can become mixed with the water. Neither should there be any decaying animal or vegetable matter upon the surface of the ground or imbedded in it, with which the water can come in contact. It will be seen at once that it is very difficult to find all these conditions combined in one place. But here nature has provided springs or fountains of water, with the means of purifying it, far better than can be furnished by artificial reservoirs, and expedients for filtering it that can be devised by human skill and ingenuity. Nowhere else can water in quantity, purity and health-giving properties be found equal to that found here.

Pure Soil.—This as a condition of health may not seem so important as that of pure air and pure water. In fact, the two latter cannot be found in their best state unless the earth itself is of the right quality. This must be composed of just such materials as make up every part and parcel of this rocky, hilly town. It is said there is not an acre of level ground by itself in the place. There are no swamps and scarcely any decaying animal or vegetable matter. The whole structure of the earth is here made up largely of rocks of the hardest kind, which never breed disease. There are other considerations favorable to health, both of body and mind. These are the stillness and quiet of the place, pleasant rides over fine roads, grand opportunities for exercise by walking amid beautiful scenery, and Wachusett Mountain adds greatly to the advantages and attractions of the place, especially with reference to health and recreation. Such are the relations between the body and the mind that, in order to secure the highest state of health, the proper exercise of both must

be taken into account. Pure air, pure water and a pure soil are conditions indispensable for the sanitation of the body, but mental development, improvement and enjoyment require something more. This, in part, is obtained by observing and studying the beauties of nature, in such scenery as this town affords. No town in the State can excel this in the variety, beauty and extent of its scenery. This last condition adds greatly to the merits and attractions of the place as a health resort.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.—The following officers were chosen at the first regular town-meeting, March 16, 1761: Moderator, Dr. Zachariah Harvey; Clerk, Dr. Zachariah Harvey; Selectmen, Dr. Zachariah Harvey, Joseph Gibbs, Abijah Moore and Timothy Moseman; Assessors, Dr. Zachariah Harvey, Abijah Moore and Peter Goodnow; Treasurer, Peter Goodnow; Constables, Caleb Mirick and Sadey Mason; Tythingmen, Samuel Nichols and Joseph Rugg; Highway Surveyors, Paul Mathews, Silas Whitney, Stephen Brigham, Tilly Littlejohn and Timothy Keyes; Clerks of the Market, Samuel Hashu and Timothy Keyes; Fence-Viewers, Samuel Hastings and Amos Spring; Field-Drivers, James Mirick and Oliver Davis; Deer-Reeves, Robert Cowden and Edward Wilson; Hog-Reeves, Amos Powers and Samuel Hastings; Surveyor of Boards and Shingles, Sealer of Leather, Stephen Brigham; Wardens, Peter Goodnow and Timothy Moseman; Agent to the General Court, Dr. Zachariah Harvey.

A list of these officers is here presented partly for instruction and partly from curiosity. One, a physician, is chosen to five of the most important offices. Twenty other men are chosen to office, making full one-half of all the heads of families.

In 1759 there were only thirty-one voters, but in 1771 they had increased to one hundred voters. In 1791, when the first census was taken, there were one hundred and forty-four dwelling-houses and one thousand and sixteen inhabitants, all within fifty years, showing a rapid increase.

PERSONAL AND FAMILY HISTORY.

MOSES GILL was born in Charlestown in 1733, and engaged early in mercantile pursuits in Boston. In 1759 he married Miss Sarah Prince, the only surviving daughter of Rev. Thomas Prince, then pastor of the Old South Church. In 1767 he took up his residence in Princeton, where he inherited from the Prince estate some three thousand acres of land. Here he held important offices, both in the town and the State. Mr. Gill was the first Representative of the town in the Provincial Congress held at Watertown, and of the General Court at Salem in 1774 and 1775. He was a member of the Legislature up to 1780, when he was elevated to the Senate Board, remaining there till 1789. In 1794 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, and was annually re-elected, and upon the death of Governor Strong in May, 1800,



James A. Hastings

Mr. Gill officiated as Governor till the close of the year. He died May 20, 1800, while holding the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Aside from these offices he was appointed, in 1775, judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Worcester County, which office he held till 1789, when he was transferred to the Governor's Council.

Mr. Gill lost his first wife in 1769, and in 1772 he married Rebecca Boylston, niece of Thomas Boylston and sister of Mrs. Mary Hallowell, mother of Ward Nicholas Boylston. This marriage formed the link between these two families.

In his "History of Princeton" C. T. Russell says of Mr. Gill, "Throughout his whole life he maintained the character of an upright man, a firm, uncompromising patriot, a devoted husband, a liberal townsman, an exemplary public officer, and a consistent Christian."

WARD N. BOYLSTON.—His original name was Ward Hallowell, son of Benjamin Hallowell, and born in Boston, November, 1749. His mother was a sister of Thomas Boylston, and at the solicitation of his maternal uncle, Nicholas Boylston, the distinguished benefactor of Harvard University, he dropped the name Hallowell and added that of his uncle. His full name was known afterwards as Ward Nicholas Boylston. In 1773 he visited Europe for his health, and from 1775 to 1800 he resided in London, engaged in trade. In 1800 he returned to Boston and purchased the estate in Princeton, where he resided summers until his decease in 1827. This place had become famous in this region for its size (three thousand acres), its large and splendid buildings, as well as the high cultivation of its land. Whitney, in his "History of Worcester County in 1793," says at that time, "It is not paralleled by any in the New England States, and perhaps not by any on this side of Delaware." Mr. Boylston spent his winters at Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, where he possessed a beautiful situation. While in Princeton he lived in a princely style, and was remarkable for his politeness to all with whom he came in contact. He possessed an unusual amount of intelligence and liberality in his benefactions.

While residing in London he became familiarly acquainted with the celebrated Dr. John Hunter, and having had two uncles in this country distinguished members of the medical profession, he became greatly interested in all matters pertaining to medicine. For this purpose he made several handsome donations to Harvard University, so that the name Boylston is honored, being attached to a medical library, an anatomical museum, a medical society, and prize medals for essays to improve medical science. Thus it was said, "He has done more towards raising the standard of the medical profession in this Commonwealth than all others of the profession."

TIMOTHY FULLER was the first minister of Princeton. He was born in Middlesex, near Salem, in 1738,

and graduated at Cambridge in 1760. He was settled in Princeton in 1767, and became a conspicuous character in the history of the town.

In 1774 and '75 there arose a sharp variance of feeling and opinion between him and his people. A bitter controversy ensued. He was charged with neglect of pastoral duties and Toryism, which he indignantly denied. There was fault on both sides, each being positive, self-willed and determined. Mr. Fuller was dismissed and left the town in 1776. But after awhile he returned and spent several years there. In 1788 he represented the town in the convention which adopted the Federal Constitution. In 1796 he removed to Merrimac, N. H., and engaged in agricultural pursuits, where he died in 1805. One of the peculiar incidents of Mr. Fuller's residence in Princeton was that he became the first owner of Wachusett Hill, which previously was Province land.

The General Court, in 1768, upon Mr. Fuller's petition setting forth a small salary and hard getting along in the ministry, passed an act giving the mountain, containing five hundred acres, to him. Mr. Fuller married, in 1770, Sarah Williams, daughter of Rev. Mr. Williams, minister of Sandwich, and was the head of a venerable family, several of his children being born in Princeton. Timothy Fuller, his oldest son, formerly a resident of Groton, was a member of Congress and the father of Margaret Fuller, one of the most remarkable women this country ever produced. H. H. Fuller, another son, became a distinguished attorney in Boston. Other descendants of Rev. Timothy Fuller have made their mark in the world.

SAMUEL WOODS.—From the best authorities known, he came from Chelmsford, and became a resident here about the time of the incorporation of Princeton in 1759. Soon after this he opened the first public school in the town near the Wilder place. He became known as "Master Woods," and was the head of a most distinguished family. From the little incidents known about him, it is evident he possessed a brain of remarkable power. As he was noted for his originality, Governor Gill christened him with the name "Philosopher." His son, Leonard Woods, was born in 1774, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1796. He became one of the most distinguished preachers and writers in the country. He was graduated at the age of twenty-two, with the highest honors in the class. He was professor in the Andover Theological Seminary for years, and his writings on theology and other subjects are well known. He died August 24, 1856, in his eighty-first year, from heart-disease, brought on from over-exertion and heat.

OLON S. HASTINGS.¹—The names of men who distinguish themselves for the possession of those qualities of character which in a large degree con-

¹ By G. B. H.

tribute to the success of private life, who have been exemplary in the personal and social relations, thus winning respect and confidence, ought not to perish. Among the individuals of this class, few are better entitled to be held in respectful remembrance than the subject of this sketch.

Solon S., son of Stephen and Silence (Sawyer) Hastings, was born in Sterling, Mass., December 26, 1806. His father was an enterprising and successful farmer, and was one of the early members of the Worcester Agricultural Society, taking an active part in extending the benefits of the organization.

Solon passed his childhood and youth at the farmhouse, becoming familiar with the experiences and incidents peculiar to New England farm life, and, in fact, he remained there until the death of his father in 1840. His educational advantages were of the sort peculiar to the times, attending the district school in the winter months and working on the farm in the summer. He had, in addition to this, a course of instruction at the Leicester Academy, and in his early manhood engaged in teaching winter schools in his native town and vicinity, where, for twelve years, he was known as a successful teacher, frequently teaching for two terms in the same season in different districts. He also was a teacher in a private school in the city of Boston.

He has always been interested in agriculture, and in early life became a member of the same society in which his father was so prominent, as well as in other kindred organizations.

He was actively interested in military affairs, and held the offices of brigade and division inspector, with the rank of major in the brigade and lieutenant-colonel in the division.

In 1840 he married Lois R., daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Beaman) Goodnow, of Princeton, Mass., to which town he removed in 1841, and where he now resides.

He has held offices of trust and importance in both his native and adopted towns, and discharged the duties thereof with fidelity and intelligence.

For more than twenty-five years he has been a director in the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the oldest institution of its kind in the county. In 1859 he was the Representative to the General Court for the towns of Princeton, Rutland and Oakham, and was also, in 1864, a member of the Senate of Massachusetts.

He held a clerkship in the Naval Office at Boston under Hon. Charles Hudson, and in 1850 and 1870 was engaged in taking the United States census for his section. He is of a naturally retiring disposition, conscientious and conservative in all his relations, whether religious, civil or financial.

He has always been much interested in educational matters, and a regular attendant upon and supporter of religious institutions.

During these later years, with comfortable leisure

at his command, he has alternated between town and country, spending his summers at his quiet home in Princeton, directly under the brow of "Old Wachusett" Mountain, and his winters in the neighboring city of Worcester.

He had two brothers,—Rufus, twelve years his senior (now deceased), and Aaron S., who died in childhood.

The family is of Danish origin, and has held prominent place in the history of England. In the early days of the British kingdom the Danes made frequent incursions upon that part of England and Scotland bordering on the North Sea. One of these incursions was made by a Danish chief of this family, who landed a large body of his men upon the coast and took possession of Sussex, and the castle and seaport were held by his family when William the Conqueror landed in England, and they held it from the crown for many generations. William de Hastings was steward of King Henry II. Sir Henry and George Hastings were grandsons of the Earl of Huntingdon.

The first of this family to come to America was Thomas, from whom Solon S. is in direct line. He settled in Watertown, Mass. (then known as a portion of the Massachusetts Bay Colony), in 1634.

For further detail see "Genealogical History of Descendants of Thomas Hastings," by Lydia Nelson (Hastings) Buckminster, published by Samuel G. Drake in 1866.

JOHN BROOKS was born in Princeton, February 22, 1789, being the ninth of fourteen children. His father was a master carpenter, and built fourteen meeting-houses; the son worked with his father till he was twenty-four years of age, and was a good mechanic. He went to Boston and was in the broker's business there, at the corner of State and Kilby Streets. The building in which his office was located is still standing. During or soon after the War of 1812 he went to Canada to buy Spanish dollars for the purpose of selling them again for the broker with whom he was in business. He thus earned the sobriquet of "Broker Brooks," by which name he was called for a long time.

He was married, in 1818, to Miss Sarah Braser, daughter of John Braser, of Franklin Street, Boston. He went to Princeton in 1824, and took the care of his father's farm and family, the farm being then worth eight hundred dollars, but now it is valued at twelve thousand dollars, the gain being due to the good management of the present owner, his son, John Brooks. He has served in all the offices of the town with the exception of that of town clerk, and has been Representative and Senator in the General Court. He was president of the Worcester Agricultural Society and a member of the State Board of Agriculture, also one of the founders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester. He died in Princeton, at the home of his childhood, May 1, 1863. Resolutions were passed on the occasion of his death



John Brooks



Nathan Allen

by the Worcester Agricultural Society and the State Board of Agriculture, both testifying to his useful life as a citizen and a devoted patriot; to his cultivated mind, his courteous manners and his unswerving integrity, together with his ever-active and earnest labors for the advancements of the pursuits of husbandry. Rev. W. T. Briggs officiated at his funeral and testified to his high character and useful life, and showed that in the midst of life he was prepared for death, and was ready when the summons came to join that innumerable throng of which the poet Bryant so grandly sings.

DOCTORS IN PRINCETON.—Zachariah Harvey, Ephraim Woolson, Henry Bagg, Warren Patridge, Orville Brooks, ——— Titus, Henry Eldridge, Luther Allen, Martin Howe, ——— Brainard, Alphonso Brooks, Chandler Smith, Joseph O. West, W. H. Kelsey, R. H. Mansur.

OTHER MEN OF NOTE.—Edward Savage, born in the western part of the town 1761 and died in 1817, became a distinguished portrait-painter.

David Everett, born in 1770 and died in 1813, was a noted journalist and author. He was the author of those well-known school-boy verses, commencing,

"You'd scarce expect one of my age,
To speak in public, on the stage."

NATHAN ALLEN, M.D., LL.D.—Nathan Allen was born at Princeton, Mass., April 25, 1813. His parents, Moses and Mehitabel (Oliver) Allen, were both born in Barre, in the same State. The Allen patronymic is borne by numerous families in the Old and New Worlds. That one with which Dr. Allen is identified is lineally descended from Walter Allen, one of the original proprietors of Old Newbury, in 1648, and who died at Charlestown, Mass., in 1673. The early years of Dr. Allen were spent on the paternal farm. There he was habituated to hard work till the age of seventeen, and consequently received one of the best kinds of preparation for future activities. After an absence of forty years,—ten of which were spent in continued studies and thirty in professional pursuits,—in delivering an address at an agricultural exhibition in his native place, which was published, Dr. Allen alluded to his early life as follows:

I wish here to make my public acknowledgments to that overruling Providence which ordered my birth and early training in this place, distinguished no less for intelligence and morality than for health and devotion to agricultural pursuits. The greatest gift that any human being can receive in this world is that of a sound constitution, which can come alone from parents perfectly healthy in body and mind. The next greatest blessing is that this constitution be early strengthened and developed in accordance with natural laws, while at the same time the mental habits and moral character receive proper training and right direction. To these blessings I confess the strongest possible obligations: first, to the Creator; second, to parents; and third, to the healthy educational and moral influences of this quiet rural town.

At the age of seventeen he commenced academical studies, and matriculating at Amherst College in 1832, he graduated from it in 1836. Having decided to study medicine, and wishing to avail him-

self of the best advantages in the country, he went to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1837. Here he pursued medical studies and attended lectures till the spring of 1841. During his residence in this city he had the entire charge for three years of the *American Phrenological Journal*, which proved, in many ways, a valuable experience. Here he learned some things respecting the use of the pen and the power of the press, and also to do his own thinking. He was also brought into contact with a variety of persons, some of them distinguished. Among these were Dr. Charles Caldwell, of Kentucky, the profoundest physiologist of his day; the Hon. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, who, as an educator, has never been excelled; and also George Combe, Esq., of Edinburgh, unequaled as a practical philosopher. From correspondence and personal acquaintance with these men Dr. Allen acknowledges that he obtained most instructive lessons for future life.

In March, 1841, he received the diploma of M.D. from the Pennsylvania Medical College, upon which occasion he presented a thesis upon "The Connection of Mental Philosophy with Medicine." This essay was published in the *American Phrenological Journal* and in pamphlet form. It attracted much attention at the time and indicated the department of scientific investigation, in which he has since become distinguished.

In the autumn of 1841 Dr. Allen settled in Lowell, Mass., and from that time until his death, January 1, 1889, a period of nearly fifty years, he continued to be a most active and successful medical practitioner in that city. Soon after commencing medical practice Dr. Allen's attention was arrested by the great difference in the birth-rate between the native New England women and the English, the Irish, the Scotch, the Canadian French and the German; and also by the small number of children in a New England family compared to what it was fifty or a hundred years ago. From many years of study and observation he became convinced that the "arts of prevention and destruction" were not sufficient in all cases to account for this great difference in birth-rate, but that there must be some other primary cause—that there might exist some difference or change in the organization itself to account for it. This inquiry led to a wide range of studies, such as census and registration reports, works on population, vital statistics and obstetrics. His works were not confined to these matters, but he also published essays on physical culture and degeneracy, insanity and state medicine, heredity and hygiene, education and temperance, divorces and the family institution. There were over thirty publications of different kinds, and these were in quarterly journals and reviews, and were widely copied by the press, and some of them were published in Great Britain and commented on by distinguished scholars. In France and Germany his writings have also attracted attention.

The following is a list of the titles of the various pamphlets that have originated from his pen :

Title.	Pages
1. Connection of Mental Philosophy with Medicine.....	32
2. The Opium Trade between India and China.....	80
3. Law of Human Increase.....	58
4. Physical Culture in Amherst College.....	16
5. Intermixture of Races.....	56
6. Population ; Its Law of Increase.....	42
7. Physical Degeneracy.....	42
8. The Physiological Laws of Increase.....	28
9. Foreign Population in Massachusetts.....	16
10. Address before the Agricultural Society, Princeton.....	38
11. Changes in Population.....	5
12. Treatment of the Insane.....	20
13. Lessons on Population from Grecian and Roman History.....	16
14. Essay on Hereditary Diseases.....	16
15. Effects of Alcohol on the Insane.....	8
16. Hereditary Influences in the Improvement of Stock.....	30
17. Law of Longevity.....	16
18. Medical Problems of the Day.....	92
19. Report to the Legislature on Lunacy.....	80
20. State Medicine and Insanity.....	32
21. Normal Standard of Woman for Propagation.....	40
22. College Sports.....	8
23. Changes in New England Population.....	24
24. Prevention of Disease, Insanity, Crime and Pauperism.....	20
25. Supervision of Lunatic Hospitals.....	16
26. Diseases in New England.....	16
27. Prevention of Insanity.....	20
28. Laws of Inheritance.....	12
29. Education of Girls, Connected with their Growth and Development.....	32
30. Medical Profession and Lunatic Hospitals.....	24
31. The New England Family.....	24
32. Influence of Medical Men.....	8
33. The Decadence of the New England Family.....	24
OUTSTANDING PAGES.....	1026

Since this list was published, Dr. Allen has written several other papers, among which was "The Relations between Sanitary Science and the Medical Profession," written and read by him at the fourteenth annual meeting of the American Health Association, October 5, 1886, at Toronto, Canada, also the "Dedictory Address for the Goodnow Memorial Building" at Princeton, September 6, 1887. He was also skilled in genealogy and in local history, and at the time of his death was engaged upon a history of his native Princeton for the Worcester County history. In 1872 Dr. Allen visited Europe. He went as a delegate, commissioned by Governor Washburn, to the International Congress of Prison Reform. His reputation had preceded him, and secured a cordial welcome from eminent men in his own profession. In attending a large, public health meeting in London, presided over by Mr. Edwin Chadwick, being called upon to speak, he apologized, after making remarks, saying that he was a stranger, etc., whereupon several gentlemen assured him he was not a stranger, as his name was quite familiar to them by his writings.

During his forty-eight years' residence in Lowell Dr. Allen was always prominent in local and State affairs. He served on the School Committee in 1851, and in the Common Council in 1867, and was city physician in 1864 and '65. He was three terms on the Board of Health, and was at one time a nominee

for State Senator. He was a prominent member of the Massachusetts and the North Middlesex Medical Societies. He was secretary of the medical staff of St. John's Hospital for over twenty-five years, for over twenty years president of the City Institution for Savings, president of the Board of Physicians at the dispensary, president of the Amherst Alumni Association of Lowell, and not long since his *alma mater* conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1856 he was chosen by the Legislature a trustee of Amherst College, and took a leading part in establishing the department of physical culture in that institution. Dr. Edward Hitchcock, professor of hygiene in the college for over twenty-five years, pays Dr. Allen a high compliment, in which he calls him the god-father of this department.

In January, 1888, the Amherst Alumni Association, of Lowell, presented to the gymnasium a life-size oil portrait of Dr. Allen.

Dr. Allen was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Public Health Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was one of the founders of the American Social Science Association, and the National Conference of Charities, and frequently wrote papers and reports for those bodies.

Dr. Allen sustained concussion of the brain as the result of a serious fall at his home, December 16, 1888. By means of his vigorous constitution and great vitality he lingered in an unconscious condition for two weeks, but just at sunset, on the first day of the new year, he breathed his last, and we know that he has gone to his reward, and that he will long be "remembered by what he has done."¹

SUMMER GUESTS OF HIDE AND SEEK TOWN.—Hide and Seek town, as Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson so aptly christened the Princeton of to-day, is most charmingly described in a delightful sketch written by her for *Scribner's Monthly*, and published in August, 1876. In this sketch the real name was not revealed, and very likely it was this mysterious veiling of the town's identity that gave so much interest to it. But the summer guests whose good fortune it had already been to have traversed its hills and dales, and tasted of its delicious and invigorating air, recognized at once its alluring descriptions, and its quaint and truthful illustrations. Very likely this sketch did much in its way to advertise the town's attractions, and so increase its annual influx of summer guests. It is said that "the quiet hill town of forty years ago has become each season the popular New England summer Mecca for eight or nine hundred seekers of health, and pleasure." Although Princeton has long been known to the outside world as a healthy summer resort, it is only within the last fifteen or twenty years that it has become widely enough known to attract any large number of people.

¹By Anne Louise Allen.

In the centre of the town the "Wachusett House" is the largest hotel, and also the oldest established; its proprietor and owner, Mr. P. A. Beaman, may be called the pioneer in the summer hotel business, having been connected with the Wachusett House for over thirty years. When he first took charge of the hotel it was simply a country tavern, probably an old-time "tavern-in-the-town," open all the year; but although having more guests in the summer, probably there were not more than one-tenth of the number who now annually spend their summers there. From time to time improvements were made to this house, and its capacity increased. It now accommodates from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five guests, and for a period of over a month, during the last summer the guests numbered nearly two hundred. During the last twenty years the Howard House, Mount Pleasant House, Linden House, Forrest House, and Princeton House have been opened for the accommodation of summer company. Additions were made to the Wachusett House, Prospect House and Mountain House, which now accommodates one hundred and fifty, and is so delightfully situated several miles from town, nestling close to the mountain's side and commanding a most extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country for miles around. Its latch-string is always open, and its hospitable proprietor and owner, Mr. M. H. Bullard, is ever ready to "welcome the coming, speed the parting guest." Several farm-houses have also made themselves known to city families, and, indeed, it seems as if every man, woman and child in the place were only too glad to welcome the city travelers and share with them their privileges.

A comfortable and attractive house has been built on the top of Mount Wachusett, and this, together with the ease of traveling to the summit over a fine road, has drawn an immense number of tourists. The present Summit House, which is kept by Mr. G. A. Derby, was built in 1884 by Beaman & Son, of the Wachusett House.

They came into possession of the whole mountain about the year 1880, buying it from a land company who had built the road to the summit a few years before.

The number of visitors to the top of the mountain is now estimated at ten thousand to fifteen thousand yearly, and some two thousand horses go over the road.

Princeton now has an extra summer population of over six hundred people, and probably twenty-five hundred tourists visit the town every summer, exclusive of those already mentioned as going to the mountain top. Of course nearly all of these twenty-five hundred make the trip to the top of the mountain during their stay in the town, and so the number who visit the summit—ten thousand to fifteen thousand—may be taken as the estimate of the guests who yearly visit Princeton. Before the opening of the Boston,

Barre and Gardner Railroad, in 1869-70, the difficulty in reaching Princeton kept away many people. Then the summer guests were obliged to ride seven miles by coach from the nearest station to Princeton Centre, while now the iron horse ploughs his way to within a mile of the Centre hotels. Formerly the visitors to Princeton went with the intention of remaining through the entire season; but now the town is so easily reached from Worcester, Boston and the other large cities, that people come and go to a much greater extent, and during the course of the season the number of guests is greatly increased. These guests go from Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Providence, New York, New Haven, Fall River, Philadelphia, Baltimore and many other places. In fact, the reputation of Hide and Seek town is now so well established that, while other resorts complain of a lack of patronage, no such report comes forth from Princeton. For the summer visitors soon learn to love the quaint old town, and their days spent there are long remembered, and amid the chilling blasts of winter their memories and fancies go back to the happy summer time, and they commence then to plan their next summer's visit to gain new strength and life.¹

CHAPTER CXXXI.

SOUTHBIDGE.

BY LEVI B. CHASE.

SOUTHBIDGE is situated in the southwestern part of the county of Worcester. It has Charlton on the north, and Dudley on the east; southward it is bounded by the State of Connecticut, and west by Sturbridge. The centre of the town is in latitude 42° 5', and the distance from the court-house in Worcester is seventeen and one-half miles. Formerly the great route of travel from Worcester to the southwest was through Charlton and Sturbridge. The connection with the shire-town is now by the New England Railroad to Webster, and thence by the Norwich and Worcester line. There is direct railway connection with Boston through Webster, Blackstone, etc., by the New England Railway. The number of square miles in the town is about nineteen, and the number of acres is twelve thousand and seventy-four.

The surface of the town is much broken by hills and valleys. The hills rise northward and southward from the valley of Quinebaug River, some of them gradually, and some with abrupt and rugged sides. Hatchet Hill, in the south part, near Connecticut line, is sixteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, and the summit furnishes an extensive prospect.

The main river is the Quinebaug, which comes in from Sturbridge on the west, and runs across the township north of the middle in an easterly and southeasterly course. The river is fed by Globe, Cady and McKinstry Brooks on the north, and Hatchet, Cohasse and Lebanon Brooks on the south, all of which empty within the limits of the town. The valleys of these streams greatly diversify the scenery.

From west to east the Quinebaug River has its course, furnishing the power for various and important industries. This river has been the principal factor in the building up of this wealthy and enterprising town. Hence it is fitting, in proceeding to a partial description of some of the prominent features that strike the eye of a casual observer, to begin with the entrance of the Quinebaug.

The Quinebaug flows quietly through the valley of Sturbridge, then turns eastward through a gorge between rocky hills. Before it quite passes the narrow valley, one-half of the width of it, by lines established, becomes included in the territory of Southbridge. Then it flows unhindered through the ruins of the old dam at Westville, past the old mill foundation, the bridge and the little village that has seen better days. Immediately afterwards, being confronted by a large hill, it turns squarely to the north, imparting power, as it passes, to the Litchfield Shuttle Shop, and beyond glimmers brightly along a secluded valley, beautiful in its varied scenery of wooded grove and dell, level intervals, sloping field and hill-side pasture, ending abruptly, northward, at a high rocky precipice. In ordinary times the river flows shallow in this valley. When all between the towns of Brookfield and Woodstock was a solitary wilderness, a path or road from one place to the other had its crossing here. It is inferred from facts known that this was the fording-place of the great trail of the Indians, from Narragansett and Wabbaquasset to the Quabaug towns and the Connecticut River at Hadley and above. Pursued by Captain Henchman and Oneco, son of Uncas, it was here that King Philip and his feeble following hurried across, the 3rd or 4th day of August, 1675. As will be seen further along, the first settlers had a fordway here.

The northern course of this valley, of about a mile in length, is ended by a rocky bluff, causing an angle in the river, near which the line between this town and Sturbridge runs north, leaving the eastward flow wholly in the former town. Down a rocky gorge, a precipitous cliff on the left and a more rounded hill sloping up to the southward on the right, rushes the Quinebaug of the Indians. Now this entire space is occupied by a pond; the water being held by what is commonly called the "Big Dam," a magnificent structure across just where the river leaves the companionship of these hills.

The Quinebaug is held, bitted and harnessed and

made to work the will of man, not only here, but all along its winding way below, for miles; it encounters structures of similar intent and purpose. Here, years ago, small industries were started with cheaper structures. A population was collected to control, direct and make a useful servant of the never-ceasing power, brought into subjection by capital and skill. Money was earned, resulting in increased facilities for manufacturing or the starting up of new industries. Exchange of commodities necessitated the trade class and middle men. The exercise of the various occupations was created by the demands or needs of the community. Thus a symmetrical growth was established; and a steady and unvarying prosperity has been the rule in this place.

Below the big dam, the course of the Quinebaug, in a winding way, tends eastward across the opening of the valley of McKinstry Brook, which tributary it receives from the north, and then strikes another hill or cliff, which rises abruptly upon the north side of the river. Cliff Street passes over along the height, and here one obtains a view of remarkable variety and interest. The Cliff is distant about a third or half a mile eastward from the big dam, and that portion of the river is occupied by the factories of the Hamilton Woolen Company. Four large mills and more smaller factories and buildings used in their business are in view. The lower mill is opposite the Cliff, and from this height one looks down upon the very bell-tower, the massive building and the pigmy people below.

The course of the Quinebaug from this point is in a southeastward direction. The site and ruins of the Dresser Manufacturing Company's factory is beneath the Cliff, and beyond, a fourth of a mile, is the large establishment of the Central Mills Company. Next, is the large and many-lighted building of the American Optical Company, about three-fourths of a mile farther down the river; close by which is Plimpton's laundry, J. & L. D. Clemence's lumber-working establishment and I. P. Hyde & Co.'s cutlery works. Beyond, is the large brick building recently erected by the American Optical Company, in which they are commencing the extensive manufacture of lenses. This plant is on the site of the old Columbian Mill, and the locality is now called Lensdale.

Saundersdale, about a mile farther down the river, is hidden from view. It is there that the plant occupied by the Southbridge Printing Company is located.

The Cliff, or the Clemence Hill, back of it, affords the visitor a fine panoramic view of a large portion of the villages of Southbridge Centre and Globe Village. Immediately in front the view takes in a broad and not high swell of land, not long ago devoted wholly to forest and agricultural purposes, and appeared to form a separation between Globe Village and the Centre. This is now cut up into streets, and largely occupied by the homes of the industrious

and the finer residences of the wealthy. The railroad depot, freight-house and the odd-shaped building containing the "stalls" for the "iron horses," are just over the river from the Cliff.

To the right is the denser population of Globe Village, extending up the far slope to the southward, and northward crowding up the McKinstry Valley.

To the left of the ridge that has been mentioned as being in the centre of our view, and looking as the needle points nearly south, the tops of the large business blocks and the public buildings are seen, around which we also have a perspective view of a portion of the main village.

All about among the distant hills and valleys are farm-houses, fields and woodlands—it is the combination that produces the effect, and the visitor on a pleasant day can but exclaim with delight.

The central portion of the main village is fast taking the appearance of a city. The industrious town has expended for new roads and streets since 1870, a period of eighteen years—exclusive of general appropriations for repairing highways and bridges, which is generally from \$3000 to \$5000 annually—\$53,682.

Aggregate expenditures on sidewalks in the same length of time has been \$54,700. For the erection of new school-houses \$20,700 has been expended within the last eighteen years.

The total expenses of the free public library have been \$31,397. The town is now erecting a town hall, high school and memorial hall building, for which an appropriation has been voted of \$65,000. The town's valuation for 1868 was \$2,200,500; for 1887, \$3,158,210. The population is now about 7000. But above all, Southbridge is justly proud of its large number of homes which its working people and business men have made for themselves. Also in having the largest Young Men's Christian Association in the world in proportion to the number of its inhabitants.

Individual ownership began here one hundred and fifty-eight years ago. In going back to note the early settlements, we are necessarily confined wholly to the public records of the town of Sturbridge. The records of Dudley and Charlton, were they consulted, would shed little light in matters of much importance. The first effort will be to locate some of the old lines, as laid by the first proprietors, upon the portion of their lands that may be seen from Clemence Hill.

A section of the old Oxford line is found in the west line of Mr. J. T. McKinstry's house-lot upon the pinnacle of Clemence Hill. From that point running south about four degrees east, it crossed the river just below Hamilton Woolen Company's lower mill, passing near the centre of Chapin's block, corner of Hamilton and Crane Streets, along near the centre of Whitford's block, corner of Hamilton and Main, and to near the centre of the new town hall building.

Lot 20 east, of the proprietor's first division, is south of Mr. W. F. McKinstry's farm. It was bounded east on Oxford line, and carrying the same length of Mr. McKinstry's lot westward, extended south to the river. It is that part of the valley of McKinstry Brook next to the river, and is westward of the Cliff and Clemence Hill. It was drawn to the original right of Abraham Harding.

Over the river there was a tier of four lots between the valley beyond the bend of the river above the Big Pond and the line between the homesteads of the late Deacon Henry Fisk and land formerly owned by Mr. J. J. Oakes. The lines ran from the river, south 40° west, and the long lots abutted on a line running east 40° south, which is believed to be the north bounds of the farm of the late Mr. Palmer Harding. The position of the first line is now marked by a sunken wall in the Hamilton Woolen Company's pasture, the line extending to the river again below the shuttle shop 192 rods, and this lot, No. 61, bounded everywhere else by the river, was drawn to the original right of Samuel Ellis. Lot No. 60, bounded northwest by 61, extended on that line 160 rods, then east 40° south 68 rods, north 40° east 153 rods, striking the river not far from the "Big Dam." Joseph Clark was the original proprietor. Lot No. 62, drawn by James Denison, original proprietor, was parallel, 60 rods wide, extended on the river to a little below Mr. Gleason's store. It was 217 rods on its long or southeast side. Lot No. 63, drawn by Ezra Bourne, original proprietor, "Begins at the river" (point of termination of lot 62), runs E. 40° S. 64 rds, S. 40° W. 217 rds, West 40° N. 64 rds, N. 40° E. 217 rds to the beginning. Traces of the southeast line of this lot can be seen, as stated above, also between the house-lot of Mr. H. M. Fiske and Mr. Rowley. Lot No. 64 "begins where Oxford line crosses the river, south along the line 116 rds, W. 40° N. 124 rds, N. 40° E. 23 rds, W. 40° N. 64 rds, N. 40° E. 23 rds. W. 40° N. 64 rds to the river, along the river to the beginning." Drawn to original right of Ezra Clark. Lot No. 65, drawn to original right of Thomas Learned, of Oxford, was bounded northwest on 63, northeast on 64, east on Oxford line, southwest on undivided land; begins in the line of 63, runs east 40° south 124 rods to Oxford line (corner of 64), south on Oxford line 104 rods, west 48° north 158 rods, south 40° west 45 rods, west 48° north 33 rods, east 40° south to first corner. This lot, No. 65, was purchased by Capt. Moses Marcy; also all that part of lot No. 64 northward of it, lying eastward of a continuation of the northwest line of 65 to the river. Mr. Marcy, finding an eligible site upon these lots, there established his homestead, building a large house in 1740, which still remains. The noble old house has had good care, and shows no outward signs of decay. It may as well be said here that Mr. Marcy owned four hundred acres adjoining upon the Oxford side of the line. The long lot, No. 63, next

to Mr. Marcy's, was purchased and probably settled by Moses Clark.

James Denison had at first two shares—two-fiftieths of the proprietors' land. Hensdale Clark purchased one of Mr. Denison's shares and in that way came in possession of lot 62, and built his house where Mr. Harvey Newell lives and his barn on the opposite side of the road, farther west on the westward slope of the hill. He subsequently owned all the land to the bend of the river, lots 60 and 61, and when the large estate was divided among his children, other old Clark homesteads were built. Besides Mr. Marcy and Hensdale Clark, the settlers known to have been located within the limits of Southbridge before Sturbridge was incorporated, were: Jonathan Perry, site of the old homestead of the late Mr. T. N. Harding; James Denison, near the residence of the late Mr. Lewis Morse; Jonathan Mason, now James H. Mason; Joseph Morse, now Andrew H. Morse, and Daniel Thurston, somewhere southerly of Mr. Marcy.

In March, 1739 (our dating), the first road was laid within the limits of this town. It began at the meeting-house in Sturbridge, past the dwellings of Deacon Isaac Newell, Mr. Rice, Deacon Daniel Fiske, Henry Fiske, Mr. "Martains," Henry Hooker, "thence southerly by the house where Ebenezer Stearns dwells, so on the south end of a hill; then leaving the old path, turning down the river to a white pine, then through the river, then turning up the river to the old path, thence running southerly in the old path till it comes to where the trees are newly marked for a road, still keeping a southerly course to where the southeast corner of lot No. 66 is marked, thence running southward by a line of marked trees, east of a small frame house, thence keeping much the same course to the west of Jonathan Mason's house, thence to the west of Joseph Morse's house. So near the same course to the common land."

It will be understood that the "old path" mentioned here was an old Brookfield and Woodstock road. This first town-way intersected it near the residence of Mrs. F. W. Emmons, at which point there is mention of the "path or road leading from Brookfield to Woodstock," entered upon the proprietors' records in 1730, before any settlements were made here. The dwelling of Ebenezer Stearns was upon the place now owned by Mrs. Malcom Ammidown, in Sturbridge, and the above road passed down the slope, by the brick-yard to the river. On Southbridge side of the river, traces of this road (and consequently the ancient path) may be seen in the pasture-land upon the side-hill above the residence of Mr. C. D. Chace.

The second road laid out by the town of Sturbridge within the territory now in Southbridge is dated most four years later, viz., December, 1742. It began at a white "oke" tree beside the old path down the river below the shuttle-shop, and in winding up the side hill it passed a "grate Rock In the old fence," to the "south side of the stock of a chimney," then "south

of a swamp hole," and from this point, near Mr. Manning Plimpton's, the description appears to be identical with the present location of the road and South Street.

There was a line of marked trees to a "white oke" marked "y^e north point of a hill," . . . "thence to Hensdale Clark's barn—the road runs the north side of the four last bounds—thence south of s^d Clark's now dwelling-house, thence the north side of a heap of stones, on a little ledge, and a white oke tree marked, then to a heap of stones at the line of s^d Marcy's land; s^d heap of stones on the south side of the highway by said Marcy's fence." It appears that Mr. Marcy was not at that time ready to have his land cut up with roads. The location of the fence that the town ran against and stopped—carefully avoiding the heap of stones—was in front of the residence of Mr. H. M. Fiske.

March 23, 1744 (our dating), a road was laid out and is described as "Beginning at the south side of the river, on Moses Marcy's land, by a large rock; thence over the river north; thence turns westerly as near the river as is convenient till it comes to the old road now trod, to a pitch pine tree; thence to a black oak; then running a northerly course to a pitch pine near the line between Jabez Harding and Jonathan Perry." The road was described in its continuance by various marks until it "comes into the road that leads from Aaron Martin's to Denison Bridge." Aaron Martin's was where Mr. Horatio Carpenter now lives, on Fisk Hill.

We find here that in 1744 lot No. 20 was owned by Jabez Harding, who was a son of Abraham Harding, original proprietor of that lot. The crossing of the river from the "large rock," in Mr. Marcy's land, was not far from the east end of the Hamilton Woolen Company's lower mill, and near Oxford line. From that point to Cliff Street the road can now be traced along the steep side-hill. The road went north of the pond called Pleasant, by where Dr. L. W. Curtis now resides.

One year later, March 4, 1745, among the town's creditors we find: "Then Mr. Hensdale Clark brought in his account, which was three pounds, twelve shillings, old tenor, for the sawing plank for the bridge." The location of Mr. Clark's saw-mill will be referred to in another place.

In March, 1745, the above-mentioned road was continued: "Beginning at a large rock the south side of the river in Mr. Marcy's land, then runs southeasterly to a small pitch pine tree, then over a small run of water to the end of a rocky knoll; then turning more south to a great rock with stones upon it the west side of the road; thence near the same course by a fence the east side of the said road till it comes to the corner of said fence; then turns easterly by said Marcy's house and barn, which are the north side of this road; then a little more southerly to Oxford west line. Then this road begins again in Stur-

bridge, the west side of Mr. Samuel Freeman's land. Then was laid out the Woodstock road over Lebanon Hill. The record gives the names of three settlers on the line of that road to Woodstock,—Nehemiah Underwood on the location long known as the Clark place, John Ryan just beyond, and where now is Southbridge Pauper Asylum was Joseph Hatch.

The road down under the cliff was never a popular way, and why it was located there is hard to understand, unless it might have been expected at the time that the town of Oxford would extend it to Mr. Marcy's mills. The people preferred the forway near Denison's Bridge, and in March, 1750, the town accepted a road "as now trod more easterly through Hensdale Clark's land, instead of the one from the ford up stream to Denison's Bridge." This road can be traced in the Hamilton Woolen Company's pasture land along the hill-side above the pond.

In March, 1753, an alteration was made. "From the meeting-house to Moses Marcy's. Beginning in Reuben Ellis's land, the north side of the river, the north end of a knoll, then southerly to and over the river," etc. This road may be described more briefly; it began opposite the residence of Dr. L. W. Curtis, passed the location of the company's "Big Mill," across the river in Hensdale Clark's land, turned a little east towards the Union Church, then southward into Moses Clark's land; thence over a small run, and up over the hill where it may now be seen in the pine grove on Main Street. This road united with that of 1745, from the Cliff Bridge, which entered South Street near the low house owned by Mr. J. J. Oakes. The old road around by the bridge under the Cliff was then discontinued. Reuben Ellis built his house on that section of the road between Dr. Curtis' residence and the river. That house and property was afterwards owned and occupied by Samuel Fiske, Sr., and when the Hamilton Woolen Company made their improvements at the "Brick Village" so called, it was moved to a back street, and there occupied until within a few years.

These roads that have been mentioned comprise all that were laid out in the part of Sturbridge now included in this town, previous to 1753.

It was about this time that two young men came in, whose descendants have been prominent in various departments of the town's progress and history.

Gershom Plimpton came on foot with his pack, gun, ammunition, etc. He was a clothier by trade, and established that business at what is now Globe Village. He married Martha, daughter of Moses Marcy, and they lived several years in a part of the clothing shop. He bought of his father for "9 pounds lawful money," ten acres of land in Sturbridge, bounded south on the Quinebaug, west by land of Jonathan Perry, northerly by the highway, and easterly by the land of Reuben Ellis. Deed dated April 21, 1759. Near the east end of this lot, the north side of the river, on a beautiful site, he

built his house. The location is now occupied by Alden's magnificent block. A bridge at this place—now Main Street Iron Bridge—is mentioned in the town records along in the seventies of last century, and called "Gershom Plimpton's bridge." A more direct road, crossing Pleasant Pond, south of Gershom Plimpton's house, and over the river by the clothier's mill, superseded the one below, which crossed by Reuben Ellis' saw-mill.

William McKinstry, of Scotch-Irish descent, landed from Ireland in 1741, without capital, except his own innate love of industry and frugality. He settled lot No. 19, next north of 20, where his great-grandson, Mr. William F. McKinstry, now resides. Mr. William McKinstry married Mary, daughter of Joseph Morse, who, as well as Martha Marcy, had grown up in this new place.

To illustrate the times, the following is copied from Mr. Moses Plimpton's "Historical Lectures," delivered before the Southbridge Lyceum, March, 1836:

From a person who, some years since, had an interview with the late Capt. Abel Mason, Senr., for the purpose of making inquiries, I have the following facts: "When Mr. Jonathan Mason first came to this place, bears, wolves and deer were numerous, and made depredations upon the flocks of cattle and sheep and fields of grain.

"The people were in the habit of attending meeting at all times when it was possible to go. Mr. Mason and those in his neighborhood had to travel 5 or 6 miles through the woods, and ford the Quinebaug in the summer, and they sometimes felled trees across to pass upon, which would remain until carried off by freshets. In winter the men of one neighborhood assembled early, and, by the aid of snow-shoes, or rackets, beat a track, all going single file. The women and children would follow, and mothers often carried young children in their arms." Another incident of the lecturer's grandfather, Gershom Plimpton, is as follows: "Some years after he began, probably about 1756, there was nothing but a foot-path from this place to the old Col. Cheney house, so-called, which was near the place of Larkin Annmidown's factory. Coming from Col. Cheney's in the evening, and when near the place of the Columbian factory, he heard the howling of wolves not far from him, and he supposed they had seen or smelled him, and were collecting to pursue him. It may be imagined that his speed was soon increased to a maximum, and, being very active and swift of foot, he in a few minutes reached Mr. Freeman's in this village, and the wolves had to make other provision for their supper."

It was under such circumstances that, for more than twenty years, the little children were gathered from the scattered homes to receive the small amount of education which the times allotted to them. The first teacher in that part of Sturbridge, now included in this town was Margaret Manning and she gathered her pupils at the house of James Denison, on the site of the homestead of the late Lewis Morse. The first school-house was built about twenty rods west of Mr. Denison's house, in 1754. The first school district was all of Sturbridge, south of the river, that is included in this town. The school district in the Pratt neighborhood was established in 1770, and the centre district in 1775, the location of the Denison school-house being moved farther south.

The first saw-mill in this town was built by Moses Marcy before November, 1733, to which he added a grist-mill before the last of September, 1736. The second saw-mill in this town and the first improvement of water-power in Globe Village was Hensdale

Clark's, built before 1744 and situated on or near the site of a little mill, which (whatever is done in it now) was a grist-mill some twenty-five years ago. It was down the river, not far below Mr. Gleason's store. This early saw-mill was subsequently owned by Reuben Ellis.

It will now be appropriate with the design and brevity of this article to pass lightly over a period of about half a century, a period of gradual growth in population and a corresponding change in the appearance of the country. New farms were wrought by the second and third generations from the first settlers. The whole surface of the town was brought to about the same general appearance—style of buildings excepted—as may now be seen in all the rural districts. Along the Quinebaug, the Marcy saw and grist-mill; and on the location of Globe Village, Gershom Plimpton's clothing-mill, and later his son's grist-mill, accommodated the agricultural community. Yet, in the midst of this half-century of quiet progress occurred that which formed a great epoch in the world's history—the American Revolution. Strong men went out from these homes to the conflict and helped to achieve the right of the people to govern themselves. Their names, so far as has been ascertained, are found on the rolls of the Revolutionary soldiers of the towns of Sturbridge and probably Charlton and Dudley. Some of those who survived the war were no less strong in the affairs of civil government, and their names are identified with the early movements that preceded and finally resulted in the establishment of the town of Southbridge.

The thought of a new town existed in the minds of far-seeing men when there were not above five hundred inhabitants in all the territory; and being put in an enduring form by the pen of Joshua Harding, and handed down by Moses Plimpton, is here inserted as an important link in the chain of movements between the early conditions and present developments.

At a meeting of parties interested, in 1796, a committee was appointed, consisting of Oliver Plimpton, Daniel Morse, Joshua Harding, Jr., Asa Walker, Luther Ammidown, Eleazer Putney, Jr., and James Dyer, to whom was referred the subject of forming a new town, and who were to report thereon. They reported as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of forming a number of the inhabitants of the southeast part of Sturbridge, southwest part of Charlton and west part of Dudley into a town, have attended that service, and beg leave to report as follows, viz: The first article of instructions to your committee was to report the most convenient spot for a meeting house. In the public opinion, three spots have been referred to, at a moderate distance from each other. Your committee, having paid particular attention to each of them, are unanimous in their opinion that the central, which is a rising ground on Capt. Marcy's land, north of Col. Freeman's barn, concentrates convenience, elegance and beauty.

The second article of instruction to your committee was to report the principles on which said house is to be built. As it is natural to expect that the class of citizens so numerous as is comprised in the proposed new town, there will be different sentiments in regard to

modes of religious worship, this part, therefore, of your committee's instructions forms the most arduous and difficult task. But, as a liberal and conciliatory plan appears to be the general wish, your committee propose the following: That a subscription be opened to raise a sum sufficient to erect a frame and belfry for a meeting-house and complete the outside, and that the pews be sold at public vendue to complete the inside; that every denomination be equally privileged in said house, according to their interest therein; this clause, however, not to be constructed so as to operate against the major part governing, but to confirm the free use of said house to the minority, when the majority are not improving the same.

Your committee foresee with concern that the liberality of this plan will be objected to by many respected characters as having a tendency to deprive the town of a stated, settled, Orthodoxy ministry, to which objection your committee beg leave to make the following observations:

1st. The difference in sentiment betwixt the Congregationalists and Baptists is principally confined to the administration of the ordinance of Baptism, a very immaterial difference indeed. Were both parties seriously to reflect that religion consists in purity of heart, and give no more weight and consideration to modes and forms of worship than they really deserve; and if a minister should be settled disposed to administer that ordinance in the manner most agreeable to the subjects of it, we might look forward to that wished-for period, when both parties might be happily united in one society.

2d. That every denomination being equally privileged in said house, according to their interests, will have a material tendency to unite and cement themselves together in one society.

3d. That there are comprised in the proposed town as large a number, and reputable both as to character and interest as new towns are generally composed of, (and) it would be ungenerous to say they were not as well disposed towards supporting the Gospel.

The third article of instructions to your committee was to ascertain the bounds of said town.

Your committee propose the following: Beginning at the Southeast corner, on the State line, to include James Haskell, Benjamin Stone, Thomas Cheney, Lieut. Eleazer Putney, Eliakim Chamberlain, Jesse Merrit, Paul Rich, Asa Dresser, Alexander Brown, John Club, Joseph and William McKinstry, Jonathan Perry, to the river; thence include John Plimpton, Capt. Elias Plimpton, Fletcher Foster, Capt. Samuel Ellis, Jedediah Ellis, Simon Mason and Chester May, to the State line. But as an actual survey will be necessary, before an act of incorporation can be applied for, your committee are of opinion to refer minute circumstances respecting boundaries to that period.

The fourth article of instruction to your committee was to report a plan of the meeting-house, which will accompany this report.

The fifth article of instruction to your committee was to see what number of persons will come forward to build said house. Although your committee as yet are not well enough informed to detail the particular disposition of every person, yet from what information your committee have already obtained, the disposition of the people appears to be very general in favor of the plan. Your committee propose to bring forward subscription papers at the present meeting, which will give that point the fairest decision; and all moneys, either by subscription or sales of pews, to be considered as binding, whenever an act of incorporation takes place, otherwise to be void and of no effect.

Your committee, in closing this report, are disposed to present to your view the geographical situation of the proposed town. The great parent of nature seems to have been profuse in his favors to this place. The Quinebaug River, which falls so nearly central through, with its excellent seats for mills and other water-works, are circumstances highly favorable to the introduction of useful mechanics, and rendering it a place of activity and business. The goodness of the soil, with the excellent forests, abounding with all kinds of timber for building, are estimated of great consequence to the general plan.

Abstractly considered from the value it will add to the real estate, if we take into view the benefits that would naturally result from a religious society, where there are so large a number of youths, in forming their minds for accomplishments, usefulness and virtue, when they are at present, by reason of local situation, notoriously neglected are, in the opinion of your committee, considerations of so much weight that (they) ought to bear down obstacles that present themselves in the way of the accomplishment of an object so noble, so great and so good. From every view of the subject your committee recommend, with steadiness, energy and vigor, to take the most effectual measures to carry into complete effect an object of so much consequence, as soon as time and other circumstances will permit. (Report made February 29, 1796.)

This report was signed by the whole committee, and undoubtedly expressed their views and feelings; but it is due to one of them (says Moses Plimpton) "to state that it was from the pen of Joshua Harding, who was usually required to draft instruments of this kind; and it will, perhaps, be sufficient commendation of the report and of its author to say that it discovers sound judgment and ability, and, in particular, that the candid and liberal views and high moral tone which pervade it throughout were literally but specimens of his pure and benevolent mind."

Twenty years afterwards the purpose in the minds of the people, so well expressed in the foregoing report of the committee, resulted in the formation of a new town. Their object was retarded by the opposition of all three of the old towns and more especially of Sturbridge, that town being unwilling to lose so much of her territory.

The meeting-house, however, was built and a poll parish formed. The meeting-house frame was raised under the direction of William Love, July 4, 1797, and this first public building within the limits of this town was dedicated July 4, 1800, which was, of course, just eighty-eight years before the laying of the cornerstone of Southbridge's magnificent Town Hall.

The act erecting a poll parish here was approved February 28, 1801. The preamble of the act containing the reasons for the same is as follows: "Whereas, for the convenience and satisfaction of a number of the inhabitants of the towns of Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley, in the county of Worcester, with respect to their attending public worship, it is found necessary to set them off, and erect them into a poll parish." The names of ninety legal voters were affixed to the act. The number of acres of land included in the estates taken from each of the three towns was: Dudley, 2229; Sturbridge, 9445; Charlton, 2429. The parish was known by the name of "Honest town."

The agitation for a new town was commenced again in 1811, and continued from year to year until an act of incorporation was obtained.

In March, 1814, Oliver Plimpton was chosen an agent "to attend the next session of the general court, and use his endeavors to obtain an order of notice, or at least an examining committee, for business, relative to being set off as a town." In May following, Major Calvin Ammidown was chosen an additional agent to attend the General Court. At another special meeting, December 6, 1814, Jason Morse was chosen as an additional agent, and Joshua Harding, Gershom Plimpton and Fordyce Foster a committee to draft an act of incorporation. On the subject of a name for the new town, all were invited to bring forward their favorite, and a committee of five was chosen to select from the list. This committee was: Abel Mason, Sr., Joshua Harding, Gershom Plimpton, Fordyce Foster and Jacob Endicott. The venerable Captain Abel Mason, Sr., brought in the name of Southbridge. The committee selected from the list

the names of Southbridge and Quinebaug for the consideration of the parish, and Southbridge obtained the vote. New agents were chosen in March, 1815, viz.: Calvin Ammidown, Frederick W. Bottom and James Wolcott.

The "act to incorporate the town of Southbridge" was approved by the Governor and thus became a law February 15, 1816.

The warrant for the first town-meeting was issued by Oliver Plimpton, Esq., to Dexter Clark, dated "February 21, 1816," directing the calling of the legal voters "to assemble at the meeting-house, where the parish meetings have heretofore been held," March 6, 1816.

At this meeting the following were elected, to wit: Moderator, Gershom Plimpton; Town Clerk, Timothy Paige; Town Treasurer, Luther Ammidown, Sr.; Selectmen, Gershom Plimpton, Samuel Fiske, Joshua Mason, William Morris and Fordyce Foster; Assessors, John McKinstry, Edward Baylis and Joseph Marcy; Constable, Dexter Clark.

At that time was founded a new town, eighty-three or four years after the entrance of the first settler, and seventy-six years after the Marcy house was built.

The limits of this article will not admit of anything like a history in detail of the seventy-two years intervening between that and the present. The aim will be to illustrate to some extent the remarkable growth in the various departments, forming the conditions which makes this as high as the seventh town in population, and other characteristics, in the county. It being allowable only to bring out the prominent features which make up the main issue, it is seen that in the elimination of a portion of the large amount of data in hand, much of interest, and many persons and factors of importance, must necessarily be excluded.

The population of this town was in 1820, 1066; 1830, 1444; 1850, 2824; 1875, 5740; 1885, 6500. The increase since 1850 has been mainly from immigrants and their descendants. They are German, Scotch, English, Irish and Canadians; the latter being the most numerous. The English and Scotch are few—mostly skillful workmen in some of the departments of manufactures. The honest labor of the frugal people has formed the base of every enterprise in the progress here for the last forty years. We see the marks of their toil in every structure and excavation, and in every product of the mill and the workshop. These immigrants came here poor, and as a rule have become well to do—some are wealthy; and the rising generation are having the benefit of the educational, moral and social advantages bestowed by the capital which their fathers have helped to create in this place. Constituting two-thirds of the population, it is hopeful for the future welfare of the town that a goodly number are advancing with vigor in the various enterprises, and in the formations that serve

to promote temperance and the best interest of the community.

Appropriations for all purposes the first year of the town were \$1600; 1830, \$1600; 1839, \$5493; 1843, \$3200; 1869, \$35,864; 1880, \$41,899; 1888, \$45,000, exclusive of the special appropriation of \$65,000 for the town hall. Valuation: Total in 1869, \$2,124,796; 1879, \$2,906,461; 1887, \$3,158,210—an increase of \$1,033,414 in eighteen years.

EARLY MANUFACTURES AND EXTINGUISHED CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.—The business of manufacturing at the "Globe Village" began in 1814. The spinning was commenced in the old mill—linseed oil mill of Captain Gershom Plimpton—which stood near the road on the south side. The first owners were Thomas Upham, David Fiske, Samuel Newell, James Wolcott, Jr., Perez B. Wolcott, Josiah I. Fiske, Francis Wheelock, Ephraim Angell, Moses Plimpton and Samuel L. Newell, a part of whom were incorporated by the name of the "Globe Manufacturing Company," in October, 1814. The same year this company erected the "Globe Mill," which still remains near the bridge. The factory building below the road was erected in 1815. It was at first, and until 1817, a cotton factory. In that year there was a division of the property among the owners, the south side being taken by James Wolcott, Perez B. Wolcott, Samuel A. Groves and Ephraim Angell, and the other side by the remaining proprietors. Additions were soon made to the south side, and the woolen business established, and in 1820 the owners of the other side, who still composed the "Globe Manufacturing Company," sold out the whole of their property to Mr. Wolcott and his company.

After the purchase from the "Globe Manufacturing Company," in February, 1820, James Wolcott, Jr., Perez B. Wolcott and Samuel A. Groves were incorporated by the name of the "Wolcott Woolen Manufacturing Company," and the company was increased by new proprietors in Boston, who made investments to considerable amount. After the great misfortune occasioned by the falling of the dam, and the destruction of property it occasioned, the Boston owners determined to abandon the concern and get rid of their interest. In 1829 it passed into the hands of Messrs. Willard Sayles and Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Boston, and in 1832 they obtained a new act of incorporation by the name of the "Hamilton Woolen Company" (see Existing Corporations).

The factory afterwards owned by the "Dresser Manufacturing Company" was put in operation in 1814. It was then in Charlton, and the first water-power that side of the line. The owners were John Green, of Rhode Island, and William Sumner, the latter having the care of the business and living in this town. This privilege was owned in part by Major George Sumner, who erected clothing works below the cotton factory, and that business and wool-

carding was continued until the whole became the property of S. H. Babcock, of Boston, by whom it was sold to Harvey Dresser. This cotton-mill, with all the real estate and machinery, was incorporated as the "Dresser Manufacturing Company," February 14, 1834; the incorporators were Harvey Dresser, Jerry Merritt, of Charlton, Samuel Stafford, of Providence, and Benjamin W. Kimball and their associates, with a corporate capital of seventy-five thousand dollars real estate, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars personal estate. Subsequently reorganized under the same act, it continued in the name of the "Dresser Manufacturing Company" until the mill was destroyed by fire. The water-power is now unemployed.

The Marcy privilege, located next below the preceding, with the saw-mill and grist-mill, became the property of Jedediah Marcy, Jr., grandson of the first proprietor, in 1789. The following year John Gray introduced at this place the clothier and wool-carding business; and, after conducting it about eight years, sold his interest to Zebina Abbott. Mr. Abbott sold the clothier business to his brother-in-law, George Sumner, of Spencer, who came here about 1802. After Mr. Sumner moved to the next privilege above (Dresser Manufacturing Company's), about 1814, a company was formed, and, after conducting business about two years as the "Charlton Manufacturing Company," were incorporated February, 1816, as the "Southbridge Factory Company, for the purpose of manufacturing wool in Southbridge." Two years afterwards the company failed, and the property passed back to the heirs of the Marcy estate. This property had been in the name of the Marcy family ninety-five years, when, in 1827, it passed by deed from Hon. Jedediah Marcy to Deacon Elisha Cole. Mr. Cole deeded to Mr. Royal Smith in 1832, who conveyed his whole interest, including the mills and water-power here and twelve acres of land, to Mr. Ebenezer D. Ammidown, January 20, 1836; consideration, nine thousand dollars. The same day, Mr. Ammidown deeded this property to the Dresser Manufacturing Company, and that company conveyed the same, with additional power, to the Central Manufacturing Company, which was at that time organized by Mr. Ammidown. This company erected a mill in 1837, putting in 4480 spindles and other preparations, with 120 looms, for making fine shirting and sheeting.

On the 27th December, 1845, the company was re-organized, with the capital increased to \$80,000—\$1000 each share, subscribed for as follows, viz.: Ebenezer D. Ammidown, 40 shares; Linus Child, 10; Manning Leonard, 15; Chester A. Dresser, 15; the last two not being among the first corporators.

At the organization of this company E. D. Ammidown was elected agent, C. A. Dresser, superintendent, and M. Leonard, clerk.

In 1852 the manufacturing property was leased to Chester A. Dresser and Manning Leonard, who oper-

ated for the company on contract for a period of five years.

March 30, 1859, the whole estate was conveyed by Samuel M. Lane, as assignee of the Central Manufacturing Company, to Chester A. Dresser and Manning Leonard for forty thousand dollars, who operated as co-partners. Then Mr. Dresser bought Mr. Leonard's one-half interest for twenty-five thousand dollars, and organized the "Central Mills Company," to whom the whole estate was conveyed by deed dated February 16, 1863, for fifty thousand dollars. (See Central Mills Company.)

Columbian Cotton Mill, located about a mile below the Marcy privilege. The first mill was erected in 1821. The business was conducted under a general partnership up to the year 1825. The owners were: Ebenezer D. Ammidown, Lament Bacon, Samuel Hartwell, Moses Plimpton and Samuel L. Newell. Mr. Newell lost his life by being caught in a belt. The other partners obtained an act of incorporation June, 1825.

The mill was destroyed by fire in December, 1844, and the water-power remained unused until 1856, when Hon. E. D. Ammidown erected a brick mill on the premises, and commenced the manufacture of cotton jeans and flannels. This business was afterwards conducted by his sons, Malcolm and Henry C., to whom the property had been conveyed by deed. Lieutenant Malcolm Ammidown lost his life in the war. The property was then sold for the purpose of effecting a division of interests, and was purchased by the brother, who sold, in 1866, to Heary T. Grant, of Providence, R. I.; consideration, thirty-seven thousand dollars. Mr. Grant erected a large addition to the mill, and put in forty-seven hundred and thirty-six spindles and one hundred and eight looms, with other preparations for making print cloths. In 1879 a foreclosure brought about a public sale, and the property changed hands. Afterwards the mills were destroyed by fire, and the water-power was unused until purchased by the American Optical Company. (See American Optical Co., p. 1012.)

ASHLAND was the former name of the location of the mills, the lowest down the river in this town. The first improvement of the water-power here was a saw-mill at the mouth of Lebanon Hill Brook, built by Adolphus Ammidown in 1831. His brother, Larkin Ammidown, built the first mill on the Quinebaug, at this point, in 1835, and began spinning cotton in 1836, and the same year sold the estate to Silas H. Kimball.

In 1843 it came into the hands of a mortgagee, who sold the estate in 1847, one-half to Stephen P. Irwin, one-fourth to Moses E. Irwin and the other fourth to W. A. J. Wilkinson. These grantees operated the mill about two years, until June 5, 1849, when the cotton-mill and machinery were destroyed by fire. The water-power, except for a saw-mill operated part of the time, was unused until sold to Mr. James

Saunders, of Providence, R. I., in 1864. Afterwards, the village that had been called Ashland became Sandersville (see p. 1012).

In the War of the Rebellion, Southbridge bore an honorable part, with the expenditure of much money and the loss of many valuable lives. The selectmen during these eventful years were: Verney Fiske, Adolphus Merriam, Malcolm Ammidown, William C. Steadman, Manning Leonard and John O. McKinstry. The town clerk was Daniel F. Bacon. Samuel M. Lane was treasurer in the years 1861-64, and Daniel F. Bacon in 1865.

A special town-meeting was called May 6, 1861, to contrive measures for the aid of the government against the Rebellion, when the sum of eight thousand dollars was appropriated for raising and equipping a military company and for the support of the families of those who might enter the service. William Beecher, John O. McKinstry, John Edwards and Chester A. Dresser were united with the selectmen to form a committee to take charge of the appropriation and expend it "according to their best discretion." This committee were authorized to pay for each volunteer, who resided in the town, a dollar and a half each week to the wife and half a dollar to each child under twelve years of age, during the term of the volunteer's active service. The committee were also to pay to each enlisted man eight dollars a month while in active service and fifty cents for each half-day spent in preliminary drilling. On the 7th of October the selectmen were authorized to pay State aid to the families of soldiers, as provided by a law passed at the extra session of the Legislature.

July 1, 1862, the town voted to give a bounty to each soldier, not to exceed thirty-eight, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid when the soldier was mustered into the military service for three years and credited to the quota of the town.

In August, the same bounty, one hundred dollars, was voted to each volunteer, to the number of sixty, who should enlist in a nine months' regiment and be credited to the quota of the town.

In September, 1863, it was voted to pay State aid to families of drafted men as well as the families of volunteers; and in November to pay State aid to the families of men who had died or become disabled in the military service.

On June 20, 1864, the bounty to volunteers for three years' service was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

On March 6, 1866, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars was raised to refund to persons who had paid money upon subscriptions used for recruiting purposes.

The number of men furnished by the town for the war was four hundred, which was nineteen above all demands. Among them were four commissioned officers. The town expended on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, \$17,313.65. For State aid, half

of which was refunded by the State, \$18,367.98. Individuals voluntarily contributed \$5757 more than was refunded by the town. The ladies worked with increased interest until there was no further call for supplies. The Soldiers' Aid Society sent money and other contributions to the amount of nearly \$1200.

The auditing committee for the year 1866 reported in the words following, referring to the list of soldiers on the records of the town:

Below we give a list of those who have served in the Federal army as soldiers during the late war, and, so far as is known, their record.

It is, indeed, a Roll of Honor, to which we shall be proud to refer as our attestation of the loyalty and devotion of our people to the Union of the States, and the cause of republican liberty. There are among them few of rank, but all are of honor, save in one or two instances, and we desire to perpetuate the memory of the fallen and the title of the living brave, by inscribing their names upon our public Records as part of our debt of gratitude to them.

Second Infantry.—C. O. McKinstry (sergeant), reenlisted in the same; promoted second lieutenant.

Fourth Infantry.—James Ryan

Fifth Infantry.—William P. Plimpton, second enlistment.

Ninth Infantry.—Edward Byrne, Augustine Bonway, John Gleason, killed at Gaines' Mill, Virginia, June 27, 1862; Patrick Maher, killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; John Ianis.

Tenth Infantry.—George W. Hersey, David F. Smith.

Twelfth Infantry.—John C. Freeman, died a prisoner at Florence, South Carolina, February, 1865.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Charles C. Bigelow, L. A. Chapman, Albert E. Morse.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Porter Plimpton.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Conrad Anthon, Alexander Bryson, James C. Barlow, Sanford Bottom, Peter Cain, was previously in Fort Sumter when bombarded, April 14, 1861; Watson Cheney, Henry M. Carpenter, George W. Faulkner, promoted to commissary sergeant; Charles M. Hersey, William F. Miller, corporal; Eliot F. McKinstry, re-enlisted; Lucian G. Lamb, W. H. Nichols, William H. Smith.

Eighteenth Infantry.—David Brown.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Timothy Cranny, James Bryson, died of fever at Annapolis, Maryland, November 27, 1861, the first martyr from this town; Lucian Convers, Timothy Collins, killed in battle at Newbern, North Carolina, March 14, 1862; Charles H. Greenleaf, Joseph Harman, killed in battle, Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862; Charles L. Horton, Dennis Mahan, Charles W. Molleney, Samuel H. Marble, re-enlisted; Samuel G. Irish, James S. O'Brien, Oliver Stone, Albert Saunders, Waldo Vinton, Edward Wald, Lucian W. Spencer.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Nathan B. Angell, Benjamin S. Aldrich, Harrison A. Bond, corporal, died August 22, 1863, from a gun-shot wound received at Gettysburg; John L. Bartlett, Andrew J. Clark, Henri Elkins, died August 4, 1862, from wounds received at Gaines' Mill; David B. Horton, August Morse, J. Marra, John F. Pratt, Daniel Walker, sergeant.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Marvin G. Marcy, re-enlisted; Louis Rivers, by transfer; Andrew H. Morse, by transfer.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—John E. Bassett, Samuel S. Dresser, James A. McKinstry, Elias M. McKinstry, A. J. McKinstry, John G. Leach, George Luk, Dwight Moore, John Ryan, John Stone, Alonzo Vinton, first enlistment.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Malcolm Ammidown, second lieutenant, taken prisoner at Newmarket, Virginia, May 15, 1864, and died at Charleston, South Carolina, October 1, 1864; his name is given to Post 168, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R.; Eber C. Pratt, first enlistment; Francis Arnes, first enlistment; Linus C. Albee, Nathan B. Angell, second enlistment; John Bryson, was in Andersonville prison-pen; Albert O. Blanchard, killed by accident, May 26, 1864; Stephen Blackmar, sergeant, died at Harper's Ferry, March 4, 1864; Charles E. Blackmar, Edwin Bennett, Sanford Broadbent, Edwin S. Beecher, Michael Bowler, W. H. H. Cheuse, member of the band; George W. Corey, sergeant; Joseph B. Corey, Walter B. Cutting, killed in battle at Stickney's Farm, October 13, 1864; Arnold Capron, killed in battle June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Virginia; George Congdon, George H. Dean, sergeant; George F. Fiske, died May 2, 1864; David Fairfield, Arthur L. Fox, killed in battle at

Piedmont, Va.; Henry C. Green, George E. Hubbard, Frederick Holmes, David Marcy, William B. Morse, John Mack, Patrick Moriarty, David T. T. Litchfield, member of band; J. H. Lumbard, Ebenezer Leach, Andrew H. Morse, transferred to Twenty-fourth; Louis Rivers, transferred to Twenty-fourth; Munroe Reynolds, William A. Sears, died of wounds June 18, 1864; Paul Sartorio, S. Judson Tiffany, died at Andersonville slaughter-pen, Ga.; Kayson Tierney, Alexander Wald.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Dr. S. C. Hartwell, volunteer surgeon to the Army of the Potomac from April 9 to May 17, 1862; afterwards surgeon of Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, and also Medical director of General Emory's division, resigned March 2, 1864; Andrew J. Plimpton, surgeon's assistant.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.—William P. Plimpton, third enlistment.

Fortieth Infantry.—Richmond Barrett, sergeant, George Eccleston, William E. Horton, Alden Potter.

Forty-second Infantry.—James A. Knight, died in the service.

Forty-fourth Infantry.—Samuel S. Perry.

Forty-fifth Infantry.—Frank H. Dean, Charles H. Leonard, Barnard A. Leonard, Charles A. Howard, James H. Mason, Edwin T. Morse, Danforth K. Olney, member of the band; William P. Plimpton, first enlistment; Charles B. Sumner, Edwin E. Tiffany, first enlistment.

Fifty-first Infantry.—Edward Arnes, Charles W. Blanchard, Thomas Burns, Jasper Bugbee, Henry M. Clemence, Philip Cain, Flavius J. Cheney, Joseph Corey, William B. Card, James J. Callahan, Edwin Dexter, first enlistment; Marcus Dillabar, James Flynn, first sergeant; Luther S. Fox, Charles Green, George S. Laffin, drummer; Albert Holmes, George A. Hanson, Fitz Henry Hall, Adelbert O. Horne, first enlistment; Philip W. Harris, Charles N. Hager, Frederick Kind, James J. Leary, first enlistment; W. O. Mason, first enlistment; John Murray, Joseph Moore, first enlistment; Norval Newell, William H. Parsons, William Ryan, first enlistment; Thomas Ratigan, Francis F. Spencer, Thomas A. Stone, sergeant; Terence Smith, Alvin S. Streeter, William Sabin, first enlistment; Leonard G. Webster, John K. Walker.

Fifty-fourth Infantry.—John Tanner, killed July 13, 1864.

Fifty-seventh Infantry.—John Tully, Thirty-fourth, enlisted in Co. A, Fifty-seventh, and died at Alexandria, Va., May 16, 1865.

Sixty-first Infantry.—William O'Brien, killed at Petersburg, Va.

Sixty-second Infantry.—John W. Clark.

Other Massachusetts organizations:

Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.—John R. Ammidown

First Cavalry.—William H. Belknap, died at Hartford, Conn., December 17, 1864; Ambrose Fogle, David Stone.

Fourth Cavalry.—Robert S. Bryson, Edward Egan, James Flynn, second enlistment; Edward C. Hughes, bugler; Francis Heffenan, James J. Leary, second enlistment; Joseph Link, Peter Porter, farrier; John Powers, William Ryan, second enlistment, corporal; Jason G. Smith, first sergeant, second enlistment; William Shumaker, died at Andersonville slaughter-pen, Ga.; John Spencer, died November 19, 1864; Everett A. Town.

Fifth Cavalry.—George W. Coffin (colored), died May 17, 1864; William G. Coffin (colored).

Second Battery, Light Artillery.—Henry B. Blodgett, John D. Fiske, sergeant, Nim's Battery, re-enlisted in the same.

Third (B) Battery.—Henry G. Ammidown, George Blackmore, died at Hall's Hill, 1862.

Fifth Battery.—Frank A. Prescott, clerk of battery.

Second Heavy Artillery.—Watson Cheney, Edwin Dexter, second enlistment; John A. Frost, died at Newbern, N. C., October 19, 1864; John W. Lucia, Isaac F. Irish, John Kelly, died May 17, 1865; James S. O'Brien, second enlistment, died at Andersonville prison-pen, Ga., August 29, 1864; Thomas O'Harry, George Remington, Albert Saunders, second enlistment; Charles Seymour, died a prisoner at Charleston, S. C.; Alonzo Vinton, second enlistment; Albertus A. Wilbur.

Holden Riflemen.—Henry G. Ammidown.

Fifteenth Battery (bought).—Joseph Coburn, James Conologue, John Devins, John Gilmore, James Gayton, Theodore C. Lewis, Edward Murry, George T. Brown, William Dewitt, Samuel Newhall, William Ripley, Aaron Bell, Thomas Brown, John Miller, Thomas McIntire, James McDonald, James Kiley, George Rickert, Patrick Quinn, William D. Waddell, George H. Cutter, Edward Farrell, Thomas Higgins, Charles Hersey, James A. Johnson, John Kinney, John E. Mathews, John Williamson, Michael Walker, George Hazlett, Peter McPhail, John Scott, Daniel Boyce, Albert Burton, George Reese, Raymond Russell, John Smidt, Charles Sherman, Frank Turner, Henry Vince.

Sixth United States Colored Troops.—Eber C. Pratt, second enlistment,

second lieutenant, acting on the staff of Colonel Duncan, and died December 15, 1864, of wounds received at Chapin's Bluff, Va., September 29, 1864.

Cavalry, Legion.—Timothy Cranney, second enlistment, and was promoted to first lieutenant.

Second District Cavalry.—Samuel F. Plimpton, promoted commissary sergeant, died March 6, 1861. Francis D. Plimpton, died June, 1865.

United States Cavalry, Regulars.—Andrew L. Buzlow.

Organization, Volunteers.—Austin Stevens, E. N. Fiddens, Henry E. Gilbert.

Organizations of other States:

Third Battery, Rhode Island.—William Calvert, re-enlisted.

Fifth Battery, Rhode Island.—H. W. Brown.

Third Cavalry, Rhode Island.—Philip Carr, second enlistment, died at New Orleans.

Seventh Infantry, Connecticut.—David Byson, died at Folly Island, S. C., July 10, 1863.

Second Infantry, Connecticut.—Joseph Goodale, Oliver H. Mason, ser-

geant.

Eleventh Infantry, Connecticut.—Francis Armes, second enlistment.

Eighteenth Infantry, Connecticut.—E. P. Bowen.

First Cavalry, New Hampshire.—Calvin Claffin, quartermaster ser-

geant.

Seventh Infantry, New Hampshire.—Sanford Bottom, killed before Peters-

burg, Va., September 10, 1864.

Fourth Infantry, Vermont.—Rev. Salem M. Plimpton, chaplain.

Seventh Infantry, Vermont.—Philip Lucia, was in Andersonville prison ten months.

Thirty-sixth Infantry, New York.—Bernard Flynn.

Thirtieth Infantry, New York.—Stanley F. Newell, second lieuten-

ant.

Thirteenth Battery, New York.—Stanley F. Newell, second enlistment,

second lieutenant.

Tenth Cavalry, New York.—Warren F. Sikes.

Sixteenth Cavalry, Iowa.—Edwin T. Plimpton, died June 14, 1862.

Commissaries.—William Blute, John Butts, frigate "Santee;" Cornelius Ammis, West Gulf Squadron, ship "Lackawanna;" Michael Egan, gunboat "Tasca;" F. A. Hurd, gunboat "Kennebec;" Dennis Kehay, auxiliary Longmore, frigate "Santee;" Charles L. Newhall, frigate "Minnesota;" and "San Jacinto;" Joseph Olney, frigate "Cumberland."

Mention of: Captain Salem Marsh, fell at Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863, in command of the Second United States Regulars, twenty-eight years of age, a graduate of West Point in 1860, a native of this town.

The foregoing list is rearranged from a list having the names in alphabetical order, found in a historical sketch of Southbridge by Holmes Ammidown, Esq.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Malcolm Ammidown Post, No. 168, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., has a fine organization, and the town will furnish them with a Memorial Hall and convenient quarters in the new Town-Hall building. The present commander is Edwin T. Morse.

Auxiliary to this is the Malcolm Ammidown Relief Corps, No. 71, conducted with much interest and efficiency by the ladies.

SOUTHBRIDGE LIGHT INFANTRY.—The grant for a new military company in Southbridge, to be attached to the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was signed by Oliver Ames, Governor and commander-in-chief, March 26, 1888. The company was organized as Company K, and attached to the Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Officers elected were,—Captain, John M. Cochran; First Lieutenant, W. F. Heron; Second Lieutenant, F. E. Newbury. Permanent quarters were prepared for the company in M. J. Suprenaut's new block on

Central Street. A dedication and reception of visitors occurred there December 20, 1888.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.—The Congregational Church originated from a withdrawal of twenty-one members of the Congregational Church in Sturbridge. They were residents in the poll parish that was established here by an act of the Legislature, February 28, 1801. These members were dismissed from the church in Sturbridge, and organized this church on the 16th day of September following. This small colony united in their public religious worship with the Universalists, Baptists and Methodists in the parish meeting-house. With the addition of five more members, this was the condition of the church when the parish was, by an act of the Legislature, made a town by the name of Southbridge, February 15, 1816. The church members now number two hundred and fifty-six, and two hundred and seventy-five attend the Sunday-school. Sunday-school superintendent, H. R. Beecher.

The "Congregational Religious Society in Southbridge" was incorporated December 13, 1816. There were sixty-two original corporators, "with their families and estates, together with such others as may hereafter associate with them, and their successors." August 28, 1818, for the consideration of eighteen hundred dollars, the society obtained of Major Calvin Ammidown the deed of one and one-fourth acres of land, with a house designed for a parsonage. Their meeting-house was erected in 1821, and dedicated January 1, 1822. The house was remodeled in 1839, and dedicated anew September 5th, and again repaired and some changes made in 1869; re-dedicated September 24th. This house was removed, and a large and elegant edifice of brick erected on the same site, which was dedicated in October, 1885; located on Elm Street.

Pastors: Rev. Messrs. Jason Park, 1816-32; Henry J. Lamb, 1833-35; Eber Carpenter, 1835-64; Edwin B. Palmer, 1864-69; E. L. Jaggard, 1869-72; J. E. Fullerton, 1873-76; Joseph Danielson, 1877-88; Charles H. Pettibone, 1888.

Deacons: Asa Walker, 1801-14; Daniel Morse, 1801-32; Jason Morse, 1821-31; George Sumner, 1822-39; Henry Haynes, 1831-39; Josiah Hayward, 1839-42; Elbridge G. Harding, 1837-51; Jonathan Cutting, 1842-75; Samuel M. Lane, 1851-86; William P. Plimpton, 1875; E. S. Swift, 1886.

Baptist.—The First Baptist Church of Southbridge was established January 28, 1817. It was composed of a colony of twenty-six, of both sexes, who withdrew from the Baptist Church of Sturbridge.

The Central Baptist Church originated in some differences in the management of the prudential affairs of the First Baptist Church and Society, when, for the sake of harmony and peace, a majority of the members of that church withdrew their membership in 1842, and on Sunday, the 18th of September fol-

lowing, organized themselves into a new church by the name of "The Central Baptist Church of Southbridge."

Before the division the First Baptist Church had about one hundred and seventy-five members; afterwards, in the course of a few years, the old church became extinct. The Central Baptist Church had, in 1884, one hundred and eighty-two members. The church and society are both in prosperous circumstances. Three only of the twenty-four churches that form the Worcester Baptist Association have contributed more for outside charitable and religious purposes. Their Sunday-school has a membership of one hundred and seventy-eight, consisting of thirteen classes and teachers. Their Sunday-school library is large, and is mainly supported by the annual income from a fund left for the purpose by one of the town's business men, the late John Edwards, Esq.

A society was incorporated by the name of the "First Baptist Society of Southbridge," January 29, 1822. Other denominations held meetings in the old parish meeting-house occasionally until 1835. At that time the house was sold at auction, bought, repaired and sold again in the form of slips, the deeds of which limited the kind of preaching to that of the Baptist belief.

In the year 1841 an association was formed and incorporated, styled the "Southbridge Baptist Meeting-House Association." Measures were taken for the erection of a new house, which was completed and dedicated on Wednesday, October 25, 1848. This building was burned on the evening of the 14th of November, 1863, and entirely destroyed.

The society erected and finished, in the year 1866, at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars, the substantial and fine-looking brick edifice they now occupy. The organ, the cost of which was two thousand dollars, was given by Chester A. Dresser, Esq., and the late John Edwards, Esq., the whole being the sole property of the society. They have recently purchased a handsome parsonage, and are entirely free from debt.

Pastors: Rev. Messrs. George Angell, 1816, died 1827; Addison Parker, 1827-32; David C. Bowles, 1833-35; Joseph G. Binney, 1835-37; Sewell S. Cutting, 1837-45; C. P. Grosvenor, last pastor of the First Church, 1842-44; Timothy G. Freeman, 1845-47; Oakman S. Stearns, D.D., 1847-54; Shubal S. Parker, 1855-67; B. F. Bronson, 1867-73; H. H. Rhees; A. G. Upham, 1877-83; Goram Easterbrooks, 1884.

Deacons, First Church: Cyrus Ammidown, 1817-21; Joshua Vinton, 1817-21; Elisha Cole, 1821-44; Samuel Fiske, 1821-35; Marvin Cheney, 1835-44.

Deacons, Central Baptist Church: Marvin Cheney, Henry Fiske, Adoniram Coombs, Charles E. Steward, Alpha M. Cheney, 1878; Joseph F. Esten, 1883-85; Lucius E. Ammidown, 1885.

Methodist Episcopal.—During the existence of the

poll parish the several families of Methodists here joined in support of religious worship with the other denominations, and occasionally had a preacher of their own belief. In the year 1832 they for the first time maintained separate worship in Southbridge. Their meetings were held in the district school-house in the Globe Village for a period of nearly six years. The Rev. Hezekiah Davis, of Dudley, conducted services there the first year or two.

When their church was formed, in 1834, the Methodist Conference provided for this new church. Rev. F. P. Tracy was placed here, a young man about nineteen years of age. He was an able scholar and possessed remarkable powers of eloquence. The church and society increased rapidly under his ministry. It soon became necessary to obtain larger quarters to accommodate the crowds of eager listeners.

In the year 1840 this society moved into the second story of the old Globe Factory, and held their meetings there about three years. At the close of this period it was decided to take measures for erecting a meeting-house. An eligible location was obtained through the liberality of Jedediah Marcy, Esq., and during the year 1843 the Methodist Church was built. Since 1870 it has been remodeled and beautified inside and out. It is located on Main Street, opposite the Marcy house.

The present number of church members (1888) is one hundred and seventy-eight. The Sabbath-school, George T. McVey, superintendent, has two hundred members. The ministers furnished them by the Methodist Conference, since they entered their own house, are as follows: Rev. Messrs. Stephen P. Cushing, 1844; L. R. Thayer, 1845-46; Chester Field, 1847; Mark Staples, 1848-49; Charles McKedding, 1850; William R. Raynall, 1851-52; David Sherman, 1853-54; Joseph Denison, 1855; John Caldwell, 1856; J. B. Bigelow, 1857-58; Ichabod Marcy, 1859-60; I. W. Morey, 1861-62; N. D. George, 1863; T. J. Abbott, 1864; J. W. Lewis, 1865-67; W. A. Braman, 1868-69; William Silverthorn, 1870-72; W. A. Nottage, 1873-75; John C. Smith, 1876-78; E. S. Best, 1879; J. M. Avann, 1880-82; G. Beekman, 1883-84; W. J. Pomfret, 1885-87; N. Fellows, 1888.

The First Universalist Society.—Universalism was strong, even in the days of the parish, and they continued their right and occasional occupancy in the parish meeting-house until it became exclusively the property of the Baptist Society in 1835.

In 1838 the form of constitution as contained in the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, in Chapter XX., Sections 26, 27 and 28, was circulated, and eighty signatures were obtained as male members. Preliminary steps having been taken, the first meeting of the society was held at the New England Hotel (located on the present site of the Edwards house), April 14, 1838, and was called to order by Benjamin D. Hyde, Esq., when the proper officers were elected for the organization of the society. It was voted that the society

be called by the name of The First Universalist Society of Southbridge.

Their meetings were held, first in Dr. Hartwell's Hall, afterwards in the then new Town Hall. Their present church building, corner of Hamilton and Main Streets, was erected and the bell purchased in 1842. Pastors: Rev. Messrs. John Boyden, 1838-40; Franklin Whitaker, 1841-43; J. M. Usher, 1844; R. O. Williams, 1845-46; Day K. Lee, 1847-49; B. F. Bowles, 1850-51; Mr. Cambridge and Mr. Eliot, 1852; J. W. Lawton, 1853-55; John Nichols and B. F. Bowles, 1856; W. W. Wilson, 1857-63; A. B. Hervey, 1864; F. C. Flint, B. V. Stevenson, Frank McGuire, 1882-88; Ephraim A. Reed, 1888. Sunday-school superintendent, George C. Winter.

Evangelical Free Church, Globe Village.—This church had its origin in a movement of some of the members of the other evangelical churches of this town. A conference was held in this village in December, 1853, when it was unanimously decided: "That the necessities of this village require established preaching and the ordinances of the gospel; and that it is the duty of Christians in this vicinity to unite in the support of this object." At a meeting held January 21, 1854, the Rev. G. Trask, of Fitchburg, Rev. Oakman S. Stearns and D. Sherman, of Southbridge, were present and united their efforts in sustaining the measures for laying the foundation of this church. Statements of the necessities and motives for prompt action in its favor were made by L. W. Curtis, M.D., George Hanson, Robert Elliot and Oliver Plimpton. The Evangelical Free Church was then organized, with twenty-nine members,—eleven males and eighteen females,—who were originally connected with the Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal Churches.

Public worship was held in Gothic Hall until 1869, when the Hamilton Woolen Company placed at the disposal of the society a beautiful and capacious brick church.

The success of this movement has proved that Christian unity, ignoring sectarian divisions, does not decrease the interest felt for religious services, but tends to greater sympathy and purer motives, producing harmony and prosperity. Number of members in the church, one hundred and sixty-one. The Sunday-school numbers one hundred and forty, B. U. Bugbee, superintendent. Pastors: Rev. Messrs. J. Cunningham, 1855; W. C. Whitcomb, 1856-57; Henry Loomis, 1859; Thomas Morony, 1860-63; Martin L. Richardson, 1863-66; Austin Dodge, 1867; Frank A. Warfield, George A. Jackson, 1878; G. H. Willson, 1878-80; Rev. Sylvanus Hayward, installed December 28, 1880, is the present pastor.

Catholic Church of St. Mary's.—In the year 1840, month of September, the Rev. G. Fitton, afterwards pastor of South Boston, called the Catholic people together at the house of Lawrence Seavy in Globe Village. There were present at this first meeting

twelve persons. For the next six years they were visited about twice a year by the following priests, viz.: Rev. G. Fitton, 1840-43; Father Williams, 1844; Father Gibson, 1845, and Father Logan, 1846, the last named being the first to visit them on Sunday. Afterwards the Rev. John Boyce, of Worcester, found it necessary to engage the town hall every two months to give service to this people. Having decided, in 1852, to erect a church, Mr. Wm. Edwards generously gave them the land for a location, upon which they commenced July 12, 1852. On Sunday, May 1, 1853, their church was dedicated under the invocation of Saint Peter by the Rt. Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston. In August, 1858, the Rev. James Quan was appointed pastor here and at Webster, as one parish.

In September, 1865, the Catholic Church of Southbridge was set aside as a parish by itself, and a pastor, Rev. A. M. Barrett, D.D., appointed for it. The parish, as then organized, included Southbridge, Sturbridge and Charlton, and numbered about two thousand souls.

The Rev. Dr. Barrett was dismissed from this service in the autumn of 1869, when followed the division of this first society.

The Rev. J. McDermott was in charge of the Irish portion about a year; then the Rev. John Kremmens was assigned by Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield, to the pastorate.

Father Kremmens was "a man of great strength of will, and power and capacity to build, guide and care for his charge, and to lead it on to a surprising unity, strength and prosperity—constant and successful." The parsonage was burned soon after he came here, but the present one was soon built. The old church was removed to the west side of the lands, the surface of the lot was graded and set out with trees, the new and commodious edifice for worship was erected and all these were paid for during his services here, besides the neat little chapel at Fiskdale.

"Those grounds, embowered with shading trees and carpeted in nature's living green, wherein he lived his cheerful, helpful life and serenely died—wherein his remains now lie, at his request, entombed beneath the shadow of the beautiful church edifice he designed and built as a monument of his taste, and of his faith in his work in behalf of his people—will long be looked upon, as time shall pass away, as the evidence of his genius and ability to surmount obstacles and inspire others with something of his own sense and enterprise and energy." He died July 18, 1886, and was buried near his beautiful tree-embowered church. Over his grave has been placed a fine monument, in which is canopied a portrait bust chiseled in enduring marble.

The Rev. James Donohoe is the present pastor of St. Mary's.

The French Catholics withdrew from the Irish the latter part of the year 1869, under the charge of Rev.

M. F. Le Breton as priest. The Notre Dame Church, the largest house for public religious worship in this town, was erected by them on Pine Street upon lands adjoining those of the old society. The Rev. M. F. Le Breton was succeeded by Rev. G. E. Brochu, who at present officiates as priest of Notre Dame.

SCHOOLS.—School districts, seven in number, were established when the town was organized in 1816; and so remained, with little alteration as to territory, while the district system was in operation.

In 1868, March 2d, by vote of the town, the several school districts were abolished; and the town entered upon and took possession of the property of the districts, in accordance with the provision of the general statutes, chapter xxxix., section 3.

The management of the public schools by the town has been in accordance with the provisions of the general statutes, from time to time enacted; adopting such changes as the needs of the town and the spirit of the times have demanded.

A committee of six, serving three years, two of the number being elected annually and two retiring, constitutes the School Committee of the town. A superintendent of schools is employed by the year to devote his whole time to the school interests. The report of that officer, Mr. J. T. Clarke, for the year ending February 29, 1888, being the third of the series of the annual reports of the superintendent of schools, furnishes statistics from which is obtained the following:

The town supports a High School, eighteen graded, and three ungraded schools; also evening schools to answer the requirements of the "Illiterate Minor Bill" of June, 1887, are established.

"The May enrolment of the children of school age gave 1515, an increase of 96 over the previous enrollment. The public schools have enrolled 999, which is 111 more than last year. The parochial school reports 625 as the number enrolled, with an average attendance of 490. Allowing for those over 15, and for the duplicate enrollment of the few who have attended both the parochial and the public schools a part of the year, the result indicates that there are very few children of school age in town who have not attended school a part of the year."

The total expenditures of the town, less the permanent repairs, for the year was \$14,608.15.

A High School was established in 1841, and maintained by private contribution until appropriations were made by the town beginning in 1854. A room in the upper story of the old town-house was occupied by the High School until that building was taken down in 1887. Very fine accommodations in the lower story of the new Town Hall-High School building combined will be furnished at an early day.

The Southbridge Public Library was established by vote of the town March, 1870, at which time one thousand dollars and the dog fund, \$176.17, was ap-

propriated. At first the books were kept in Whitford's Block, but on the 1st of January, 1872, the collection was removed to the commodious rooms in Ammidown Block, designed expressly for the purpose.

By the report of March 1, 1888, the library at that time contained 12,141 books and 1557 pamphlets and periodicals unbound. During the year the total number of books consulted at the library was 3199; total number of volumes taken for home use, 14,949. A reading-room is connected with the library, which is also supplied with current periodicals. A museum, containing natural curiosities and antiquities, is in the same building. Miss A. J. Comins is the librarian, and Miss J. S. Smith, assistant.

SOCIETIES.—There are two Masonic Lodges, viz., the Quinebaug Lodge, F. and A. M., and Doric Chapter, R. A. M., meet at Masonic Hall, Main, corner of Hamilton Streets; Phoenix Council, No. 333, Royal Arcanum, meets in their hall in Ammidown Block, Main Street; Southbridge Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, Savings Bank Building; Ancient Order of Hibernians, organized in 1873; St. Jean Baptiste Society, meets at Memorial Block, Main Street; St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society, meets at their room in Chapin's Block, Hamilton, corner of Crane Street; and many more of a social, literary, musical or benevolent character. The Good Samaritan and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Societies have done good work; also the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, which still exists.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1882, and started off very auspiciously. A Star Course of Lectures has been instituted, and kept up each winter season. Their rooms, in Edwards' Block, are open every week-day evening until ten o'clock. The association has purchased an eligible site, corner of Main and Elm Streets, now occupied by the "Columbian" building, where they contemplate erecting, at some future time, a suitable edifice for the prosecution of their work. President, George W. Wells; Vice-Presidents, F. W. Eaton and B. U. Bugbee; Executive Secretary, C. D. Munroe; Clerk, F. C. Hill; Treasurer, E. A. Wells.

BANKS.—The Southbridge Bank was incorporated in 1836; capital, one hundred thousand dollars. This bank was authorized to increase its capital stock fifty thousand dollars in 1854, which sum was subscribed and paid in the same year. It was converted into a National Banking Association under the act of Congress of June, 1864, and commenced business as such April 1, 1865, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The presidents of the Southbridge Bank and Southbridge National Bank have been as follows: Samuel A. Hitchcock, 1836-52; Jacob Edwards, Jr., 1852-62; Samuel M. Lane, 1862; Jacob Edwards. The cashiers have been: Samuel M. Lane, 1836-62; Henry D. Lane, 1862-67; Francis L.

Chapin, 1867 to the present time. Southbridge Savings Bank, incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved April 28, 1848, and commenced business in June following. Ebenezer D. Ammidown, Esq., was elected the first president, in 1848, and continued till 1849; he having resigned, Dr. Samuel Hartwell was elected his successor in 1850. Manning Leonard, Esq., was chosen the first secretary, and Samuel M. Lane, Esq., treasurer. The present officers are: President, Robert H. Cole; Treasurer, C. D. Munroe; Vice-Presidents, S. Dresser, C. A. Paige and C. A. Dresser; Secretary, C. D. Munroe.

NEWSPAPERS.—Beginning in 1828, when there were but two other papers in this county, Pierpont Edwards Bates Botham started the *Reformer and Moralist*, a four-page paper, nineteen by thirteen inches, advocating firmly the cause of temperance, upon the total abstinence principle. The name of the paper, after the first year, was changed to *The Moralist and General Intelligencer*. It was located in the old brick house opposite the residence of the late Dr. Hartwell. Mr. Botham failed, and the property passed into the hands of Moses Plimpton, who sold it to Josiah Snow, of Providence. Under the direction of L. H. Goland the *Southbridge Register* appeared in February, 1829. In 1832 Mr. Snow sold the property to Joslin & Tiffany, who, on the 7th of February 1832, issued the first number of *The Village Courier*. Edwin D. Tiffany wishing to conduct a political paper in the interest of the Whig party, bought out Milton Joslin, and hung out the Henry Clay flag in August following; while an opposition paper, called the *True Republican*, supporting Andrew Jackson, was started by H. G. O. Parks, and continued until the close of the campaign. The last issue of the *Courier* was No. 52, on the 31st of January, 1833. In 1830 the *Ladies Mirror* was started. Each number contained eight pages, nine by eleven inches. One volume and a few numbers of the second were issued, George W. H. Fiske, Josiah Snow and W. W. Sherman successively publishing it. We have no account of any printing in this town from that time until 1853, in October, when W. F. Brown, of Brookfield, and W. L. Greene started the *Southbridge Press* in a house on the site of the C. A. Dresser house. Nine numbers only of this paper were issued by the above firm. They sold the paper to Sidney Clarke, who, in January, 1854, recommenced the publication of the *Press*. Later he associated Clarke Jillion with him, and the paper was issued by them until 1856, when Mr. Clarke was again alone, continuing until 1857, when E. A. Denny bought and published it until 1858. Then Mr. Charles L. Newhall started the *Saturday Morning News*, which, in turn, in 1860, gave way to the *Quinebaug Item*, of O. D. Haven.

The *Southbridge Journal* superseded the above paper in 1861, and was issued by Henry C. Gray until August 17, 1868. William B. Morse became proprie-

tor and editor and conducted the business till December, 1871, when George M. Whitaker became his associate. Mr. Whitaker became sole proprietor and editor, 1874, in January. Under the able management of Mr. Whitaker, the journal has been brought to rank among the best, and its influence in favor of education, temperance and good morals is outspoken and decided. In 1887 Mr. Maitland P. Foster became sole proprietor and editor of the journal.

The *Enterprise* was started in 1874, by Charles L. Newhall and P. L. Schriftgiesser. The *Journal* office was burned out in December of '74, and the outfit of the *Enterprise* was sold to Mr. Whitaker, of the former paper.

In 1878 Mr. William W. Corbin started the *Transcript*, which did not live a year.

The *Southbridge Herald*, started by Mr. W. W. Corbin in 1881, was a success, and gained a firm foothold in the community before the death of Mr. Corbin in 1884. The present editor and proprietor, Mr. William T. Robinson, took the management in 1886, and by his enterprise and ability has brought the *Herald* to be one of the best of country locals.

A paper in the French language, called the *L'Etoile de l'Est*, was started in 1872 by C. Desmarais; but the portion of the community even then, who could not read the English papers was too small to give it adequate support, and it was discontinued.

MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—President, Hiram C. Wells; Treasurer, C. A. Dresser; Directors, C. A. Dresser, Hiram C. Wells, Andrew Hall, I. P. Hyde, J. M. Cochran.

SOUTHBRIDGE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.—Incorporated in 1887 with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. President, Chester A. Dresser; Treasurer, Hiram C. Wells; Directors, C. A. Dresser, Andrew Hall, E. I. Garfield, H. A. Pattison, Thos. T. Robinson; Clerk, J. M. Cochran.

AQUEDUCTS.—The first aqueduct company in Southbridge was organized in the year 1825. The principal object was the introduction of water to the new hotel, built that year on the site where the Edwards house now stands. The proprietors were Luther, Larkin, Oliver and Holmes Ammidown, owners of the hotel, and Elisha Cole.

The *Southbridge Aqueduct Company* was organized June 22, 1831. It was originated by Holmes Ammidown for the purpose of introducing water to his dwelling-house, erected in the year 1830, and with that view the water was conducted to a reservoir near the house. From that point, now the residence of Mr. C. A. Paige, the water was distributed to the shareholders, about fourteen in number, comprising nearly all the dwelling-houses at that time in the village.

The *Southbridge Water Supply Company* was organized in 1881. President, F. L. Chapin; treasurer, F. W. Eaton. This company entered upon the work of furnishing the more copious supply of water,

which was the pressing need of the village. A reservoir was made on elevated land southwest of the village, and the laying of pipes has progressed from year to year. In 1888 a new reservoir was constructed, on the same stream, of larger dimensions, and in the most thorough and scientific manner. This reservoir is of an average depth of sixteen feet, and has a surface of four acres.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The manual force consists of a chief and four assistants, two steamer companies of fifteen men each, and two hook-and-ladder companies of ten men each; also eleven horses subject to the call of the department. Chief, Calvin Clafin; first assistant, A. H. Cozzens; second assistant, B. C. Stone; third assistant, J. W. Robinson; fourth assistant and clerk, Michael Egan.

RAILROAD.—A road from Southbridge to Blackstone, about thirty-four miles, was chartered May 1, 1849. The completion of this road, so anxiously looked for by the people of this town, was not accomplished until 1866. Other sections making a through connection with Boston, having been previously completed, the entire line to the depot in Southbridge was finished by putting down the last rail at 5½ o'clock P.M., November 9, 1866, when the first train of cars, the same evening, having run from Boston over the whole line, entered the depot grounds.

This point is now the terminus of the "Southbridge Branch" of the New York and New England Railroad.

The road furnishes the convenience of outside communication and of freight transportation, which has made possible the recent remarkable growth of the town.

DISTRICT COURT.—The First District Court of Southern Worcester was established by an act of the Legislature, approved May 26, 1871, to take effect the first day of August following. The jurisdiction of this court embraces a district composed of the towns of Sturbridge, Southbridge, Charlton, Dudley, Oxford and Webster. This court consists of one standing justice and of two special justices—Hon. Clark Jillion, the first appointed standing justice now (1888) holds that office. Frederick W. Botham, Esq., of Southbridge, one of the two first appointed special justices is deceased, and Eliha M. Phillips, Esq., of Southbridge, has that position. These courts are held for criminal offenses on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Southbridge, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Webster, in each week, except legal holidays; and for civil business in Southbridge on Monday, and at Webster on Tuesday of each week, and at such other times as may be fixed according to law.

AGRICULTURE.—The soil of this town is usually good; some tracts may be called excellent.

Several good farms have remained in the families of the early settlers; more proportionally, perhaps,

than is usual. In the southeast part of the town Mr. Daniel Pratt lives, where his ancestor, Henry Pratt, settled on lot No. 42, second division, surveyed in 1733, and drawn to the original right of Ephraim Partridge. Next north of Mr. Pratt is Mr. W. Morse, who lives where his ancestor, Daniel Morse, settled on lot No. 41. In the southerly central part of the town Mr. A. H. Morse lives where his great-grandfather settled before 1738, on two lots: No. 17, originally the minister's right, Rev. Caleb Rice; No. 18, drawn to the original right of John Shearman, who sold his shares, in 1735, to Ezekiel Upham.

The next farm north of the last-named is that of James H. Mason, on lot No. 16, drawn to the original right of Ichabod Harding; has been in the family since 1738, when Jonathan Mason bought of David Morse.

The Clark place, on the road to Lebanon Hill, has been in the family since 1744. It was lot No. 33, originally drawn to the right of Joshua Morse.

In the north part of the town Provostus and W. F. McKinstry occupy lands upon which their ancestor, William McKinstry, settled, as mentioned in another place.

The farms above mentioned, to which may be added, in the southeast part, those of Hiram and Manson Morse, A. Haskell, Lucien and the late L. A. Lyon; in the southwest, the farms of the late Lewis Morse, A. J. Plimpton and A. Marcy; north of the river, the late T. N. Harding, Nathan McKinstry and others in various parts of the town, little, if any, less worthy of mention, afford examples of thorough and successful farming in the conservative style, new methods being adopted to some extent. The well-known farms of Dr. L. W. Curtis, George L. Clemence and W. H. H. Cheney furnish fine examples of progressive agriculture.

As reported in the census of Massachusetts of 1885, there are 2108 acres under cultivation, including grass land and orcharding, and 3965 acres in permanent pasture in the town. This amount of land is divided into 77 farms of sizes ranging from less than 2 to over 500 acres; about half of the number containing between 100 and 300 acres.

The number of farm laborers was 129, owners and others making up the total of 217 employed in agriculture. The total value of agricultural products was \$102,206.

The first town-house was built in 1837-38, at a total expense, including land, of \$3809.78. The town's portion of the United States surplus revenue of 1837 (a part of which was distributed to the States that year) was appropriated to this use. The walls were of brick, two stories in height, and a small cupola on the top of the building. The lower story was fitted up for a town-hall, and the upper for the High School.

When the town decided, in 1887, to erect a new

building on the same spot, the old town-house was taken down.

The Town Hall-High School building, now being built, is seventy-five feet in width and one hundred and nineteen feet in length, and will contain the following rooms, viz.:

In the basement, two play-rooms, laboratory, boiler-room, water-closets, etc.

In the first story, a school-room for the High School, two recitation-rooms, one for a library, one for the superintendent of schools, a small hall, a memorial hall, town clerk's office, etc.

In the second story, a town-hall, with capacity to seat twelve hundred and fifty persons, and four large rooms to be used in connection with it.

The structure has a granite basement, and above that the materials are bricks, brown-stone and terracotta. There will be a tower one hundred and thirty-seven feet in height.

The whole building will be a very substantial structure, and for adaptability to the purposes intended and for architectural appearance, it will rank in the first class in the State.

The corner-stone was "laid by all the rights of the Masonic Order" by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. It was just eighty-eight years from the dedication of the first meeting-house in old Honest-town to the laying of the corner-stone of the grandest structure ever erected in Southbridge. These events occurred—as did also the raising of the frame of the old meeting house in 1797—on the 4th of July, and represent epochs in the history of the town.

MANUFACTURES.—EXISTING CORPORATIONS ON THE QUINEBAUG.—*Litchfield Shuttle Company*, incorporated in 1878, with a capital of twenty-one thousand dollars. The President is P. T. Litchfield; Treasurer, John M. Cheney; Clerk, Frank C. Litchfield. Their plant is located on the Quinebaug, between Westville and Globe Village, where they have one of the largest and finest factories for the manufacture of shuttles in this country. They produce shuttles and shuttle-irons and are also sole manufacturers of the Thompson patent adjustable tension eye-shuttle. None but the most thoroughly seasoned stock is used, and their customers number many of the fine, large mills both in New England and the South. Their reputation as manufacturers of a high grade of shuttles is second to none.

The *Hamilton Woolen Company*, with a corporate capital of two hundred thousand dollars, organized June 29, 1831, as follows: Samuel A. Hitchcock, president; Willard Sayles, clerk; Samuel A. Hitchcock, Willard Sayles and Lorin Norcross, directors. The productive power at this time was five sets of machinery, with the dyeing and finishing apparatus suitable for the manufacture of broad-cloth. There were twenty-eight broad looms, and there were manufactured in the first year of their operations forty

thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight and one-half yards of broad-cloths.

The factory buildings were the old "Globe" mill, which gave name to the village, and is now the carpenter's shop standing near the bridge, and the "Wolcott brick mill," which has given place to the larger structures of the "Print works."

To illustrate in a small measure the growth of business at Globe Village, the larger constructions and improvements, with the increase of capital stock, may be briefly mentioned.

The "Big Dam" was raised in height about three feet above its former condition, and greatly strengthened; the great six-story brick mill was erected and filled with machinery 1836-38. This more than doubled the productive capacity for making broad-cloths. Monthly payment to employes was inaugurated, the manufacture of delaines introduced, and the wooden mill near the dam erected in which to make the cotton warp in 1844. An increase of capital stock was granted in 1845 to five hundred thousand dollars. An act for the further increase of the capital of this company to one million dollars was granted by the Legislature and approved February 14, 1846, and in September, 1849, the company voted to issue new stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which increased the paid-in capital to six hundred thousand dollars. The same year the brick mill near the big dam was erected. December 9, 1850, the large six-story brick mill was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt in the year 1851, with the addition of the two-story wing.

The lower mill, near the depot and opposite the Cliff, was erected in 1860, and was put in operation in 1864. In 1861 the big dam was greatly strengthened and made a substantial and durable structure; also, this year, the print-works were greatly enlarged and improved.

In 1865 the company made a large addition to their reservoir supply of water by the construction of extensive works in the town of Holland, which insures a constant supply. The great dam was raised again to the amount of four feet above its former height, about 1872. The whole plant, flowage and all, occupies the river fully a mile, of which the company owns the land on both sides, with numerous tenement houses, business blocks, other building and farm-lands.

Since 1873 the Hamilton Woolen Company have used their reserve funds in the purchase and fitting up of the old Salisbury Mills at Amesbury, Massachusetts; consequently no further enlargement or improvement has been made at Globe Village. They are now running at this place 25,632 spindles and 942 looms, giving employment to 1097 hands. The yearly production of worsted dress goods and cassimeres is 12,000,000 yards.

Samuel A. Hitchcock had charge of the works here from the organization of the company until 1836.

Samuel L. Fiske was agent from 1836 to 1846. Joshua Ballard, Jr., succeeded Mr. Fiske as agent, which position he held until elected treasurer of the company in 1855, when his brother, Gayton Ballard, succeeded him as agent.

The present officers in charge of the works at Globe Village are: Mr C. A. Coleman, treasurer; and Mr. John Tatterson, agent. Mr. Tatterson commenced his agency here in the beginning of the year 1878.

The Central Mills Company.—The corporators of this company were: Chester A. Dresser, of Southbridge, Samuel and William Foster and T. A. Randall, of Providence, R. I.

The manufacturing interests of the company have been successfully managed by Mr. Chester A. Dresser, the resident proprietor, to the present time. Mr. Dresser is now president and treasurer of the company, and his son, Mr. Henry B. Dresser, is the superintendent.

At a regular semi-annual meeting of the company in July, 1888, it was decided to build an addition to the wing on the east side of the mill—the new part to be one hundred and twenty-five feet in length by sixty-five feet in width, and three stories high. This (January, 1889) has been accomplished. The additional room increases the machinery from 6000 spindles to about 10,000, and the looms from 150 to above 260; this, with the improvement in machinery and methods, will more than double the productive capacity of ten years ago.

Southbridge Steam Laundry, owned by Mr. William P. Plimpton, is the next on the river.

American Optical Company, Manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, in Gold, Silver and Steel.—An examination of the industries of Southbridge reveals the fact that there are several extensive enterprises carried on here which demand special attention at our hands, and which will arouse the interest of the reader, not only by their magnitude, but by the pre-eminence which they have achieved. Foremost among such is the enterprise of the American Optical Company, known throughout the world as manufacturers of lenses, spectacles and eye-glasses, in gold, silver and steel. The character of the business and the impetus which its prosecution has given to the general thrift of this community make it a fit theme for comment, and entitle it to a prominent place in the pages of this volume. The business was first inaugurated, in 1833, by Mr. William Beecher, who is still an honored resident of Southbridge. About 1842 he disposed of the business to Messrs. Ammidown & Putney, which firm was soon after succeeded by Messrs. Ammidown & Son. In 1856 Mr. Beecher returned to his first love, and, in company with Mr. R. H. Cole, now the president of the company, formed the firm of Beecher & Cole, who conducted it till 1862, when the firm of R. H. Cole & Co. was organized, remaining as proprietors until 1869, when the present company was incorporated. The officers of the com-

pany are Mr. R. H. Cole as president; G. W. Wells, treasurer; and H. C. Cady, superintendent. The main factory, used for the manufacture of spectacle and eye-glass frames, is a three-story frame building, with finished brick basement, which was erected in 1872, to which additions were made in 1879, 1882 and 1886, comprising some sixty thousand feet of floor space. The lens factory was built in 1887 and is two stories in height, two hundred and thirty-two feet long, sixty-three feet wide and is specially constructed and adapted to the business of manufacturing lenses, and contains forty thousand feet floor space. This firm employs over six hundred workmen, all proficient in their work and experienced in the art of manufacturing. The machinery, much of which is extremely ingenious, and a large portion of which was designed by active members of the firm, for the special uses to which it is applied, is operated by water-power, aggregating three hundred horse-power, with steam auxiliary of seventy-five horse-power. The company have invested in the business about six hundred thousand dollars, and their output aggregates over four hundred dozen spectacles and eye-glasses per day (fifty dozen of which are gold), or one million five hundred thousand pairs per year, and much more than the above of lenses. The demand for their goods comes from all parts of the country, and also from many foreign countries. The management has brought the business to a wonderful degree of elaboration and system, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that their goods are not excelled by any in the markets of the new or the old world, and that they have the largest and most complete manufactory of the kind in the world. The company melted in the year 1888 two hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred dollars of gold and silver, and their pay-roll amounts to over five thousand dollars per week.

The Lumber Yard and Manufactory of John & L. D. Clemence is on Mechanic Street, and employs the water-power next below the American Optical Company's factory. This firm does a large business in builders' furnishings.

Hyde Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1881, located on Main Street between the above-mentioned lumber-yard and Lensdale, manufacture shoe-knives, shaves and other shoe-tools. President, Treasurer and Clerk, I. P. Hyde.

SANDERSDALE.—This pretty little hamlet, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Quinebaug River, one and three-quarters miles from Southbridge, deserves more than a passing notice, as it has gained celebrity not only through earnest and successful endeavor on the part of the late James Sanders, from whom it derives its name, but by persistent and untiring efforts of Thomas and James H. (sons of the deceased founder), who, having been thoroughly instructed in the art of calico printing, and endowed with excellent

business qualifications, have brought the works to its present high standard.

James Sanders, now deceased, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1811, and at thirteen years of age was apprenticed to a block printer. After a seven years' apprenticeship he continued at his trade until 1842, when he came to this country and settled in Fall River, Mass., entering the employ of the American Print Works. He married in 1844, and moved to Rhode Island in 1848, and in 1850, in company with his brother-in-law, the late James Abbott, leased the Crompton Print Works. After a business connection of ten years, H. N. Slater purchased Mr. Abbott's share, and the new firm continued for nearly three years, when James Sanders took entire control.

In 1864 he purchased what is now known as Sandersdale, but at that time as Ashland, the area comprising several hundred acres of land and three or four houses, together with excellent water-power and water privileges suitable for the purposes of a print works. Having amassed a handsome fortune, he commenced the erection of the present works in 1868, and the chart hanging in the office shows the following dimensions, the buildings, being designated as No. 1, 2, 3, etc.:

- No. 1. Printing building, 265 feet by 57 feet.
- No. 2. Dyeing, bleaching, finishing and boiler building, 250 by 107.
- No. 3. Engraving and packing room building, 115 by 48.
- No. 4. Boiler house and engine-room, 65 by 50.
- No. 5. Liquor shop, 70 by 40.
- No. 6. Kier-room and wheel-house, 73 by 25.
- No. 7. Office, 40 by 33.
- No. 8. Mechanic shop, 76 by 40.

The several buildings, with the exception of the mechanic shop, which is part brick and part stone, are wholly constructed of brick, compactly built, presenting a neat and substantial appearance.

In 1870, when all was in readiness, the machinery used in the Crompton Print Works was transferred to the new quarters, the amount necessary occupying over thirty freight cars, and in the same year Mr. Sanders and family moved to Southbridge, the works commencing operations under the firm-name of T. & J. H. Sanders (sons of the founder), in the spring of 1874, and continued under their management until the spring of 1884. During that time the product consisted principally of prints, mostly shirtings and cheviots, the capacity averaging ninety thousand yards per day.

On December 31, 1884, The Southbridge Printing Co. was incorporated, and the property and plant purchased, and as the demand for specialties outside of the straight line of prints was so great, extensive alterations, especially in the dye house, were necessary, which with the addition of new and more modern machinery throughout the works, placed the new corporation in a position to successfully compete with

others who had been more favored in the past, thus enabling a production of silesias, cambrics and all kinds of cotton goods subject to a dyeing process, in connection with the straight prints.

A glance at the present production is worthy of perusal. In prints may be found shirtings of coarse and fine grades, in both narrow and wide goods; flannels and sheetings; wide and narrow cheviots; sleeve linings, from a light cheap quality to the finest forty-four inch sateen, in both loose and fast colors, especially for the clothing trade. In dyed goods the variety is equally as great, if not larger than in prints, consisting of brocades, cashmeres, Hollands, pocketings, cambrics (from an ordinary quality to a thirty-six-inch French cambric), silesias, flannels, Italians, serges, etc., etc., etc.

Water is the principal motive-power, an excellent fall being obtained, graduated to three hundred horsepower, and in case of necessity steam can be substituted, as two ponderous engines are ever ready to be set in motion, should an accident to the turbine wheel or connections thereto occur.

Considering the many varieties of work, the daily production averages from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand yards, which is an excellent showing, reflecting credit upon the management entire.

The officers of The Southbridge Printing Co. remain the same as when incorporated, viz.:—President, Jacob Booth; Treasurer, Thomas Sanders; Superintendent, James H. Sanders.

Southbridge Optical Company was incorporated in 1883. The President is Mr. A. H. Wheeler; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. B. U. Bugbee. The company manufacture spectacles and eye-glasses. They erected, in 1888, a new building upon Marcy Street, with machinery fitted up for their manufactures. The factory is of wood, two stories in height, with a brick basement, and is one hundred feet long by forty wide.

Stephen Richard, manufacturer of shoe-knives and razors, has a high reputation for quality of goods produced.

Other establishments of business or employment, not included in the foregoing list of particular mention, can only be enumerated, and are, so far as ascertained, as follows, viz.: apothecaries, 5; artist, 1; auctioneer, 1; bakers, 4; banks, 2; barbers, 4; blacksmiths, 6; books and stationery, 5; boot and shoe dealers, 9; boot and shoemakers, 6; brick manufacturers, 2; calico printer, 1; carpenters and builders, 4; carriage-makers, 4; clothiers, 7; coal dealer, 1; dentists, 2; dressmakers, 19; dry goods dealers, 8; expresses, 3; fish and oysters, 1; florist, 1; flour and grain, 5; furniture, 3; gents' furnishing goods, 5; grist-mill, 1; groceries, 17; hardware and cutlery, 4; harness-makers, 2; hotels, 3; insurance agents, 2; laundries, 2; lawyers, 4; livery stables, 5; lumber dealers, 2; marble-works, 1; meat-markets, 7; milliners, 7; music-stores, 2; music-teachers, 5;

newspapers, 2; news-rooms, 3; painters, house and sign, 7; paints and oils, 4; photographers, 3; physicians, 13; pool-rooms, 2; printers, 2; restaurants, 5; rifle-range, 1; saloons, 2; sewing-machines, 3; shoe-knife manufactories, 3; spectacle manufactories, 3; stoves, ranges and tin, 4; tailors, 4; tea, coffee, 2; telegraph office, 1; telephone office, 1; trunks and bags, 1; undertakers, 2; upholsterer, 1; watches and jewelry, 6; wood-dealer, 1.

In the month of December, 1858, the tavern on the corner of Main and Elm Streets, built of wood in 1825, was destroyed by fire, together with other buildings in the immediate vicinity. This event preceded the appearance of the first of the many fine business blocks which now enrich and adorn the town. That vacancy, and along that side of the street, was soon afterwards occupied by the ornamental and massive brick buildings erected by Messrs. William C. Barnes, Sylvester Dresser, and William and John Edwards (last two now deceased)—names identified with the last thirty years of the town's history and progress. Besides the long line of first-class accommodations for trades people and employments, there are the Memorial Block Hall, Edwards Hall and Dresser Opera-House.

Daniel Whitford and Elbridge Ellis built on the opposite side of street, corner of Main and Hamilton, the large and fine structure bearing their names.

Hartwell's block, built by the late George H. Hartwell, is on the corner of Main and Central Streets. In 1863 a fire swept away the Baptist Church, the old parish meeting-house—then used for business purposes—and other buildings. The brick church of the Baptists was erected in '66, and what was once the "rising ground on Capt. Marcy's land, opposite Col. Freeman's barn," was leveled down, and Mr. Holmes Ammidown built his public library building in 1870 or '71. Then, on the corner of Main and Central Streets, Mr. Chester A. Dresser built the C. A. Dresser house, costing—furnishing and all—about eighty thousand dollars.

Alden's Block, built by William E. Alden, Sr., in 1878-79, is a fine structure of brick with granite trimmings and metallic cornices, standing on the site of the old Plimpton house, in Globe Village.

Recently the new bank building on Main Street and Suprenaut's Block, on Central Street, have added to the architectural appearance of Centre Village.

These buildings, with the mercantile or other establishments which they enclose, will compare favorably with those of the same class in any town in the county.

Southbridge also contains even within the limits of her villages much of quiet rural beauty. Whole neighborhoods of fine cottages, surrounded by ample grounds and smoothly-shaven lawns,—entire absence of fences and unsightly objects,—this is the enviable home, the place where the tired business man retires to the quiet enjoyments of family and friends.

In the midst of all that has been described in this article on Southbridge is the old Marcy house, erected there when all around was literally a howling wilderness. The same sturdy arms that spotted the trees for the first paths, "slashed" the trees in the first clearings, and wrought out the first homes about here, also hoisted in place the massive timbers which form the frame-work of this old house. Its simple grandeur, made beautiful by antiquity and associations, is unabashed in the presence of the finest of modern residences, though set in "pillars of gold."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MANNING LEONARD.

Manning Leonard was born in Sturbridge, June 1, 1814; died in Southbridge, July 31, 1885. Among those interested in the history of Worcester County Manning Leonard was one well deserving special mention in these memoirs, both because of his connection with those who had no little part in shaping the history of the towns of Sturbridge and Southbridge, and because of his own honorable record as a citizen.

His mother, Sally Fiske, daughter of Henry, was a grandchild of both Henry and Daniel Fiske, the first white settlers in the town, who located on what is now known as "Fiske Hill" in 1731, and from one of whose descendants Fiskedale in Sturbridge was named.

His father, Rev. Zenas Lockwood Leonard, fifth in descent from Solomon, who landed at Duxbury in 1636, was born at Bridgewater 1773; graduated at Brown University in 1794 and came to Sturbridge as a Baptist minister in 1796. During his long pastorate of thirty-six years he had a more than ordinary interest and influence in the affairs of the community.

Though on a small salary, never exceeding two hundred dollars, he maintained a hospitable home, gave his children a good education (sending his eldest son through Brown University), kept free from debt and gave his family an honorable position in the community. In all household affairs he was ably aided by his wife, who was a model of quiet efficiency.

Of their seven children, *Manning* was the fifth, having a brother and two sisters older and a brother and sister younger than himself. Reared in a home of order, thrift and industry, he naturally developed such a degree of self-reliance, diligence and self-respect as gave early promise of sure and honorable success in life. Generously determining to forego the advantages of a college education, he defrayed his own expenses during a course in English and the mathematics at Amherst Academy, under the tuition of Rev. Simeon Colton, D.D., taught school a term



Henry Leonard



Calvin A. Farge

at South Amherst and then, to school himself for business life, became a clerk in the dry-goods house of Tiffany, Anderson & Co., of New York City. After three years spent in an earnest endeavor to master every detail of the business, he went West in 1835, the year of his majority, and in 1838, joining with George M. Phelps, a young man also from Worcester County, established himself in business in Madison, Indiana. He prospered. In 1840 he married Mary F., daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Davis Ammidown, of Southbridge, Mass., than whom no one had greater part in making Southbridge the beautiful town it is, or contributed more to its material advancement.

In 1844 he returned to Southbridge, and first, with his father-in-law, and later with Chester A. Dresser, was for twenty years engaged in the cotton manufacturing business at what is known as the Central Mills. On account of failing health he retired from active business in 1863. Nevertheless, he did not subside into listlessness and idleness, but maintained an active interest in public affairs; was on the Board of Selectmen during the early years of the war; was a representative in the State Legislature, and for many years a member of the Southbridge Public Library Committee; a prime mover in the establishment of the Southbridge Savings Bank in 1848, he was secretary of that corporation until his death, and also was a director in the National Bank.

He was an active and consistent member of the Congregational Church for more than fifty years, and generous in his support of the great work of home and foreign missions as well as various undenominational charities.

For many years, more or less of an invalid, he traveled much for health as well as for business—twice visiting Europe, once California and many times going to the great prairie States. Yielding to a complication of diseases, he died at Southbridge July 31, 1885, having completed his seventy-first year two months before.

In early life ever striving to fit himself for the task of the morrow, while faithfully fulfilling the duties of the day, he won promotion by merit rather than sought it by favor.

In middle life a man of reserve power, whose sagacity and foresight gave him success where others failed, and being eminently a just man, he was made the recipient of many public as well as many private trusts.

In maturer years more conservative and cautious, yet never a captious obstructionist, his counsels were the more valuable because his course had been always consistent—ever securing not the applause of the many, but the approval of the best; he had been not a partisan, but a patriot.

CALVIN A. PAIGE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Southbridge, Mass., June 7, 1820; son of Timothy Paige, Jr., Esq., and Cynthia (Ammidown) Paige. His parents died when he was but eight years of age, and after their decease he made his home in the family of his guardian, Dr. Samuel Hartwell. At thirteen he entered the employ of Messrs. Plimpton & Lane, as a clerk in their store in Southbridge. At fifteen he went to Northfield, Vt., where for about two years he was employed in the store of Charles Paine, afterwards Governor of Vermont, and president of the Vermont Central Railroad Co. Returning home to Southbridge, he was employed until 1843 in the store of John Seabury & Co., then kept in the old Columbian Building, now standing on Main Street, known as the "Factory Store." This store was in those days an important factor in the business enterprises and trade of the town, involving large transactions and no inconsiderable number of small details, by a system of orders by which the Dresser, the Columbian and the Central Manufacturing Companies paid their operatives.

In 1844 he became clerk and bookkeeper in the employ of the Dresser Manufacturing Company. This mill was one of the first cotton-mills erected in this locality by William Sumner and others soon after 1814, when the privilege was purchased. The premises included the water-power, mill, land and tenant-houses, situated on what is known as "Dresser Hill," and in 1831 the same was purchased by Harvey Dresser, then an active, enterprising business man of Charlton, who organized the Dresser Manufacturing Company in 1834, to operate the mill. Mr. Dresser died in 1835. After his death this company was reorganized under the agency of E. D. Ammidown. Until 1845 Colonel Alexander De Witt, of Oxford, succeeded to the agency until 1850, when Calvin A. Paige was appointed agent, and operated the mill until it was destroyed by fire in 1870. May 9, 1843, Mr. Paige married Mercy Dresser, daughter of Harvey Dresser, by whom he had two children—Mary E. Paige, born April 7, 1846, who died September 2, 1848, and Calvin D. Paige, born May 20, 1848, who is now residing in Southbridge. From 1844 until he became the agent, Mr. Paige acted not only as clerk and bookkeeper, but was also practically the managing and business agent of the company during the whole period, conducting its affairs safely and prudently, and with profit to its owners. He became himself an owner of the stock of the company, and after the mill was burned sold the mill-site and water-power to the Central Mills Company, retaining the land and tenements on "Dresser Hill," which he now owns, and since then has not been engaged in any regular active business.

Mr. Paige married for his second wife Ellen Jane Scholfeld, of Dudley, February 20, 1856, by whom he has one son, Frank S., born May 18, 1857, now

living in Southbridge. After 1870 the leisure time at his command, his thorough business training, habits and experience, have set him apart as a citizen well qualified and acceptable to discharge numerous public duties, in which he has been long conspicuous and of great advantage and service to the town and community for a period of more than twenty-five years. He was a leading member of the town committee to oppose the division of the town before the Legislature of 1854, and one of its most zealous and effective workers in defeating that project. In 1850 he was commissioned a notary public by Governor Briggs, and still holds that office. During the Rebellion he was appointed United States enrolling officer for the town, and in 1883, by Governor Long, commissioner to qualify civil officers; and was elected a member of the House in the Legislature of 1863. For thirty years he has been a director in the Southbridge National Bank, and a trustee of the Southbridge Savings Bank. He has been elected many times to the offices of selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor and other town offices and positions, and in all these positions he has discharged his duties with singular ability and unvarying success. His great caution, accuracy of knowledge, thorough business training, promptness and experience in public affairs have been long recognized and repeatedly called to service in town matters, and probably few unprofessional citizens are better posted in matters relating to town government and its proper administration—especially in relation to the pauper laws—or more serviceable to the public in these respects than he is. Whatever falls to his management is promptly and correctly done, and with due consideration to the public interest. His books and records are always kept correctly and with business-like completeness and care. His worth in these respects is so generally conceded by his fellow-townsmen that party politics rarely defeat him as a candidate for public office, although he is a strong party man. He has discharged numerous trusts as administrator, guardian, assignee and trustee in bankruptcy and in insolvency, and in these relations found capable, honest and efficient. He is ready to accept responsibility and to do his duty, but is guided by a conservative good sense and caution to first learn what his duty is.

Mr. Paige has long been an earnest and influential citizen in promoting town enterprise and improvements, and uniformly advocated whatever tended to these results. He sustained the plan adopted to establish the public library, and usually advocated the laying-out and grading of new streets, the building of sidewalks, the lighting of streets and the introduction of electric street lights, and was recently one of the most influential workers in obtaining the Town Hall building. He is active and persistent, ambitious of carrying his points and usually successful. He has a wide personal acquaintance, and enjoys the confidence and respect of those who know him. He is naturally

kind-hearted, cordial and generous in his association and dealings with men, and almost impulsive in his vigor and show of enthusiasm. He is a stalwart in his convictions when once formed, but cautious and conservative in forming them. He is an active and zealous partisan in politics, and always an ardent and uncompromising Republican, willing to work for the Republican cause, and a great admirer of Hon. James G. Blaine. His energy and push partake largely of his great natural spirit of enthusiasm.

The history of the town would be incomplete without special mention of the life and active career of Mr. Paige, in view of all he has accomplished for himself and for the general welfare—having so long been a prominent figure among the people in this community.

The ancestors of Mr. Paige were natives of Hardwick, Mass., where they were prominent citizens, as the town history shows. His great-grandfather, the first Timothy Paige, was a farmer, who served in the Revolutionary period as a captain of a militia company, led his company to Bennington at the alarm in August, 1777, and to West Point in 1780, and served in many town offices. His grandfather, the second Timothy, was a member of the company of "minute-men" who marched to Cambridge upon the Lexington alarm, and served for short periods several times during the Revolution.

He was a conspicuous man in public matters, holding justice courts and many town offices, and at his death, October 21, 1821, the *New England Palladium* described him as one of the oldest members of the House of Representatives; a man who united very many excellent and useful qualities, and who was universally esteemed among his acquaintances for his intelligence and unbending integrity.

The *Columbian Centinel* referred to him as "one of the oldest members of the House of Representatives of this State, an undeviating patriot and an intelligent man." He was Representative to the General Court seventeen years successively, from 1805 to 1821, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1820.

His father, Timothy Paige, Jr., was a lawyer of good standing in his profession, and of much literary taste. He was the first town clerk of Southbridge and won an enviable repute as a poet. His poems were published as written in the public journals and bore the signature of "Jacques." The last poem he wrote was published in the *Massachusetts Spy* shortly after his death, November 17, 1822, entitled "Farewell to Summer."

Rev. Lucius R. Paige, LL.D., of Cambridge, Mass., the historian of Hardwick and Cambridge, and a man of literary attainments, is a brother, and uncle to the subject of this sketch.



Chester Cresser

CHESTER A. DRESSER.

Chester A. Dresser, of Southbridge, Mass., was born in that town on the 2d of September, 1818, and, with the exception of a few years, has always resided in that place.

His early life was similar to many another New England boy's, who has plodded his way along rugged paths, surmounting all obstacles with a fixed purpose to guide him and a determination to become a useful and intelligent man. His mother, with her three children, of which the subject of our sketch was the second, resided in what was then and is to the present day known as the Columbian Block, situated on the corner of Main and Elm Streets, at that time the property of his grandfather and now owned by the Young Men's Christian Association. When ten years of age, upon the death of his mother, he was left in charge of his uncle, Ebenezer D. Ammidown, who was appointed his guardian. His education was acquired at the district school of the village, which he attended irregularly for several years, and he was a student at Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass., and at Monson Academy—two terms at each institution. During the winters of 1830-31 he lived in the family of Hon. Linus Childs, who was an old friend of his mother, performing the duties of "chore boy" as remuneration for his board and attending school.

At the age of fourteen he chose Dr. Samuel Hartwell as his guardian and made his home at his house when not employed elsewhere. For a short time he was employed in the store kept by Milton Joslin, but he had now arrived at the age when, in those days, it was thought that a boy should have some aim in life, and the subject of a "trade" was taken into consideration by his friends, and their advice freely given.

Learning of an opening in the village harness-shop for a boy, his guardian advised him to enter as an apprentice, but this employment not being entirely agreeable to his tastes, he sought the advice of his uncle, Harvey Dresser, and of Moses Plimpton, Esq., who was then the agent of the Columbian Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of cotton sheetings. Mr. Plimpton recommended his becoming a manufacturer, whereupon an engagement was entered into, the remuneration to be forty dollars per year and board. The price for board was one dollar and twenty-five cents per week and all lost time at the mill was deducted at the rate of forty dollars per annum, while there was no deduction for board. His initiatory apprenticeship was in the repair-shop of the company, in charge of an English mechanic, whose motto was "learn to do work well, after which do all you can."

After serving one year in the machine-shop, he was employed, in turn, in every department of the mill, learning to card, spin and weave. During these years of service, to strengthen his finances, he worked at night by moon and lamp-light, carrying in and packing wood, at eight cents per cord, and fold-

ing and packing cloth. Oftentimes the midnight hour would find him hard at work.

Feeling that he was yet deficient in the mathematical education necessary for a thorough knowledge of the business which he had chosen, he attended school for three months during two winters, and devoted all his leisure time during his apprenticeship to the study of those problems which he had to solve and in the improvement of his handwriting. When the "financial crisis" of 1837 came, the mill was stopped during a part of that year, and he worked at farming through the summer, and took a position late in the fall as overseer of the warp-spinning, when the mill resumed operation. Being anxious to gain a more thorough knowledge of the weaving of cotton fabrics than the facilities of the small weaving-room at this mill afforded, the following spring he obtained a situation in the weaving department in charge of Nelson Drake, at the Fiskdale Mills.

"What wages do you expect?" asked Mr. Drake. "Give me whatever you think I am worth; I am not seeking wages, but a knowledge of the business in all its details," was the reply. So acceptably did he perform his duties that his wages were constantly increased while he remained in this department. In the spring of 1840 he entered the company's counting-room to obtain a knowledge of mercantile, manufacturing and double entry book-keeping, under the instruction of Avery P. Taylor. His career as manager began in September, 1840, when he was engaged to take charge of a mill of four thousand spindles at Swift Creek, near Petersburg, Va., where he remained for two years. He then returned to his native town, in feeble health, and was seriously ill and incapacitated for business for some time.

In November, 1842, he assumed the management of the cotton-mill located at Westville (a village in the westerly part of the town), and at the same time kept the "factory store."

He was married to Mary C. Bartlett, of Petersburg, Va., in 1843, and in the spring of 1845 removed from Westville to take charge of the Dresser Mill, in the Centre village, succeeding Benjamin F. Kimball as superintendent. It was then that he established a marked reputation, in this vicinity, as a manufacturer. Up to this time Mr. Kimball had been the acknowledged authority on cotton manufacturing in this locality. The work at the Dresser Mill was running badly; to use the language of a manufacturer, it was "completely bunged up." The manager and directors had made many fruitless efforts to ascertain the cause of the trouble, and finally came to the conclusion that the fault was in the raw material. A change in the quality of the cotton was consequently made, but no improvement in the running of the work resulted. The product was diminishing, the quality of work was inferior, the operatives were dissatisfied, many of them had given notices to leave, and the owners were disheartened.

The directors assembled one afternoon and sent for the young superintendent at Westville, requesting him to go over to the mill and, if possible, tell them what was the matter. He complied with their request, so far as to visit the mill; but when asked if he knew what the trouble was, replied that he would go there, take off his coat and go to work, and if, at the end of two days, he could not correct the difficulty he would not remain. The new superintendent discovered the cause of all the trouble very soon after he entered the mill, at once applied the needed remedy and very soon the equilibrium was restored.

In December, 1845, he became the superintendent of the Central Manufacturing Company, where he remained until 1857, having, in the mean time, become one of the stockholders. In response to a very urgent request from the agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N. H., he accepted the position as manager of the upper level, embracing three mills and dye-house. While in the employ of this corporation he brought about great improvements in the dyeing department and in all the mills under his supervision. The Central Manufacturing Company having become financially embarrassed, self-protection rendered it necessary that he should again return to Southbridge, in 1859, and attempt a settlement of their affairs. In this he was successful, and Manning Leonard and himself became joint owners of the property and thus carried on the business until the breaking out of the Civil War, when the machinery was stopped and remained idle until November, 1863. At this time Mr. Leonard withdrew from the concern, selling his interest to Dresser, who, with new associates, established the present incorporated concern, called the Central Mills Company, which, having been thoroughly remodeled and supplied with improved machinery, has been successfully operated for the last twenty-five years, with C. A. Dresser as treasurer and manager.

JOHN EDWARDS.

Mr. John Edwards was born in Southbridge, Mass., June 12, 1822, and died there July 2, 1872.

He came from good, native New England stock on both sides, the son of Jacob Edwards and Hannah Marcy Edwards, who was a sister of ex-Governor William L. Marcy, of New York.

He married Mary E. Irwin, eldest daughter of Stephen P. Irwin, by whom he had three children,—one son, John M., who died in infancy, and two daughters, now living, Lizzie I. Edwards and Ida F., wife of Calvin D. Paige.

His early education was limited to the instruction afforded by the public schools of the town and a course of study at Wilbraham Academy, after which he was for a time employed in the store of William and Jacob Edwards, Jr., his brothers, who carried on the leading dry goods and grocery business of the town.

In 1844 he became a partner in the firm, which continued until 1852, when Jacob Edwards, Jr., sold out his interest to his brothers, William and John, who divided their interest, William taking the grocery department and John the dry goods department, doing business under the firm-name of "John Edwards & Co." until January, 1871, when, in consequence of failing health, he retired from active business.

In 1859, when his store was greatly injured by fire in an adjoining building, he was brought face to face with the question of rebuilding or of removing to a larger field, but upon mature consideration he determined to stay and enlarge his business. He erected his large brick block on Main Street, using the two lower floors for his business and the third floor as the "Edwards Opera House,"—at this time this being the largest retail dry goods store in the county, and now considered one of the best appointed stores in this section.

The erection of this block was the commencement of the construction of the fine business brick blocks which give Southbridge its prominence and distinction, and had not a little to do with attracting attention to the business capacity and interests of the town, that led to the completion of the railroad.

His stock of goods was large, varied and expensive, and attracted the people from all the surrounding towns, his business being conducted with a system and attention to details unexcelled even at the present day in metropolitan centres of trade.

His success as a merchant established his reputation as a man of unusual business capacity.

For twenty years he was a director in the Southbridge National Bank and a trustee of the Southbridge Savings Bank.

Although of a retiring disposition, he held several public offices and represented the town in the Massachusetts Legislature of 1855.

He was an influential member of the Baptist Society, and when the church was destroyed by fire in 1863, it was largely through his labors that the present edifice was built, he contributing both time and money liberally towards its construction.

He took a deep interest in the welfare of the society, and at his decease left to the society, in trust for the benefit of the society and several Baptist institutions, a legacy known as the "Edwards legacy."

He first introduced gas into the town, putting in the gas works, first for his own use, and afterwards running them several years successfully for the public generally, until disposed of to the Mutual Gas-Light Company.

He purchased land on Main Street and improved it by opening and building Everett Street. In 1867 he built his new residence on the corner of Main and Everett Streets, which, with the fine grounds surrounding it, continues to be one of the most spacious and beautiful places in the village.



Wm. L. G. 1850



James Blair

In public matters he was liberal, public-spirited and enterprising in all things that tended to the growth and welfare of the town, and he was always found an active and influential adviser and worker in that direction.

This brief sketch of Mr. Edwards sufficiently indicates his rank in the social, business and political life of the town, and the confidence and respect he enjoyed as a citizen among those who knew him best, but is, after all, deficient in conveying to any but those who knew the detail of his life-work his real value to the community in which he lived, and the distinguished part he acted in contributing to the public thrift and progress here.

He was always looking ahead, and desired to keep matters moving, and was eager to put his own shoulder to the wheel of progress, whenever occasion required it.

In all the councils upon such affairs Mr. Edwards was a leader.

He was reserved and modest in manner, courteous and obliging, sagacious and prudent, helpful in worthy instances, and kind-hearted and sympathetic.

He had traveled in this country extensively, was always an intelligent observer, and therefore interesting as a companion. In these respects, for many years he filled a large and important place in his native town, and left behind him a memory that will endure, as one of its successful and worthy citizens.

There was nothing fortuitous in his career. He was the substantial architect of his own fortunes—most truly a self-made man—and will long be remembered as such.

Measuring his worth by what he was able to accomplish in life, few citizens of Southbridge have merited so prominent a place on the scroll of fame.

HON. LINUS CHILD.

Hon. Linus Child, third child and third son of Rensselaer and Priscilla Corbin Child, born in Woodstock, Ct., February 27, 1803, and married, October 27, 1827, Berentia Mason.

Hon. Mr. Child passed his early years on his father's farm, with the usual attendance upon the public school. He began his preparation for college under the tuition of Rev. Samuel Backus, of East Woodstock, and completed his preparatory studies at Bacon Academy, in Colchester, Conn., in the autumn of 1820. The following winter he entered Yale College, New Haven, whence he graduated in 1824. Mr. Child did not reach the highest rank in college as a scholar, but for honest, actual mastery of the prescribed course few were before him. After he graduated he became a member of the law school in New Haven, and studied in the office of S. P. Staples. He was also under Judge Daggett's instruction. Six months later he became a student in the office of Hon.

Ebenezer Stoddard in the West Parish of his native town, and after eighteen months' study there was admitted to the bar of Connecticut. He spent a year in the office of Hon. George A. Tufts, of Dudley, Mass., when he was admitted to practice in the courts of Worcester County, Mass. He resided in Southbridge some eighteen years. During this period he was six times elected Senator from Worcester County to the State Legislature. In 1845 he removed to Lowell, and held the agency of one or two of the largest manufacturing corporations of that city. He possessed the unusual stature and frame of his father and grandfather, was cordial and genial in look and manner earnest in the promotion of all efforts for the public weal, and prominent in church and missionary interests, a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

In 1862 Mr. Child removed to Boston and resumed his profession, associating with him his son, Linus M. Child.

Hon. Mr. Child died in Hingham, Mass., after a short illness, August 26, 1870.

THE AMMIDOWN FAMILY.

This is, doubtless, a typical New England family, and, as such, the record is interesting as illustrating the origin and growth of that portion of the people of New England which has given to this part of the United States its peculiar character. It is also interesting from the fact that the peculiarities of New England character have been broadly impressed upon the whole nation, and, more than any other, have contributed to make the people of this country a distinct and original race, endowed with high purposes and strong qualities, fitting them for leadership in human progress.

The earliest mention of the family in this country appears in the records of the town of Salem in the year 1637. It is of French origin, and belonged to that numerous class of early settlers in this country known as Huguenots, who fled from persecution in their native land to find freedom for their religious convictions.

It is believed that the name was originally Amadon; but, by changes common in our early history, it may be found at this day in various forms, among which the more common are Ammidown, Amadon, Amidon and Ammidon.

The first settler at Salem was Roger Ammidown. He removed to Weymouth before 1640. On the records of that town in 1640 appears the birth of a child, Sarah, daughter of Roger and Sarah Ammidown. We next find him in Boston, where another child, Lydia, was born on the 22d of February, 1643. This is the first birth recorded in the Boston records under the letter "A." From Boston he joined a company from Weymouth, and founded the ancient town of Rehoboth, then in Plymouth Colony. Among his associates was Rev. Samuel Newman. The deed of convey-

ance of the land is from Governor William Bradford, dated 1641. The first meeting of these founders was held at Weymouth, October, 1643, and it was agreed that they should move to their new home before April, 1644. The settlement was incorporated in 1645, and Roger Ammidown is named as one of the original proprietors. His lot was located on the border of the Palmer River, about six miles west of the present centre of the town. He passed the remainder of his days at this place, and was buried there on the 13th of November, 1673. This founder of the family had a son Roger, who married, in 1666, Joanna Harwood, at Rehoboth. The family continued at this place for many years; but, about the beginning of the next century, Philip, a son of Roger—the third generation—and born in 1669, moved to Mendon. He had married, for his second wife, Ethemore Warfield, and the records of Mendon show that he had there a large family, born between 1704 and 1717. At a later period he removed to Oxford and became a proprietor in the English settlement of that town. He was also, with his wife, a member of the First Church of Oxford, when it was formed in March, 1721, under the charge of Rev. John Campbell, a remarkable man, whose descendants have held a conspicuous place in the annals of this country. Philip Ammidown died in Oxford March 15, 1747, aged seventy-eight. He had brought all his children with him to Oxford, where we find on the town records the dates of their marriages and of the births of their children. They have now grown too numerous to follow, and have become connected by marriage with many families, whose names are known in all parts of New England: the Cheneys, Davises, Chamberlains, Bullards, Curtises, Hastingses, Aldrichs, Sumners, Holdens, Tafts, Sabins and many others.

Among the children of Philip, who died at Oxford in 1747, was Philip—the fourth generation—born in 1708 at Mendon. He married, at Oxford, Submit Bullard, and lived in the west part of that town, on the fertile hills at a later period (in 1754) set off and incorporated in the town of Charlton, and still later (in 1816) included in the corporate limits of the town of Southbridge. He had three children, from whom have descended those members of the family whose names have been most widely known since the beginning of the present century. These children—the fifth generation—were Caleb, born August, 1736; Joseph, born August, 1741, and Reuben, born September, 1747. From the middle of the last century down to the present time the public records of Worcester County bear frequent evidence of the part these men and their descendants have taken in public and private affairs.

Caleb Ammidown was a remarkable man, and, as one of the contributors for founding Leicester Academy, the late Governor Washburn refers to him as follows: "He was of a class of men which were once scattered through the country, whose independence

of thought and opinion gave character and consistency to public sentiment of the community at large."

The children of Caleb remained in the town where they were born. They were among its most influential citizens. Their work may be found in the roads, bridges and important public edifices of their native town. Their tomb-stones, with the record of their birth and death, may be found in the town cemetery. But, although in the early part of this century the name was among the most conspicuous in this town, and now is among the most frequent in its cemetery, this family has been gradually dispersed, and at the present day is represented by comparatively few persons. These few, however, bear many of the traits which distinguished their progenitors. They are generally useful citizens, ready to perform the duties of citizenship, and in both public and private life acting well their part.

The children of Joseph (brother of Caleb) nearly all moved away from the place of their birth, and located in the State of New York.

The children of Reuben (brother of Caleb) also, many of them, moved to other parts of the country.

Among the children of Caleb were three men, who made their mark locally. They were: John, born in 1759; Luther, born in 1761, and Calvin, born in 1768. These men were of the sixth generation. Luther was the most widely known, and, like his father, was a member of the State Legislature. He died in 1835.

Among the children of the seventh generation was the late Holmes Ammidown, born in Southbridge June 12, 1801. He died in St. Augustine, Florida, April 3, 1883. Holmes Ammidown was a member of the State Legislature in 1836. He afterwards became prominent as a merchant in Boston, and, by his public and private character, illustrated the traits which have marked the family career from its earliest known period. An account of his life, with a portrait, may be found in the Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, for the year 1883.

Among the children of Calvin Ammidown was Eben D. Ammidown, of the seventh generation, prominent as a manufacturer and as a member of the State Senate. His mind, remarkably strong and fertile, was constantly engaged in projects for public improvements.

The Ammidown family is now scattered throughout the United States. Although never a numerous family, it has made its mark in every generation, never reaching the highest distinctions, but always conspicuous for the qualities which make good citizens.

In former times they were generally farmers; in later years they have engaged successfully in various pursuits—farming, manufacturing, mercantile and professional.

Several of the family have already been specially named as holding prominent positions in life. Among others of note may be mentioned Philip, of Mendon,



Holmes A. Smithson

of the sixth generation, and his son Otis, who became distinguished as a merchant, both in Europe and America, and died in Philadelphia in 1858, aged eighty-seven. A daughter of Philip, of Mendon (Sylvia), was the wife of Jonathan Russel, who was one of the Commissioners signing the Treaty with Great Britain in 1814. A grandson of Philip, of Mendon (the seventh generation), was graduated at Harvard College in 1830. Another, of the Southbridge branch of the family, Edward Holmes (of the eighth generation), was graduated at Harvard College in 1853. Another, Albert (of the ninth generation), also of the Southbridge branch, was graduated at Harvard College in 1868.

The death of another member of this family, Mr. Hollis Amidon, has this week (January 22, 1889) been announced in the papers at Washington, D. C. It is not known to the writer to what branch of the family he belonged, but the language of the obituary notice of him indicates that the family traits found marked expression in his career. It says: "He died at the advanced age of eighty-two. He represented the Department of Agriculture in the Centennial Exhibition. He was a man of rare intellect, and contributed many articles to the press. He was much liked by all who knew him."

CHAPTER CXXXII.

ATHOL.

BY REA JOHN E. NORTON, A.M.

Location—Boundaries—Face of the Country—Production—Foods and Streams—Wild Animals, etc.

ATHOL (*Pleasant Land*) lies in the northwest part of Worcester County, bordering on Franklin County. As originally surveyed, in October and November, 1732, the township was six miles square. It is bounded on the north by Royalston and Orange, on the east by Phillipston and Petersham, on the south by Petersham and New Salem, on the west by New Salem and Orange. The southwest corner probably remains unchanged; but the southeast corner, as at first surveyed, was south of the meeting-house now standing in Phillipston; the northeast corner was northeast of South Royalston meeting-house; and the northwest corner was a few rods south of North Orange meeting house. By the territorial changes which have been made since the opening of the township for settlement, portions of Athol were annexed to Royalston, February 26, 1799, and March 7, 1803; a part was set off to form Gerry (now Phillipston) in 1786; the northwest corner was taken to form Orange. A part of Gerry was restored to Athol, February 26, 1806; a part of Orange, February 7, 1816; and parts of New Salem were annexed February 5, 1830, and

March 16, 1837. (See "History of Athol," by George W. Horr, LL.D., "History of Worcester County," 1879). The original boundary lines appear to have been straight, or nearly so, but at present they are far from being straight, as a glance at any modern map of Athol will show.

The surface of the land is very irregular, affording fine scenery. Edward Everett set it down as one of the most picturesque of the Massachusetts towns. The hills are high, and through them, in a general course from east to west, Miller's River finds a winding channel. From all the heights there is a full view of Monadnock, giving the best outline of that mountain. A little south from Monadnock lie Wachusett and Watatic, while the nearer hills, Mt. Grace, Tully, Lion's Head and others, help to form a landscape of unusual beauty. The outlook from Athol Centre is especially fine, with the above-named hills as a background for the bend in Miller's River, as it comes in from the northeast. A little off from Pleasant Street, about a mile from the Centre, is a spot where, across the tops of a near grove, one can look down into a sunken valley, with ranges of hills beyond, and enjoy an almost endless variety of light and shade. "The Gulf" is in the northeast part of the town, reached by a true mountain road, but the wild scenery amply compensates the visitor. The modern custom of dispensing with door-yard fences in the establishment of new village homes, and the removal of those erected many years ago, has added surprisingly to the original beauties of the place. This custom cannot be too highly commended.

The climate of the whole region is cold, though the hills so shelter some sections of Athol as to make the winters milder than in many of the adjacent towns, but the winds sweep violently up the river, lowering the temperature of its valley several degrees.

When the town was opened for settlement the forests were very heavy, and the work of clearing the land for tillage was extremely exhausting. Huge pines, beeches, chestnuts, ashes and maples abounded. Few of the virgin trees remain, but the woodlands have become very valuable property. Of the common fruit-trees, the apple is almost the only one that secures confidence for a long term of years. Wild grapes are plentiful, and all the earlier (there are often the choicest) kinds can be cultivated with success. The wild small fruits, such as the strawberry, the raspberry and the blueberry, abound, and have nowhere a richer flavor.

Though it has some fine farms, agriculture is not the chief business of Athol. The soil yields fair crops to the cultivator, not, however, repaying labor like the valley lands of the Connecticut River. The excellent and abundant water-power furnished by Miller's River and its tributaries offers more lucrative employment than tillage. Hence the population tends steadily towards the villages, and many outly-

ing farms have passed into the hands of new owners, some of whom are of foreign birth. Miller's River—originally the Pequig River, but unfortunately renamed for a man who was drowned while crossing it, more than a century and a half ago—has a rapid current, and supplies power for various manufacturing establishments. It is a tributary of the Connecticut. Its own feeders in passing through Athol are Tully's Brook and Mill Brook, both of which carry numerous mills that stand upon their banks.

Much the largest sheet of water in the town is Southwest Pond. Lake Ellis, near the Worcester Northwest Fair Grounds, is a picturesque spot with wooded islands and shores, and is a popular resort for picnic parties. Silver Lake lies low down among the hills near the railroad station, and is noted for the quiet beauty of its surface and shores.

The early settlers found the river and streams stocked with choice fish: trout, pickerel and salmon were plentiful. The forests abounded with small game, while the deer, the bear, the wolf and the catamount roamed through the region. The three last-mentioned animals were a source of terror and of considerable loss to the settlers. As wolves rarely attack men except when nearly starved, they were chiefly dreaded for their depredations on the calves and sheep. The bear and the catamount were more dangerous, and encounters with them, and hunting parties in pursuit of them, broke up somewhat the monotony of life in the colony. Mt. Monadnock was the stronghold of these beasts, but they raided the cattle-pens, even as far as Gardner and Templeton. The children were employed to watch the herds by day and at night they were driven into strong enclosures. A large bounty was paid for each wolf killed. The most noted wolf-hunt in the region was in the winter of 1819-20. The parties engaged in it came from Southern New Hampshire, and days were spent in the pursuit of the three-legged animal. It would invade the farm-yards of the very houses in which the hunters were sleeping and feast on the sheep and calves.

The catamount, which one hundred years ago was occasionally found in the Monadnock region, was a very formidable and dangerous beast to encounter. The last of its race was taken in a powerful steel trap, near the foot of the mountain. From the nose to the end of the tail it measured thirteen feet and four inches. For its stuffed skin the proprietors of the Boston Museum are said to have paid forty-five dollars.

In the southerly part of the town there is a sulphur spring, whose waters have been deemed efficacious in the treatment of certain diseases. It can hardly be said that these are pleasant to the taste, but they may have virtues nevertheless. At present the locality of this spring does not bid fair to become a popular resort.

Whitney, in his "History of Worcester County," published in 1793, gives us this information concerning another spring in Athol:

There is a very fine spring in this town, which issues out of a very high bank on the side of Miller's River, perhaps twenty feet above the surface of the river. The water whereof is medicinal. Many persons who have drunk freely thereof have found it to act as a gentle cathartic, and some who have been poisoned have been speedily cured by washing the parts affected therewith. Several who have been afflicted with rheumatic complaints bathed in the water of this spring in a cistern, some few years ago provided to receive them, and found great relief.

And what is worthy of notice is this. These waters have the same efficacy and virtue without soap in washing of persons which other waters have with.

This spring, which was so celebrated a century ago, is supposed to be identical with the one that issues from the north bank of Miller's River, very near the north end of the bridge that is crossed on the way from Athol Centre to Chestnut Hill and Royalston, but whether its remarkable value for economic purposes is as great as formerly, is somewhat uncertain.

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

ATHOL.—(Continued.)

PAQUOAG¹ ON MILLER'S RIVER.

Loss of the Proprietors' Records—Efforts to Re-establish their Authority—Grant of the Township—Drawing for House-Lots—First Settlers—Parks from Indians—First Meeting House—Second Meeting House—Call of Mr. James Humphrey to the Pastorate—Ordination—Pastor's Home—Several and other Divisions of Lands—Acts of the Proprietors.

THIS, as given in the original grant, was the name of the township which, at its incorporation, was called Athol. Generally speaking, the Proprietors' Records are the great store-house from which the historian of a New England town must obtain most of his information respecting its settlement and condition during the earlier period of its history.

For the most part these records were kept with commendable care, whatever else was neglected, for the proprietors' clerks were often men of education, and were justly regarded by their contemporaries as holding a most important and responsible office. But, in a very important sense, the earliest records of the proprietors of Paquoag on Miller's River are not accessible in the preparation of this history. The facts regarding this appear to have been substantially these: very soon or immediately after the grant of this township to certain individuals by the General Court of the province of Massachusetts, which must have been as early as 1734, the proprietors named in the grant chose for their clerk Dr. Joseph Lord, who, coming from Sunderland, Mass., was one of the first settlers of the township. Dr. Lord was a capable man, and, for anything that appears to the contrary, enjoyed for a number of years the confidence of all the parties concerned. But for a considerable period

¹ This name will be found spelled in at least ten different ways in the various records.

before 1758 a majority of the proprietors had been dissatisfied with the proceedings of their clerk, and in the month of June of that year had displaced him and appointed a new treasurer and clerk. Dr. Lord having refused to deliver up the books and papers that were in his hands to the new and legally appointed clerk, a suit was commenced against him, and all his property that could be found was attached to satisfy the claims of the proprietors. In November of 1758 the court decided that Dr. Lord must deliver up all the books and papers in question or pay £1000 in lawful money as damages and the costs of the court, amounting to £23 8s. 1d., but before this decision was rendered Dr. Lord had left the State, taking with him, if he had not previously destroyed them, all the early records and valuable papers of the propriety. Certain it is these were never recovered. Whether the property of Mr. Lord, which had been attached and was sold at auction, yielded a sum sufficient to meet these demands upon his estate is uncertain, as no complete record of this transaction was made.

The most that can be learned respecting this matter is that on March 25, 1761, the proprietors voted that their committee having this business in charge should proceed to execute "good and sufficient Deeds to such person or persons as have purchased said lands or any part of them" (meaning the estate of Dr. Lord) and adding: "And we engage for ourselves and heirs to indemnify the said Committee, who have managed the controversy with said Lord on behalf of the proprietors and their heirs from all damages which may rise to them on account of said controversy and the sale of said lands." Measures were soon adopted to replace the lost records as far as possible, and for this purpose a petition, signed by Abraham Hill and John Caldwell, as a committee of the proprietors, was presented to the General Court in June, 1760. The result of this was that "Rev. Mr. Abraham Hill was empowered and directed to make a new Book of the Records of said Proprietors during the time that the said Joseph Lord was Proprietors' Clerk," drawing his information from all papers within his reach and "the remembrance of the Proprietors," and then to lay the same before the General Court, that it might be established as the legalized Records of the Propriety. This was done, and hence we have the Proprietors' Records as we find them in Vol. I., more than fifty pages of which are covered by material obtained in the manner indicated above. Rev. Abraham Hill, of Road Town (now Shutesbury), appears to have been indefatigable and cautious in the performance of the difficult task assigned him, and his work was as exhaustive and correct as the circumstances would admit.

But with the best intentions and the most laborious and careful research, it was plainly impossible for him to recover and replace very many important items that must have been inserted in the original records,

such as concerned the laying out and construction of some of the roads, the building of bridges, arrangements for a school, etc. Mr. Hill's name does not appear in the list of the first proprietors, and like many other clerks of similar bodies, he was not a resident of Paquoag on Miller's River.

He was the clerk of the proprietors for about four years, or until 1762, and of course the items recorded of transactions before 1758 lack, with the historian, a measure of authority.

In July, 1732, the General Court of Massachusetts opened for sale and settlement a new township in the northwest part of Worcester County, called from the Indian name of the river which passes through it, "Paquoag on Miller's River." The date of the grant was April 20, 1733.

The grant provided that the township should be divided into sixty-three equal parts, one of which should become the property of the first minister, another should be set apart for the support of the ministry and another for the support of a school, while the remaining sixty parts should afford house-lots for sixty settlers, each of whom must occupy his lot in person or in the person of one of his children.

Each settler was required to build, within three years, a house on his lot of at least "18 feet square and of seven feet stud," and to clear and fence eight acres of his land in the same period, or forfeit twenty pounds for the use of the other settlers. Each was also required to pay five pounds into the Provincial Treasury when he was admitted as a proprietor, while the proprietors were required within five years to erect a suitable meeting-house and settle a learned Orthodox minister.

These conditions were similar in most respects to those under which a large proportion of the county townships of New England were settled. In Connecticut provision was often made for two additional shares, one for the State School Fund and a second for Yale College, while in New Hampshire the proprietors were not by any means always required to occupy their lots in person or by their children, but had power to sell them.¹ On the second page of the Proprietors' Records, as prepared by Rev. Abraham Hill, proprietors' clerk, there is this entry under date of August 21, 1761:

The following is a list of the names of the men admitted by the Hon. William Dudley, Chair Man of the Court & others, the Grant and General Court's Committee, to draw House-Lots in the township of Paquoag on Miller's River, on the 26th of June, 1733, at Concord, as Settlers of said Paquoag.

Following this is a tabular view of the drawing for house-lots, with the location of these as north or south of the river and east or west of the highway, with the number of each. After the lapse of one hundred and fifty-four years from the date of this im-

¹ Of the twenty-three original proprietors of Monadnock No. 4 now Fitzwilliam, N. H.), only a single one, Gen. James Reed, of Revolutionary fame, became an actual resident of the township.

portant transaction at Concord, and the changes that have taken place in the ownership of the Athol lands during this period, a reproduction of this table is hardly deemed necessary in this historical sketch. The curious are referred to the volume of Records named above. Only the names of the proprietors are here given, as follows:

Edward Goddard, Daniel Epes, Jr., Ebenezer Goddard, Zephaniah Field, Nehemiah Wright, Richard Wheeler, Richard Morton, Samuel Morton, Ephraim Smith, Nathan Wells, John Aved, Benjamin Townsend, Jonathan Morton, Joseph Smith, William Oliver, Moses Dickinson, Joshua Dickerson, James Kelling, Richard Couch, Ezekiel Watlington, James Jones, Charles Duhartley, Gad Waring, Joseph Lord, Benoni Twichel, John Wallis, Samuel Willard, John Sneed, Wm. Chandler, Jonathan Marble, William Higgins, James Kenney, Abner Lee, Abraham Nutt, John Headly, Isaac Fisk, Thomas Haggood, Richard Ward, Samuel Tenney, John Grout, Daniel Adams, John Cutting, Samuel Kendall, Jonathan Page, John Longley, Joseph Brown, John Child, Nathaniel Graves, George Danforth, James Fay, Capt. Joseph Bowman, Francis Bowman, Stephen Fay, Israel Hamond, Benjamin Bancroft, Joseph Harrington, James Holden, Daniel Fisk.

N.B.—I transcribed the above from a List under the Hand of Joseph Lord, who has made Oath to the Truth of it, and adds the following N.B., viz: This above mentioned List is what the Clerk of Pequog has always made use of for Want of an Attested Copy, and also entered in their Book of Records without Attest. The above entered per

A Hill, Prop. Clerk.

Aug. 29th, 1781

From the table containing the results of the drawing for lots in Pequog, it appears that prior to June 26, 1734, a highway had been laid out, if not opened, through the township, north and south, which probably passed over "The Street," through the upper village and, crossing Miller's River somewhere in the vicinity of the existing bridge, continued over Chestnut Hill or west of it to the northern line of the grant. At the drawing for lots it is probable that this highway was confined to the plan of the township and simply aided in the location of the lots.

From an intimation given in the legislative act that created the township, it would appear that the cost of the survey and laying-out of this highway was paid from the provincial treasury, but with the expectation of its being reimbursed from the fund received through the £5 required of each proprietor, which he was to pay within one year after the survey, for the admission of settlers. The way was now prepared for the location of settlers in the new township.

Tradition asserts (for no record has been discovered respecting it) that on September 17, 1735, five men with their families arrived here from the earlier settled townships in the valley of the Connecticut River. These were Richard Morton, Ephraim Smith, Samuel Morton, John Sneed and Joseph Lord. The four first named are said to have come from Hatfield, while the last-mentioned was a physician, who had previously been established in his profession for a longer or shorter period in Sunderland, and was plainly the leading spirit in the enterprise. That they brought with them through the wilderness their clothing, cooking utensils and as much food as they could carry, is certain, but the supply of each must have

been scanty, for they made the journey on foot, and by marked trees in the thick forest. During the following winter their supplies were obtained from the Connecticut Valley in the same manner.

Most, or all, of these five families erected their huts upon The Street, but at considerable distance from one another, for the lots which they drew, and doubtless commenced clearing at once, were by no means in close proximity.

That the winter of 1735 and '36 was one of constant anxiety and great hardship with these pioneer families cannot be doubted, for in three of the huts a son was born, while warm rooms, good beds and a full supply of substantial clothing and suitable food were out of the question.

But the greatest perils arose from other sources, for not far away and on nearly all sides were Indians, not a few of whom were hostile, and the settlers must have been familiar with the fearful cruelties inflicted by the savages in Lancaster, Brookfield and other places.

The rich meadows upon the banks of the Pequog in this township were a favorite haunt of the red tribes for a considerable period after they had deserted the neighboring regions. Here were their corn lands, which were unusually productive, and the place was easy of access, being upon the Indian trail most frequently used from the southeastern sections of New England to the Canadas. There were two Indian cross-ings of the Pequog within the limits of this township—one a little above Lewis Bridge, and the other not far from the house of the late James Lamb. The remains of these are still to be seen. Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, of Lancaster (the murder of whose infant daughter, Grace, by the Indians is said to have given the name to Mt. Grace in Warwick), was taken captive by the Indians in Lancaster, February 10, 1675. She was brought to this place, as it appears from her narrative, and here crossed the "Payquage" or "Bacquag" River upon a kind of raft constructed by her captors. And it is understood that the breaking up of this favorite haunt, where some of the most cruel and perfidious Indian tribes congregated, was one of the objects of the Colonial Government in the votes that were passed in 1732 with reference to the settlement of this region.

The perils of the first settlers in this township from this source were great indeed, almost beyond conception. Penhallow, in his "History of the Indian Wars," describes the Indians "as implacable in their revenge as they are terrible in the execution of it, and will convey it down to the third and fourth generation."

When, in 1759, the colonists suddenly attacked the Arosaguntacook or St. Francis Indians in Canada and defeated them, among other things found in the settlement were six or seven hundred English scalps suspended on poles, the trophies of their barbarous

warfare. And for forty years after 1703, wherever settlements were made in New Hampshire and in the adjacent parts of Massachusetts, the Indians, incited by the French, were ready to fall upon them at the most unexpected moment, as when the people were at church or attending a wedding.

Penhallow's sickening record gives the names and particulars of the capture, torture and murder in cold blood of hundreds during this period, as well as of the fearful sufferings that the prisoners of both sexes experienced while wading through the deep snows to Canada and during their captivity, before redemption or death put an end to their miseries.

War could be no sooner proclaimed between France and England than the Indians seemed to become acquainted with the fact, as it were instinctively, when the signal would be given to renew the work of pillage, burning and butchery.

The Indians were very early instructed in the use of fire-arms and supplied with powder and balls by renegade whites, conspicuous among whom was Baron Castine, a French nobleman, who settled among the Indians in Maine, and filled his house with Indian women. Thomas Morton, the ring-leader of a company of outlaws, whose headquarters were in Braintree, Mass., was engaged in the same infamous business and severely punished for his crime.

Notwithstanding the hardships and exposures of the five families that settled in this township in the autumn of 1735, the spring of 1736 brought with it other settlers. These came from different parts of the Province, but largely it is supposed, from the Connecticut Valley, and their arrival added not a little to the strength of the colony. The common exposure led them to do everything in their power to protect one another. As soon as might be, forts were erected in different parts of the township, to which all the families might flee in case of an attack. These were built of trees set close together in the ground, with small openings between them for the free use of fire-arms.

Each fort had its well inside the enclosure and was furnished with a good supply of provisions.

Such a stronghold, with a goodly number of well-armed and resolute men and women inside, could not easily be captured or burned. Thirty years ago a number of persons were living in Athol, who distinctly remembered having seen in childhood and youth the remains of these ancient places of refuge.

One of these forts (and probably the one first constructed) was located on "The Street," nearly in front of the house then occupied by the late Mrs. Betsey Humphrey, the home of Mr. John F. Humphrey and Mrs. Ebenezer Brock in their childhood. The well of this fort, now to be seen, has long furnished water for the first parsonage, the home of the first pastor and his descendants bearing the name of James Humphrey for four generations. Where the Pequoig House now stands tradition has located a second of these forts, while a third was located northwest of the Lower Vil-

lage, on the hill which commands a view of the ancient corn-fields on the banks of Tully Brook and Miller's River.

Notwithstanding all the precautions which extended to the carrying of loaded fire-arms into the fields which the settlers were clearing, and a loaded musket into the pulpit by the pastor, the settlement did not wholly escape, for, after eleven years of watchfulness, Ezekiel Wallingford, one of the original proprietors, who lived at the fort on West Hill, fell a victim to Indian atrocity. Contrary, it is said, to the advice of his friends, he went one night from the fort to protect his corn-fields from the bears, when a ball from the gun of an Indian fractured his thigh, and he was quickly dispatched by the murderous tomahawk. Soon after the murder of Mr. Wallingford Jason Badcock was fired upon, wounded and captured by the Indians, who, according to their custom, carried him to Canada. After a few months he was redeemed and returned to Pequoig.

About this time, 1746, when the settlement had been maintained for eleven years, the peril was so great that a number of families are said to have relinquished all their improvements and to have removed, for safety, to less exposed parts of the Province. These Indians were of the Nipmuck or Nipnet tribe. Their territory John Eliot described in 1651 as "a great country lying between Connecticut and the Massachusetts, called Nipnet, where there be many Indians dispersed."

They seem to have ranged over the Province as far west as the Connecticut River and over the northern central portions of the State of Connecticut, while their villages were chiefly located in Worcester County.¹ Plainly nothing but the indomitable courage and strong will of the majority of the scattered settlers in 1746 saved the colony from practical abandonment.

Soon after the occurrences named above the Indians seem to have retired permanently from the region and the population of the township began to receive larger accessions from the older settlements. The first settlers, consisting of five families, received considerable accessions to their numbers, probably in the spring of 1736.

These were mostly from Hatfield or from towns in that vicinity, and plainly were part of a company that had been previously organized for the settlement of Pequoig on Miller's River. Of the physical, intellectual and moral characteristics of these pioneers something is learned through tradition, but more probably through the well-known habits and deeds of their descendants of the next generation.

The names of Aaron Smith, Samuel Dexter, Noah Morton, Robert Young, Robert Marble, Nathaniel and Eleazer Graves, and of the four brothers, William, John, James and Robert Oliver, appear upon

¹ See Lincoln's "History of Worcester," page 16.

the list of settlers in 1736. Most or all of these were able-bodied, industrious, resolute men in their various callings and did much to give a healthy tone to the newly-organized society of the township.

The provision made in the original grant for the establishment of religious privileges among the settlers has been already noted. Owing, doubtless, to the loss of the earliest records, we are obliged to rely chiefly upon tradition for the truth of what follows. Measures were taken as early as possible to erect a house for religious worship. This was built of logs and stood upon eight acres of land, a part of the lot of fifty-eight acres laid out for "Lieutenant Samuel Kindle on the original right of Jonathan Marble," the lot exceeding in size the others laid out at the same time by eight acres. The plan was that these eight acres should lie in common for a "Burying-place and a Meeting-house place," according to the discretion of the proprietors.¹

These eight acres lay upon the north bank of Mill Brook, sixty or seventy rods southeast of the railroad station and covered the old cemetery lot, which was recovered, cleared and fenced by the town in 1859, with considerable territory north and east of this which had been under cultivation.

This first meeting-house probably stood a few rods northeast of the granite monument which the town erected at the rededication of the ancient cemetery, July 4, 1859, to which allusion will be made hereafter. From the papers discovered by Rev. Mr. Clark, it would appear that this building for church purposes could not have been erected before 1741, which was too late for compliance with the conditions of the grant. Be this as it may, the first church was doubtless erected upon that spot, with the first cemetery adjacent, according to the custom prevailing very generally one hundred and fifty years ago. The reason for the selection of this spot for the location of the church and cemetery is apparent when we consider that it lay just about half-way between the two principal settlements of the township at that date, the one being on The Street and the other around the fort on West Hill, northwest of the Lower Village. In those days foot-paths took the place of our highways, and there was plainly such a path leading from The Street, by the church and cemetery lot, to the Northwest settlement.

This log church was never finished, but no such building was ever speedily finished in those days. The probability is that it was so far completed that it could be used for public worship, but how long it was used for this purpose, or by whom the religious services in it were conducted, we have no information. In some family records the title of Rev. is attached to the name of Dr. Joseph Lord, but it can hardly be supposed that he was ever a regularly or-

dained minister of the Gospel, for one hundred and fifty years ago this title was most jealously guarded.

That he was a man of marked ability is certain, and that he was a fluent speaker is probable. Without much doubt he was an exhorter or lay preacher, and conducted for some years the religious services of the early settlers.

This first meeting-house was soon consumed by fire, lighted, it has been generally supposed, by Indians.²

The site was now abandoned for this purpose, although burials took place in the first cemetery for some years longer.

The settlement on The Street or "East Pequioag Hill," as it was called, having had the most rapid and largest growth, was soon regarded as the centre of the township, and there the second meeting-house was erected. No record is found that throws light upon the exact date of the erection of this building, its size or cost. It is said to have had, certainly at first, but a single pew, and this was doubtless intended for the family of the first minister. The house stood not far from the fort already noticed.

The proximity of these two structures was plainly a precautionary measure. As yet no "learned Orthodox Minister" had been settled in this township, according to the conditions of the original grant, and all the improvements that had been made were technically forfeited. But the Province of Massachusetts was more lenient in its treatment of such cases one hundred and fifty years ago than the land companies are now, near the close of the nineteenth century, and the settlement made sure though slow progress. A Mr. Brown preached at least one Sabbath in 1749, and the proprietors allowed him five pounds, old tenor, for his services.

Rev. John Mellen, pastor of the first church in Sterling, Mass., is supposed to have supplied the pulpit more or less during the same year.³

So far as is known Mr. James Humphrey, of Dorchester, was the first regular candidate for settlement as the minister of this township, and he commenced his probationary work as preacher early in December, 1749, and preached eighteen Sabbaths.

His services were so acceptable that at a legal

¹ The old tradition about the burning of the first church is contradicted by an ancient document, just received from Mrs. Mary R. Humphrey, of Dedham, widow of James Humphrey, the fourth of the name in regular succession, in which it is stated that "by setting the woods afire it caught the Meeting House, which was burnt down." This is doubtless a true statement of the case. It is added that this was a heavy burden to the people, still being desirous of continuing their religious privileges. They immediately commenced building a new meeting-house on "The Street," within about twenty rods of the fort. This also is added, "When a part was in the sanctuary a number was obliged to watch at the post of her doors with their arms at their side, to keep off their devouring enemy whilst others were worshipping God within."

² Mr. Mellen was a man of influence in the Province, and was sometimes employed to arrange civil matters with the Royal Governors and Councils. See "History of Fitzwilliam," N. H., pages 126, 127.

³ See the documentary evidence bearing upon this matter in the Appendix to Rev. Mr. Clark's "Centennial Discourse," page 69.

meeting of the proprietors on the third Wednesday of May, 1750, Samuel Kendall being moderator, it was

Voted that we choose an Orthodox Minister to settle in this Place.
Voted that Mr. James Humphrey, our present Preacher, be the Orthodox Minister in this Place.

Voted that we give Mr. James Humphrey, our present Preacher, the Sum of Fifty Pounds, lawful Money of this Province of the Massachusetts Bay, per Annum, while he continues in the Work of the Gospel Ministry in this Place, and further add to that Right or whole Share of Land in the Township of Pequig, laid out by the General Court for the first Minister of s. Pequig, of which the House lot on East Pequig Hill, on the West Side of the High Way—Number Eight is part—the Sum of Sixty s. Penn's the lot, Shilling and our Peace, lawful money of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, to be paid, one-half within One Year after his Ordination, the other half within one Year after the Payment of the first half, if he accepts of the Work of the Gospel Ministry in this Place.

This call was communicated to Mr. Humphrey by a committee, but his answer was delayed till August of the same year, for he plainly desired time to consider a matter of such importance. The answer was as follows:

To the Proprietors of the New Township, called Pequig, at their Meeting, conducted by Adm. Samuel, some Men witho. August 8th ensuing: Gentlemen:

I received, by the Hand of Lieut. Richard Morton, a Copy of your Votes, passed at your Meeting on the 16th of May last, respecting my settling among you in the Capacity of a Gospel Minister. And in Answer thereto,—In the first Place I do heartily thank you for the good will you have expressed to me in your Invitation. After mature Deliberation upon the important affairs, I now signify my acceptance of the Salary and Encouragement you have given me to Settle in the Work of the Ministry among you in this Place, to ease the Propriety will make me an Addition of Forty Shillings lawful money to your former Encouragement for my Annual Support, and if it please God in his all-disposing Providence regularly to introduce me into the Pastoral Office over you, I hope by his grace and Spirit I shall be enabled, in some good measure, to fulfil my Ministry.

So I remain, with hearty Regards, your Servant in Christ Jesus,
JAMES HUMPHREY.
Pequig, August 8, 1750.

At the meeting of the proprietors, August 8, 1750, after the answer of Mr. Humphrey had been received it was "voted that Mr. Humphrey has Forty Shillings lawful money of this province added to the former Encouragement we have given Him for his annual support or Salary." A committee was also appointed to make arrangements respecting the proper ordination, and "to take care to send to a neighboring Minister or Ministers to Assist them in a Fast and in Gathering a church in this place."

The church was organized August 29, 1750, Rev. Samuel Kendall, of New Salem, Rev. Abraham Hill, of Shutesbury and Rev. Aaron Whitney, of Petersham, taking part in the service. The entry in the ancient church records is that they "met in Pequig, and, after solemn prayer to God, they gathered the church, and it was Imbodied and each member signed the Covenant."

A little more than two months later the ordination of the first pastor, Rev. James Humphrey, took place. All that is known respecting it is found in the following entry in the church records:

Pequig, November the 7, 1750. An Ecclesiastical Council, convened

in Pequig; the council consisted of the Church of Christ in Dorchester, ye Chh. in Hatfield, ye Chh. in New Salem, ye Chh. in Roadtown,¹ ye Chh. in Nitchawung,² and ordained Mr. James Humphrey pastor over the Chh. and Congregation in said Place.

Witnessed by JESSE ADAM BOWMAN, Mod.

This entry was made by Mr. Humphrey, who had been chosen, or acted, as the clerk of the church, and the same hand, about eleven months later, made this additional entry: "Dorchester, Oct. the 9th, 1751, James Humphrey and Esther Wiswell was married, and the 3rd day of November we got home to Pequig."

For about twenty years Rev. Mr. Humphrey appears to have enjoyed a peaceful pastorate. His salary was always small, and not always paid promptly, but this was doubtless true in a large majority of the county congregations in Massachusetts.

Before the expiration of these twenty years of peaceful labor the township of Pequig, on Miller's River, had become the town of Athol, when the payment of the pastor's salary was assumed by the town.

The lot of which he became possessed by becoming the first pastor was on the west side of the highway leading over The Street, and upon this he erected his house, the well-known dwelling of himself, of his son, General James Humphrey, and of his grandson, the James Humphrey whom not a few of the present residents of Athol well remember.

Portions of the house, as it now stands, were a part of the original structure. The second, the third and the fourth James Humphrey were born under this roof, while the first, the second and the third died there. The fourth in the succession bearing that name removed to Dedham—not far from twenty-five years ago—and died there. The old parsonage is now owned by Mr. I. L. Cragin.

The aged elms that have so long shaded the dwelling were planted by the first pastor, according to the family tradition.³

From this point the history of the first pastorate properly becomes ecclesiastical.

The meagre account already given respecting the allotment of the lands of this township may be misleading. It is to be remembered that the territory embraced in the grant was six miles square and contained thirty-six square miles, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres, including ponds and rivers. At first but a small part of this territory was allotted to the individual proprietors.

From what seems to be an authentic statement respecting the laying out of the eight acres for the first cemetery and lot upon which to build the first meeting-house, it is nearly certain that in the first

¹ Now Shutesbury.

² Now Petersham.

³ James Humphrey (the third) had three children,—Antoinette, who married a brother of Gov. Bullock and died in Athol, leaving a son, Rufus A. Bullock, who is a lawyer in Boston; James, who married Mary D. Ripley, was a merchant in Boston, and left a widow and three children—two daughters and a son, James Humphrey, now about seventeen years of age; Fred., who died in his youth in Athol.

division only a fifty-acre lot was assigned to each proprietor. If so, but three thousand one hundred and fifty acres were included in the first allotment, leaving nineteen thousand eight hundred and ninety acres of common land to be afterwards divided as circumstances might seem to require. An attested record of the first division was doubtless contained in the book which disappeared with Dr. Joseph Lord, as already noticed; but in the volume prepared to take the place of this, and legalized by the General Court, no information respecting the first division is found.

With regard to the second and succeeding divisions of the lands owned in common after the first division, the records are now satisfactory.

In the second division thirty-acre lots were laid out, though they frequently contained from two to five additional acres. A greater or less surplussage was allowed all along, in making these various allotments, for streams, ponds, land for roads, and possibly, in some cases, for what were called waste lands, or such as were declared absolutely valueless.

In the third division the lots consisted of ten acres; in the fourth, one hundred acres, in the fifth, fifty acres; of the sixth and seventh the records are indefinite, but one of them must have been on the basis of eight acres, while the eighth was for one hundred acres, and the ninth for thirty acres. These several divisions as here stated would have amounted in the end to an allotment of three hundred and seventy-eight acres on each right, which would be almost eight hundred acres in excess of the contents of the whole township. But it is found that while some of the assigned lots exceeded in size the unit of division, others fell far short of it, sometimes twenty or twenty-five acres on the large divisions. Moreover, "delinquents," as they were called in the ancient records, were common in those days, and their lots may sometimes have been entered for re-allotment.

With regard to the method adopted in making these divisions after the first, some information may be gained from the directions adopted for this purpose by the proprietors, May 29, 1765.

The committee appointed to make a new allotment was directed to accommodate each proprietor already in possession of a lot or lots by laying the new lot on the line of the adjoining lots already owned and possibly improved, so that the whole might be as compact as possible. It was a delicate business to make these allotments, but no complaints of the work of the committee are on record.

The rights to lay out the common land under the direction of the proprietors were soon bought and sold like any other property.

During the years immediately succeeding the incorporation of the town, viz., 1762-65, this work of allotment made the greatest progress, but the common land was not all discovered and sold before 1824.

The last meeting of the proprietors of which there is any record was held September 29th of that year.

Nathan Goddard was the proprietors' clerk for some years, succeeding Rev. Abraham Hill, and Jesse Kendall held the same office after 1768. After 1820 James Oliver was clerk of the proprietors.

A very singular warrant for a proprietors' meeting is found recorded on page 60, 2nd vol. of Proprietors' Records. It reads as follows:

[SEAL] PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND.
To Nathaniel Graves, of Paxton, in the County of Worcester, New England,
Gentleman:

Greeting—

You are hereby required to notify the Proprietors of said Paxton, lately known by the name of Pequoaig, lying on Miller's River so-called, in the County of Worcester, that they assemble and meet at the Publick Meeting-House in said township on the 2d Wednesday of March next, for the transaction of their usual business, &c.

This warrant was dated February 22, 1762, only twelve days before the Great and General Court incorporated the township, giving to the town an entirely different name. Nathaniel Graves was a well-known citizen of Pequoaig, and it seems certain that the clerk of the proprietors, Rev. Abraham Hill, a non-resident, knew but little of what was transpiring in the township at that time, and so took it for granted that the new town had received, or was to receive, the name of Paxton.

Probably this was the general understanding when the movement for incorporation was made.

The name Paxton had not then been appropriated to a township in Worcester County, but another name for the settlement on Miller's River had been suggested, which met with general favor, and this, perhaps, at the last moment, went into the request for incorporation. The meeting called by the warrant alluded to is stated to have been held in Pequoaig March 10, 1762, four days after the township had become the town of Athol. Important news traveled slowly in those days.

CHAPTER CXXXIV.

ATHOL—(Continued).

ATHOL—1762-1800.

Its Incorporation as a Town—Its Name—Its Organization—Civil History—Provision for Schools and Religious Privileges—Patriotic Measures at the opening of the War of the Revolution—Service in the War—Condition at the close of the Century

By whom the movement was made for the incorporation of "Pequoaig on Miller's River" into a town is uncertain, but tradition asserts that the petition for this purpose was headed by John Murray, Esq. The same authority informs us that Mr. Murray was a resident of Athol for a number of years before he removed to Rutland, Mass. The charter was granted March 6, 1762, and is recorded in Chapter XX. of "Acts and laws passed by the Great and General

Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," and is as follows:

Anno Regni Regis, Georgii III., Secundo, 1762.

CHAPTER XX.

An act for erecting the new Plantation called Paypinage, in the County of Worcester, into a Town by the Name of Athol. *Whereas*, it hath been represented to this Court that the inhabitants of the Plantation of Paypinage, in the County of Worcester, labour under great difficulties by reason of their not being incorporated into a Town, and are desirous of being so incorporated: *Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and House of Representatives*, That the said Plantation be, and hereby is, erected into a Town by the Name of Athol, bounded as follows, viz.: Northerly on the Plantations of Royashire and Mount-grace, Westerly on Ervingshire and New Salem, Southerly on Petersham and the Plantation called Number Six and Easterly on said Number Six; and that the Inhabitants thereof be, and hereby are, invested with all the Powers, Privileges and Immunities that the Inhabitants of the Towns within this Province are by law vested with. *And be it further enacted*, that John Murray, Esquire, be, and hereby is, directed and empowered to issue his Warrant directed to some of the principal Inhabitants within said Town requiring them to warn the Inhabitants of said Town qualified to vote in Town Affairs to assemble at some suitable Time and Place in said Town, to choose such Officers as are necessary to manage the Affairs of said Town: *Provided, nevertheless*, the Inhabitants of said Town shall pay their proportionable part of such County and Province Charges as are already assessed in like Manner, as tho' this Act had not been made.

With regard to the name of the town thus created the uniform tradition is that it was named for the second Duke of Athol, a Scottish nobleman, and in part because the scenery of the new town resembles that in the vicinity of Blair Castle, the palatial residence of the Dukes of Athol. The castle is situated in Blair, Scotland, and occupies a beautiful and romantic locality on the southern slope of the Gramscian Hills.¹

¹ It is almost certain that the John Murray, Esquire, mentioned in the act of incorporation, was largely responsible for the name under which the plantation was chartered. Murray, as is well known, is the family name of the Dukes of Athol or Athole, as it is sometimes spelled in Scotland. John Murray, Esq., held proprietors' rights in Pequignois as early as November, 1761, and before the town was incorporated was owner of 340 acres of land in the township. Later, viz., in 1762 and 1763, he was in possession of 238 additional acres—in all 578 acres. The title Esq. is invariably attached to his name upon the records, a distinction accorded to no other proprietor. March 31, 1768, when provision was made for a new allotment, John Murray, Esq., drew No. 19 for the selection of a "pitch" when the additional division should be made. How long he resided in the township before removing to Rutland is uncertain, but, evidently, he was for years the most distinguished man in both places. It will be seen from these statements that it was eminently proper he should be selected as the moderator of the first town-meeting in Athol.

The following incidents of his life were obtained by the efforts of Rev. Charles P. Lombard, pastor of the First Church in Plymouth, Mass., and late pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Athol:

Mr. Murray's third wife was Lucretia Chandler. In a genealogy of the Chandler family, collected in 1883, it is recorded that Col. John Murray "came from Ireland, and it has been supposed with good reason that he was the youngest and wayward son of the Duke of Athol, Scotland. He had a plate with the Duke's family arms on it. In the grant of the town of Athol by the General Court, the first name was that of John Murray, who probably gave the name of his ancestral honors to the new town. The 'History of Rutland' says he was too poor when he came over to pay his passage. He lost his house on the voyage. At first he peddled about the country, and then settled at Rutland as a merchant. Some of the doors of the house of Col. John Murray were used in building the State House of Ohio, by mistake for those of Gen. Rufus Putnam's former residence in Rutland, whose memory (Putnam's) the people wanted to honor

The call for the first town-meeting was as follows:

Worcester SS. To George Cutting, of Athol, in the County of Worcester and one of the Principal Inhabitants of Said Town Where as I the Subscriber, am Impowered by act of the Grate and General Cort To Call a meeting of the Inhabitant of the said Town of Athol to Choose Town officers, &c.

These are Therefore In his majesties Name to Require you forth with to Warn and Notifie the Said Inhabitant of Athol Qualified to vote in Town affairs that they meet at the meeting-House in Said Town of Athol, on Monday, the 29 of this Instant, March, at one of the Clock in the afternoon, then and there to Choose a moderator, Selectmen, Town Clerk, assessors, Town Treasurer, wardens, Constables, Surveyors of Highways, Tythingmen, fence-viewers, Sealers of Leather, Sealers of

"Colonel John Murray was a man of great influence in his vicinity and in the town of Rutland, which he represented many years in the General Court of Massachusetts. On election days his house was open to his friends, and the good cheer dispensed free to all from his store, told in his favor at the ballot-box. His wealth, social position and political influence made him one of the colonial noblemen, who lived in a style that has passed away in New England. He was, in 1774, appointed by King George III. and Lord Dartmouth, 'Mandamus' Councilor; but he was not sworn into the office because a party of about five hundred staunch Whigs, with the Committee of Correspondence, repaired to his house in Rutland and requested him to resign his seat in the Council. He left his house on the 25th of August, 1774, and fled to Boston, as he stated in his memorial.

"In 1744, he had commanded the provincial troops, in conjunction with the British, against the French. Like most, who at that day held office and station from the royal hand, he gave his influence and support to the cause of the government and his King, which brought down upon him the displeasure of the Whigs. Frank Moore, in his 'Diary of the American Revolution,' page 40, vol. I., says, 'Col. Murray, of Rutland, one of His Majesty's Council, has been obliged to leave a large estate in the country and repair to Boston to save himself from being handled by the mob, and compelled to resign his seat in the Council.'

"In reference to him and Israel Williams (who was put into a room with a fire, the chimney-top being covered and the doors closed by the Whigs, and kept there several hours in the smoke), Trumbull, in his 'McFingal,' asks the Whig mob—

"Have you made Murray look less big,
Or smothered old Williams' smother Whig?"

"In 1776, with his family of six persons, he accompanied the royal army to Halifax. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished, and in 1779 lost his extensive estates under the Conspiracy Act, except one farm, for his son Alexander. He built a house in Prince William Street, St. John, where he afterwards resided.

"In person he was about six feet three inches high and well-proportioned. The Hon. Robert L. Hazen, member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, and a grandson of Colonel Murray, has his portrait by Copley. He is represented as sitting and in the full dress of a gentleman of the day. There is a hole in the wig; and the tradition in the family is that a party who sought the colonel at his house after the flight, vexed because he had eluded them, vowed they would leave their mark behind them, and accordingly pierced the canvas with a bayonet.

"On a mausoleum, in the rural cemetery at St. John, N. B., removed from the old ground, is inscribed—

The dead, how sacred! Sacred is the dust,
And Sacred may this marble long remain.

To the memory of

JOHN MURRAY, ESQUIRE,
Who was born in Ireland

The 22nd Day of November, 1730,
And died in this City, August 30th, 1794."

Miss Ellen Murray, now of Frogmore, St. Helena Island, S. C., sent the following sketch to Rev. Mr. Lombard, copied "from a family account written by our mother, Harriet Letitia Murray:"

"My husband's grandfather was Colonel Murray, the younger son of a Duke of Athol in Scotland. Becoming displeased with his family, he left his country and settled in America before the Revolution. He had a large grant of land, and named a town 'Athol.' He had been married three times, and with the third wife fled to New Brunswick in the beginning of the war with the mother country. Mr. Hazen, my husband's grandfather on the other side, escaped with him. In the dark-

weights and measures, Field Drivers, Hog-Reeves and all other ordinary Town offices as Towns choose in the month of March annually. Here of Fail not and make Return Here of with your Doings here on unto me before Said meeting—

Given under my Hand and Seal at Rutland in Said County this 31st tenth day of March, 1762, in the Second year of his present majesties Reign, &c.

JOHN MURRAY, *Jus. Pence*

At this meeting, presided over by John Murray, Esq., of Rutland, and held March 29, 1762, the most important town offices were filled as follows:

Selectmen and Assessors, William Oliver, Aaron Smith, John Haven; Town Treasurer, Nathan Goddard; Wardens, Robert Young, Nathan Goddard; Constable for South Ward, Richard Morton; Constable for North Ward, Ephraim Smith; Surveyors of Highways, Nathan Goddard, John Oliver, Seth Kendall; Tythingmen, Jesse Kendall and Jotham Death.

No town clerk was chosen at this meeting, nor at the meeting of May 25th of the same year; but the record of the proceedings of the former was signed by John Murray, moderator, and that of the latter by William Oliver, moderator. The first town clerk was John Haven, who was elected at the annual meeting March 7, 1763. It is not easy to understand the delay in filling this important office.

The town now entered upon its mission as an integral part of the Province of Massachusetts, and assumed the support of the pastor, laid new highways, built new and better bridges, made appropriations for town charges and the support of the schools, and arranged a multitude of other matters for the promotion of the general good.

What the population of the town was at the time of its incorporation is not known, but it could not probably have exceeded three or four hundred, as it was only eight hundred and eighteen when the census was taken in 1790.

From the beginning the custom has generally prevailed of filling the most important offices in this town from the ranks of its most capable citizens, and there has hardly been a time during the space of one hun-

dred and twenty-five years when men of broad and far-reaching views could not be obtained for this purpose. Especially in times of excitement and danger, like the period 1861-65, the services of such men as Calvin Kelton and Nathaniel Richardson were invaluable; and Athol has always had a goodly company of citizens of like ability and patriotism from which to fill the principal public offices. Few realize how largely the prosperity of the town has been due to this circumstance.

March 7, 1763, the town voted "to Rais £13 6s. 8d. to provide a School, and chose Nathan Goddard, Jesse Kendall and John Oliver Committee to hire a school Master, and voted to divide the School Money by the River, and those that live on the south side to have what they pay towards the sum raised, and those that live on the north side to have what they pay towards said sum." This was the first action of the town in relation to schools, and it seems to indicate that the same master was expected to teach on the two sides of the river alternately.

As bearing upon the matter of obedience to law, the item following has interest: May 24, 1764, the town "voted to David Twitchel the money that was taken for Fines the last year for Breach of Sabbath."

At the same meeting, under the article relating to providing a school, the town voted to provide a school and to divide the school money as before; also "chose Robert Young, John Oliver and John Farbank, Comitte, to take care of and provide for the school on the south bank of the river, and John Haven, Samuel Morton and Nathan Goddard Comitty on the north side." Eight hours were also made to constitute a day's work on the highways.

In 1764 the town voted not to send a representative to the General Court. In 1766 the town voted "to build two School Houses and to reconsider the vote." Then it was voted to divide the town into five "Squadrons," which was also reconsidered. Later it was "voted to build two School Houses, one on the West Hill, between Aaron Smith's and Ichabod Dexter's; the other on East Hill, at the head of Capt. Field Lain (so called); and the above houses are to be built sixteen foot wide, and eighteen foot long, and six foot and half stud." Separate committees were appointed "to set men to work" for the erection of each house. Later, during the same year, it was "voted to raise £26 13s. 4d. to build two school-houses, and that men should be allowed to work out their Raits on the School Houses at two shillings and four pence pr day."

In 1767 a vote was passed to sell the school lands and the ministerial lands, with the consent of the pastor for the latter sale, and to have five pounds and four shillings of the money granted for highways "worked out on the Burying Places."

In 1768, £16 were raised for the use of the school, £52 to pay the pastor's salary, and £3 for town charges.

ness of the night they fled to the woods, and only the ladies knew of their hiding-place, and supplied them with food. Afterwards they reached St. John, their property in Athol being confiscated. There is now in St. John a beautiful picture, by Copley, of Colonel Murray, in satin waistcoat, bag-wig and purple coat. The Revolutionary party entered his house, and not finding him, ran a bayonet through the picture—the jagged rent is still there. A Mrs. English, who visited the Duchess of Athol some thirty or forty years since, was shown in an old chronicle of the family the name of John Thomas Murray, younger son of the family, who, some years before the American Revolution, had quarreled with his family, and securing a grant of land, had settled in New England, and named a town 'Athol.' Miss Murray adds, "Some twenty years ago, a gentleman from Athol came to see our mother to secure a quit-claim to a tract of wooded hill land near the town. When the rest of Colonel Murray's property had been sold by the victorious Revolutionary party, this tract was overlooked, and when a dispute arose about it, it was found that by the wills of the three Murrays, we were the rightful owners. My mother refused the quit-claim and tried to secure the land, but found it too vexatious and expensive an attempt, and abandoned it."

For some other documents upon the same matter there is no space.

In 1769, £6 were raised to repair the old meeting-house.

In 1770, £6 were raised to provide a "stock of amonition for the town," the people evidently beginning to anticipate the conflict which was soon to arise with the mother country. The same year it was "voted to have a school kept at the south end of Meeting House hill, and one at the north end; one on the east part of the town; one at the south-west part; one on West hill, and one on Chestnut hill," "each part to enjoy the benefit of the money they pay for schooling."

In 1771 it was voted not to set a new meeting-house on the site of the old one on The Street, but to place it "between the Slow on John Brooks' lott, near the mill brook, and the little new bridge in said lott, on the east side of the County Road." After a recess of one hour and a half, this action was made more definite by explaining in a vote that the meeting-house was to stand "near the southeast corner of corn mill lot (so called), the east side of the road, and said lot now owned by John Brooks, of Lancaster, and is the plot of land next and near a little slow," etc., all of which was doubtless more easily comprehended one hundred and eighteen years ago than it can be by the reader to-day.

The question of dividing the town so that the west part of it might constitute a town by itself, which was submitted to this meeting, was decided in the negative.

A little later, during the same year, it was voted to raise one hundred and twenty pounds to build a meeting-house to be forty-six feet wide and fifty-six long. In July, of the same year, the location of the house was still under discussion, when it was "voted to prefix a spot to sit a new meeting-house and to sit it within thirty rods north of the place where it was placed in January." The next month the town "voted to refer it [the location] to a Committee that they shall choose to prefix a spot for the inhabitants of Athol to set a meeting-House," and under this vote the committee chosen consisted of "Capt. Oliver Witt, of Paxton; Capt. Stephen Maynard, of Westborough; and Col. John Whitcom, of Boldton," doubtless Bolton. The report of this committee, dated January 28, 1772, was in favor of "sitting said Meeting-House on a small rise of land on the west side of the County Road on the north side or adjoining some hewed timber prepared for a house."

This location is supposed to be the one finally adopted, which was upon the north end of what is now the Common, in the Upper Village. From the various measures taken by the town in 1772 it would appear that the erection of the new house on the spot indicated above was commenced and carried forward during the earlier part of that year, although there was not a little dissatisfaction with the doings of the building committee.

In March, 1773, the work had so far advanced that

the town "Voted to reserve the pew ground on the west side of the pulpit nearest the pulpit for the use of the Ministry." Also "Voted that each man should Pick his pew according to his pay to the meeting-house on his real and personal estate." Also "Voted that each man that draws a pew shall build his own pew." To understand these votes it is to be remembered that a hundred and twenty-five years ago it was customary in our country towns, after the floor of a new church was laid, to sell, usually at auction, what was called the "pew ground," which was a certain space marked off for the location of a pew. Generally, at the first sale the parts of the floor adjacent to the walls of the edifice were disposed of, leaving the interior portion to be filled with cheaply constructed seats for such as did not erect or occupy pews. Each one purchasing or drawing pew ground was expected to build his pew at his own expense and in a style agreeable to his taste and the amount of money he could afford for such a purpose. A meeting-house furnished in this manner, as a matter of course, must have presented, for a considerable period, a singular and unsightly appearance with its vacant spaces, long seats and various styles of workmanship. No paint was used to bring the different kinds of lumber employed in pew construction to a common color—indeed, no paint at all upon the inside work, excepting upon the pulpit and on the window-casings.

May 19, 1773, the town "Voted to meet in the new meeting-house the first Sabbath Day in July next." In June of the same year the town accepted a plan for pews in the galleries, and "Voted that the selectmen desire Mr. Humfray to preach a lecture in the new meeting-house before the first Sabbath in July next."

During the years in which the location and erection of this house of worship occupied so much of the attention of the people, the work of relocating and building roads and constructing new and better bridges went on uninterruptedly, and, considering the number of the people and the straitened circumstances of many among them, the appropriations made for all public purposes were liberal. Foundations were to be laid and almost everything was to be done, but money was not abundant.

We are now approaching a period when new and most important duties devolved upon the town officers and the entire population of Athol, for the whole Province and the whole people of the thirteen Colonies were beginning to feel the pressure of British encroachments. March 7, 1774, Deacon Aaron Smith, James Stratton, Jr., and James Oliver were chosen selectmen, and July 7th, of the same year, "after very close and serious Debates on what measures were most likely to affect a deliverance from the burdens and oppressions that America in general, and this Province in particular, are laboring under, it was unanimously agreed to enter into a League or

Covenant, binding ourselves to Renounce the use and consumption of all goods that shall arrive in America from Grate Britain from and after the last day of August next ensuing, untill the act of blocking up the harbor of Boston shall be repealed, and we restored to the free use and enjoyment of our national and charter rights, or untill other measures shall be adopted by the Body of the people or the General Congress of the Colonies that is soon to meet, that shall be thought more likely to affect a Deliverance." At the same meeting a Committee of Correspondence was chosen, consisting of Deacon Aaron Smith, William Bigelow, Josiah Goddard, Captain John Haven, Ephraim Stockwell, James Oliver, Abner Graves, James Stratton, Jr., and Daniel Lamson.

The other towns in the county of Worcester having appointed similar committees, a general meeting of these was held in Worcester, August 9, 1774, and continued by adjournment. At this meeting resolutions were passed, expressing true allegiance to His Majesty, George III., declaring that the people of the Colonies should enjoy the same rights as His Majesty's subjects in Great Britain, claiming the right to originate here the laws under which the people of this Province shall live, deprecating the attacks recently made upon their chartered privileges which place their lives and property at the disposal of the British Government, declaring the closing of the Port of Boston a most unjust and cruel act, and then asserting in the plainest language that it was the duty of all Americans, especially of the people of this Province, "to save our money, encourage our own manufactures, and reform our manners" by non-consumption of "British Goods," all of which "will have a tendency to convince our brethren in Britain that more is to be gained in the way of Justice by our friendship and affection than by extortion and arbitrary power."

When these resolutions were read in open town-meeting in Athol, September 2, 1774, they were "accepted and ordered on record." A few days before this action, viz., on August 25th, the town held a very important meeting, and passed unanimously seven resolutions, of which the following is a summary:

The 1st points to a closer and firmer bond of union between the colonies.

The 2d acknowledges the loyalty of the people to King George III., so long, but only so long, as he shall govern according to the English Constitution and the chartered rights of the people.

The 3d condemns the blockade and plunder of Boston.

The 4th complains of the injustice involved in the practical repeal of the charters of the colonies.

The 5th is a pledge of resistance to the unjust measures pursued by the British Government.

The 6th provides for a representation in a county meeting that was soon to be held at Worcester.

The 7th is as follows: "*Resolved*, That if any person shall accept a commission or post of office to serve under the new Establishment (that is, British regulations then going into force), he ought to be looked upon and treated as an enemy to his country; as he thereby is joined with, and lending a helping hand to those who are endeavoring to enslave us."

The seventh resolve shows how exceedingly jealous the people of Athol were with reference to what were then called Tory influences.¹

In 1774, September 29th, the town "Voted to inlist thirty men, exclusive of officers, to send in case of an alarm," and later, under the same article, they "Voted to have two companies of Militia in the town, and that the division of the aforesaid companies be made by the River." Also "Voted to raise sixteen pounds, Lawful money, to provide a town stock of ammunition." William Bigelow was chosen as a delegate to attend a Congress, called to meet at Concord on the second Tuesday of October, 1774, and also to represent the town in the adjourned Provincial Congress, to assemble November 23d of the same year at Cambridge.

On the 11th of January, 1775, the town "Voted that we do approve of and adopt the non-importation agreement Recommended by the Continental Congress." At the same meeting a Committee of Inspection was chosen, which consisted of John Haven, James Stratton, Jr., William Bigelow, Deacon Aaron Smith, Hiram Newhall, Josiah Goddard and James Oliver. The business of this committee, according to the warrant under which it was raised, was "to see that the Resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congresses are faithfully observed."

At that stage of the great conflict which was impending, hardly any other town office imposed upon those who held it such grave responsibilities as confronted those Committees of Inspection.

Generally they were composed of men in middle life, men active, energetic, fearless and eminently patriotic. In their respective towns they were expected to maintain a sleepless vigilance over all the interests involved in self-government and the deliverance of the Province and country from British oppression. It ought to be borne in mind that in the beginning of the struggle for liberty and, to a considerable extent, through all the vicissitudes of that

¹ Upon the west side of Pleasant Street, and almost within the present limits of the Upper Village, there stood the ancient tavern of Athol, kept in the Revolutionary times by a man named Ward. Tradition says that he and his family held to the King's party, for which reason a guard was stationed at one or more points in the vicinity, and also upon the causeway east of the tavern,—then the highway from The Street to Boston was laid from the tavern east across the swamp that is now covered by Lake Ellis. The object of this guard was to discover, if possible, whether there was any communication between the Ward family and Tories in the eastern parts of the county. Whether this precautionary measure was followed by any practical results is unknown, but the whole movement shows that at the commencement of the war the people of Athol were ready at all hazards to maintain what they deemed their inalienable rights.

contest, there was hardly a town in New England that had not a number of Tories. Some of these were men of property, education and influence, while others were bold adventurers, determined to make money, however much the people generally might suffer. Both of these classes needed watching, and the Committees of Inspection were expected to discover and thwart their plans as far as possible. Under the restrictions imposed by the action of the Continental and Provincial Congresses with regard to the non-importation of goods from Great Britain, and the abandonment of their use by the people, many were restive, and some of these were ready to sacrifice almost everything for the gratification of their desires. Especially was it deemed hard to be deprived of tea, and the demand for this article led not a few unprincipled men to run great risks in furnishing it secretly to such as would purchase it. Small traders, with bags of tea on horseback, spread themselves over the country, and in almost every town would find some one to aid them in their dishonorable enterprise. The encounters of such men with the Committees of Inspection occasioned very sensational scenes in various places.¹

There is a tradition that, influenced by their passion for tea, some even of the patriotic ladies of New England would secretly procure it, and stop up the key holes of their doors while the fragrant herb was steeping over the coals, lest they should be betrayed by the well-known vapor.

As the cloud of war became more portentous, the people of Athol were found furnishing and equipping soldiers, and supplying provisions for the Continental Army. There was no backwardness, no hesitation, but a noble spirit of self-sacrifice animated them.

If it were possible, a full record of the soldiers that this town furnished during the War of the Revolution should here be presented. It would be pleasant to know to what companies and regiments each of them belonged, under what commanders they fought, in what battles they were engaged, what feats of valor they performed, and how many of them survived the hardships and perils they encountered; but this cannot be satisfactorily done till months and years shall be spent in sorting and arranging the ancient documents that are in the possession of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is to be remembered that during the war, soldiers were often transferred from one

company to another, companies from one regiment to others, regiments from one division to another, and that not unfrequently all the records of these changes were made upon loose scraps of paper. Books of record for military use were few during the Revolutionary War.²

The following are the marching-orders that were sent to an Athol captain, probably in 1776:

To Capt. Ephim Stockwell

Sir By virtue of an express from Genl Warner in which I am Directed to detach every SIXTH man out of my Regiment to go to the relief of our Distressed Brethren at the westward,

I do Heartly Direct and Order you both with with out the Least Delay and with the utmost Dispatch to Detach Every Sixth man out of the Training Band and alarm List of your Company for the purpose aforesaid and See that they are acquit according to Law with arms ammunition also with Kittles and Cooking utensils. The Selectmen are Directed to acquit those that are not acquit, you are also to Detach one Corporal. And when you have so Done you are to march them to Petersham on monday the Twenty Eight day of this Instant July to meet on the Parade near the Meeting House in said Town at nine o'clock in the forenoon, you are also to take the command of the men Detached from captains Nye, Henry and Lord's Companies, Together with your own Detachment. And from sd Petersham you are to make your Route By the way of Bennington where you are to receive further orders from Colo. Cushing, you are to Return me a List of the names of those men Detached from your Company Immediately.

NATHAN SPARKHAWK. Ctl.

This company was in the battle of Bennington, and afterward captured in New Jersey a British detachment, one less in number, without firing a shot. In the terrible conflict of White Plains two of its men were killed who bore the Athol names of Morse and Goddard. The first pastor of Athol, Rev. James Humphrey, has left this record respecting them: "Mr. Earl Cutting, their townsman and messmate, was between them when they fell." Tradition adds that one of them, when wounded, leaped over a fence and died without uttering a word.³

The following will throw light on the distribution of the Athol soldiers in the Continental Army, as well as upon the unselfish spirit by which they were actuated in this service. Their wages were paid by the town:

Athol, in the State of Massachusetts bay; the men for the war for the years 1775, 1776 & 1777. Minute men who went to Cambridge were paid 6 shillings each

Eight months' men to Cambridge, 6s. per month.

Six weeks' men to Roxbury, 4s. per month.

Two months' men to Dorchester, 6s. per month.

Twelve months' men to Dorchester, 10s. per month.

Seven months' men to "Nantucket," 2s. per month.

Five months' men to "York," 18s. per month.

Four months' men to "Greenobergo," 26s. per month.

¹ One of the most notorious of these Tory peddlers, in Southwestern New Hampshire, was Bredel, Bachelar, a notorious character, who in 1775 visited a number of towns to dispose of his contraband goods. In counting some members of the Committee of Inspection from Fitzwilliam and Marlborough, who were waiting for him, Bachelar had the temerity to strike Mr. Tucker, one of the Marlborough committee, with a club that he carried in his hand. Mr. Tucker was wounded by the blow, when the mercantile role of his fact was possible. Being pursued, he was brought back, and the pecuniary benefit derived from his venture was very small. A complaint was made out against him and presented to the General Assembly of the colony of New Hampshire by the Fitzwilliam Committee of Inspection, but he soon disappeared.

² So far as known, New Hampshire is the only one of the original thirteen States that has entered systematically and thoroughly upon the work of arranging and printing its ancient State papers and Revolutionary rolls. Many of these were edited and carried through the press under the supervision of the late Rev. Dr. Bouton, of Concord, N. H., while the work upon the old documents of the Revolution is now ably conducted by Hon. Isaac W. Hammond. A copy of each volume as printed is deposited with the clerk of each town and city.

³ Capt. Stockwell was the grandfather of the late George Sprague, of Athol, who had in his possession, in 1859, the original document from which the order inserted above was copied. The lieutenant of the company was Benjamin Townsend, grandfather of the late Col. Thomas Townsend.

CHAPTER CXXXV.

ATHOL—(Continued.)

ATHOL—1801-1888.

Four months' men to Dorchester, 4s. per month.
 Two months' men to Tarrytown, 20s. per month.
 Three months' men to "the Jerseys," 20s. per month.
 Two months' men to Rhode Island, 8s. per month.
 Six weeks' men to Bennington, 20s. per month.
 "Larrum" men to "Williamston," 8 days, 8s. per month.
 Three months' men to "Saratogue," 15s. per month.
 To Fort Edward, 4 weeks, 18s. per month.

The farther they went from home the greater were their wages, but these were small at the best.

It appears from the town records that soldiers were furnished, equipped and paid in like manner through all the years of the war; and before it ended it was doubtless true of Athol, as it was of many towns of New England, that nearly every able-bodied man was, at some period of the struggle, enrolled in the army. It may be added that this service embraced, very often, young men who had reached the age of fifteen or sixteen years only. In 1778 more than fifteen hundred pounds were raised at one time to pay wages to the soldiers. The requisitions of the province upon the town for beef and other supplies for the army were cheerfully and, in general, promptly met.

How all these burdens were sustained for so many years without financial ruin it is not easy to understand. Only the strictest economy in household expenses, and untiring industry and frugality on the part of all the people, could have enabled the town to meet such a crisis. It is to be borne in mind that at the close of the war the population at Athol could not have much exceeded five or six hundred. The currency of this, and of the neighboring provinces, had depreciated to such an extent that as many as ninety dollars in paper money were often exchanged for a single dollar in silver. The proposed improvements upon the farms had been seriously interrupted by the absence of so many of the men in the army, while every necessary article manufactured elsewhere, could be purchased only at an enormous price. Athol was then far from any large and regularly supplied market. The people were mostly farmers, but to transport the surplus products of the farm and the forest to market was a slow and expensive process. The hills over which the highways passed—especially on the east and west roads—were long and steep; and the roads themselves were narrow and poor; yet the town was, on the whole, prosperous. Before the close of the century it could meet its liabilities, and debt pressed less heavily upon the people. The farms showed signs of permanent improvements; small manufacturing establishments were projected—if not actually built—upon the banks of the streams, school-houses were provided for the several "squadrans," and the range of studies enlarged, while the military spirit was not suffered to die out in the town for want of organizations and public encouragements.

Condition of the Town before the Civil War—Enrollment in 1861—Acts of the Town to Encourage Enlistment of Soldiers—Enlistments—Bonuses Offered—Military Companies Organized—Private Manufacture to Obtain Rewards—Act to Soldiers' Families—Number of Soldiers from Athol—Expense Account of the War.

THE present century opened with Rev. Joseph Estabrook as the minister of Athol, who had been ordained November 21, 1787. His predecessor, Rev. James Humphrey, had been dismissed about five and a half years before, viz.: February 13, 1782, after a pastorate of about thirty-two years, and had died May 8, 1796, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The town was gradually recovering from the disturbance, if not the breaking up, of its most important business interests, and from the great losses occasioned by the Revolutionary War. Its population had increased but slowly—only one hundred and seventy-five between 1790 and 1800—and now numbered nine hundred and ninety-three. The conditions for general improvement in the near future, though not as good as could have been desired, were, on the whole, fair, and the town entered upon the work of the nineteenth century with increasing courage and hope.

There was little to disturb the general quiet of the place until the war with Great Britain commenced in 1812. As is well known, this was very unpopular throughout New England. The majority of the people in this part of our country were not at that time in sympathy with the national administration, and strenuously maintained that the war must prove disastrous to their shipping and other interests. To this intense feeling expression was given August 31, 1808, in a petition to the President of the United States, which was accepted by the town. In 1814, January 31st, the town again took action upon the same matter in a petition to the Legislature, which was couched in very significant language. But the general prosperity of the town was not seriously interrupted by this excitement. In those days the electoral votes of New England were not usually cast for the successful candidates for the Presidency; and that fact may have had something to do with the strong opposition which prevailed in this part of the country to the War of 1812.

During the sixty years from 1800 to 1860 the population of Athol increased from nine hundred and ninety-three to two thousand six hundred and four, and there was a steady gain in financial strength and business enterprise. During this period agricultural interests received more and more attention, while factories and mills for manufacturing purposes were erected in considerable number, as will presently appear.

The construction of expensive county roads and other highways, largely for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the neighboring towns, has for many years made heavy drafts upon the treasury of Athol, but the debts thus created have been paid in part by the town becoming a business centre for not a little of the adjoining territory.

From its beginning the people of Athol have had an almost passionate regard for civil freedom and individual liberty, and oppression in any form has always been looked upon as a crime. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the desperate attempts to fasten the institution of slavery upon Kansas, that made memorable the years just preceding 1860, aroused the deepest indignation here, and did much to prepare the way for the unanimity, steadfastness of purpose, and spirit of sacrifice that characterized all the proceedings of the town when the Civil War began.

"Athol in Suppressing the Great Rebellion." This is the title of a volume of two hundred and sixty-four pages, the entire contents of which belong to the history of Athol. The book originated in this manner: in the warrant for the town-meeting of Athol for April 7, 1862, Article 4th was as follows:

To see if the Town will choose a Committee to collect and preserve facts and incidents which may have a historic interest to the people of the Town as showing the part they have taken in aiding to suppress the Great Rebellion.

At the town-meeting held under this warrant it was "voted to choose a committee of three to collect and preserve such facts as they may think best; and said committee will work free of charge to the town. Chose Rev. John F. Norton, John M. Twichell and Dr. A. G. Williams; and then voted to add one, and chose Dr. James P. Lynde."

This committee was organized by the appointment of Rev. J. F. Norton, chairman, and Dr. J. P. Lynde, secretary.

Dr. A. G. Williams having accepted a commission as a surgeon in the army, at a town-meeting March 2, 1863, Mr. Charles W. Bannon was added to the committee at the request of the other members. He had previously rendered much assistance in collecting and arranging many of the facts that relate to the early history of recruiting in Athol.

At the town-meeting November 7, 1865, on motion of Nathaniel Richardson, Esq., it was "voted that the Town authorize its Committee in charge to publish by subscription the Record entitled 'Athol in Suppressing the Great Rebellion,' with such changes as said Committee may deem desirable.

"Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to subscribe in the name of the Town for Fifty Copies of the Record, provided it can be furnished at a price not exceeding two dollars per copy."

The committee at once entered upon its work (the chairman making the entries in the record) and prosecuted it till the close of the war. Nearly every soldier

from the town, who lived to return, was visited as soon as possible after his discharge and his personal experience recorded. All reliable documents concerning the killed and wounded were examined. The information contained in the volume is deemed in every respect reliable, and a summary of it is here given:¹

The people of Athol, in common with all their loyal countrymen, were filled with amazement and the most gloomy apprehensions by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, a fortress of the United States in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. The attack upon this fort, which was the opening scene of the Great Rebellion, was made April 12, 1861; and the little garrison, under the heroic Colonel (afterwards General) Robert Anderson, surrendered to the rebel host that assailed it after a bold resistance for about thirty-six hours.

Washington was at once menaced by an army of rebels that poured into Virginia. But a few days elapsed before Massachusetts men were shot in the streets of Baltimore while on their way to rescue the National Capitol. The whole South was in commotion; and every hour the rebel cause gained strength till it assumed frightful proportions.

The news of these events aroused all the patriotism of the North; and the people of Athol determined to do their part for the support of the government against the mighty combination that threatened to destroy it. From all parts of the town men, women and children came together to raise and honor the glorious flag of our Union, and to determine on the course of action which the crisis demanded. Processions were formed, and the gatherings in different parts of the town were large and enthusiastic. At a public meeting in the Town Hall, on the evening of April 19, 1861, forty or more young men offered themselves for the formation of a military company.

A town-meeting was at once called, at which five thousand dollars were appropriated to encourage volunteers and to provide for the families of such as were married, in their absence.

Enlistments now commenced, the first name upon the roll being that of Leander W. Phelps. Then came the names of David E. Billings, J. B. Billings, Delevan Richardson, Hubbard V. Smith, Edward L. Townsend, Charles H. Hill, Charles S. Green, Columbus Fox, William L. Clutterbuck, Horace Hunt, William Nute, Frederic Cummings, John D. Emerson, Thomas Johnson and Aurin B. French; and, a little later, John F. and James L. Merrill went to the seat of war in the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment. July 10, 1861, the town made still more liberal offers to those enlisting as soldiers, especially with regard to such as might be dependent upon these for support, and numerous enlistments followed. Twenty-three men soon joined the Twenty-first Regiment, and were

¹ As the author of the volume noticed above is also the author of this historical sketch, the utmost freedom with its contents is allowable. It may be added that it was printed and distributed under the personal responsibility of the chairman of the committee.

connected with Company A, under command of Captain (afterwards Major and Lieutenant-Colonel) George P. Hawks, of Templeton.

Mr. Adin W. Caswell now undertook to recruit a company chiefly from Athol, and in the short space of ten days obtained the requisite number of men. On the 4th of October, 1861, which was the day of the annual cattle show and fair, a dinner was given to this company on the Common at Athol; and the men were addressed from the balcony of the Summit House. Dr. James P. Lynde presided and addressed the soldiers and the immense audience assembled. A sword, sash, etc., were presented to Captain Caswell, Hon. Charles Field making the presentation address. Captain Caswell responded, and addresses were afterwards made by Hiram Woodward, Esq., of Orange; James Brooks, Esq., of Petersham; J. H. Goddard, Esq., editor of the *Barre Gazette*; Rev. I. S. Lincoln, of Warwick; Rev. A. Harding, of New Salem; Calvin Kelton, Esq., chairman of the Board of Selectmen; Rev. Ira Bailey and Rev. John F. Norton, of Athol. A patriotic poem, which he had prepared for the occasion, was recited by Rev. D. J. Mandell, also of Athol. Bouquets of flowers were presented to all the soldiers composing the company by young ladies who volunteered for this service, while patriotic songs, in which a multitude of voices joined, enlivened the occasion. The exercises at the Summit House were closed with prayer by Rev. J. F. Norton; and almost the entire assembly went with the company to the depot, where the soldiers took the cars for the camp at Springfield. The Athol Cornet Band was present during the day and added to its interest, while the Athol High School Guard, under the command of the master of the school, Mr. Andrew J. Lathrop, with fifty mounted men of Athol and nearly the same number from Royalston, did escort duty. The company left with the cheers and benedictions of the assembled multitude. At Springfield the men were mustered into the service of the United States, and constituted Company B of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers.

At the close of 1861 Athol had ninety eight men in the army and navy as volunteers and seven others in the regular army.

Near the opening of 1862 sixty-eight men from Athol encountered the perils and losses of the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina. In the battle of Roanoke Island they suffered severely in the miry swamps and while fighting the enemy were standing up to their knees in water. William Hill, the first Athol soldier who fell in action, was there killed. In the battle of Newbern, a few days later, James C. Parker and William H. Johnson were killed, while many others were severely wounded. The sufferings of the Athol men in North Carolina were so great that the citizens of Athol at once raised funds and dispatched Laban Morse, Esq., for their relief. He

left March 21st with two hundred and twenty-seven dollars, contributed in a few hours, and was joyfully welcomed at Newbern. Of money there was scarcely any in the regiments, and all the suffering shared alike in the food and medicines purchased by Mr. Morse. He slept, rolled in his blanket, on the floor of the hospital and was ready to act at a moment's call.

Then came other calls for soldiers, six hundred thousand in the months of July and August, one-half to be raised by draft. Town and citizens' meetings were now held, bounties were offered for enlistments and soon Company E, of the Fifty-third Regiment, was recruited, largely from Athol, with Farwell F. Fay as captain. This regiment endured great hardships, but did good service in Louisiana and was in the fight at the capture of Port Hudson.

In 1863 the first draft was made of sixty-six men from Athol. Only twenty of these were found fit for service, of whom fourteen procured substitutes, two paid the commutation (three hundred dollars each) and four reported for service.

To fill the quota for Athol under the five calls for soldiers that followed, in which one million eight hundred thousand men were asked for, substantially the same process was adopted. Men and money did not fail. According to the reports of the Adjutant General, Athol had, December 1, 1864, a surplus of ten men, and nineteen days later, of twenty-eight men.

In the record will be found the names of three hundred and thirty-five men furnished by Athol. Of these, nineteen re-enlisted and seventeen others re-entered the service after recovering from the disabilities for which they had been discharged; four musicians were included in the number, who had been discharged under an order discontinuing regimental bands of music. In arriving at the sum total, the re-enlisted men must, of course, be counted twice. There may be added fifteen who were credited to Athol through the enlistments of Massachusetts men in the navy, and one more was also credited to the town of whom nothing further is known. The whole number furnished by Athol was, therefore, three hundred and eighty-seven.

The speedy suppression of the Rebellion seemed certain at the opening of 1865. April 3d, of that year, General Grant's army entered Richmond, and soon after the soldiers began to return home. Fifty-one Athol men died from wounds or diseases contracted in the service; Captain Fay's company, in the Fifty-third Regiment, lost seventeen men.

In general the soldiers from Athol proved themselves brave and patriotic, but this cannot be said of some obtained through brokers. Athol furnished fifteen commissioned officers, viz.: George H. Hoyt, lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry; James Oliver, Jr., surgeon in the Twenty-first and Sixty-first Regiments; Alfred G. Williams, surgeon in the Eleventh Regiment; John N. Mars, chaplain of the

First North Carolina (Colored) Regiment; Farwell F. Fay, captain in Fifty-third Regiment; Adin W. Coswell, captain in Twenty-seventh Regiment; Ransom Ward, captain in First Kansas (Colored) Regiment; Daniel W. Larned, captain in Twenty-seventh Regiment; George R. Hanson, captain in Fourteenth United States (Colored) Heavy Artillery; Albert D. Pond, first lieutenant Twenty-seventh Regiment; John O. Mowry, first lieutenant Fifty-fifth (Colored) Regiment; Lovell H. Horton, second lieutenant Twenty-seventh Regiment; Asa L. Kneeland, first lieutenant Thirty-second Regiment; John D. Emerson, second lieutenant Second New York Heavy Artillery; Seth F. Hale, second lieutenant Massachusetts Militia.

Of the families in Athol that made great sacrifices to aid the Government, many deserve an honorable mention.

James L. Merrill furnished five sons for the army, all courageous and faithful soldiers. Three of them were severely wounded, while a fourth nearly sacrificed his life to save that of a wounded brother.

The family of Leander Phelps gave four to fill the quotas of Athol, two of whom re-enlisted, and another entered the service a second time and was severely wounded.

Franklin Oliver had four sons in the service, one of whom was severely wounded, and another died in the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.

Isaac King had also four sons in the service, two of whom died.

Albert Simonds followed two of his sons into the ranks, and one of the latter was a prisoner at Andersonville and in other rebel prisons.

Laban Morse, Esq., was the agent for the relief of the town's sick and wounded at Newbern, N. C., and sent two sons to the war.

George Morse went himself, and two sons went also.

Edward Nickerson had three sons in the army, one of whom was imprisoned at Andersonville and in other places.

Widow Dorinda Foster sent three sons, one of whom died in the service and another not long after his discharge.

William Hill went into service with two sons. He was killed at Roanoke Island, and one son died at the same place.

The citizens of Athol raised by subscription, to fill the various quotas, the sum of \$12,777.78. Hospital supplies were sent to the soldiers without stint. About \$350 were forwarded to the Christian Commission. The Ladies' Society in the centre of the town dispatched supplies valued at \$1,223.47, while the Soldiers' Aid Society of the Depot Village sent through the Sanitary Commission stores valued at \$808.43. Large sums were contributed for the comfort of the soldiers in a less public manner. The total indebtedness incurred by the town on account

of the war was \$18,880.91. The credit of the town continued good, notwithstanding these heavy expenses.

Just before the breaking out of the war, or January 1, 1861, the net indebtedness of Athol was \$6,672. Six years later it was but \$8,200, the people having willingly submitted to increased taxation to keep the debt as small as possible. The valuation of the town in 1867 was \$1,194,559. In 1870 the net indebtedness was \$14,775. In 1876 the ordinary debt was \$28,571 and the railroad debt was \$90,600.

In 1880 the total indebtedness on town notes was \$96,680, which was reduced January 1, 1888, to \$64,500, with interest at four and one-half per cent.

The period since the Civil War has been one of general prosperity. Agricultural products have been in good demand at fair prices, while the manufacturing interests of the town have acquired very large proportions, as will be seen in the sequel.

Among the town officers elected in March, 1888, were the following: J. D. Holbrook, town clerk; C. F. Richardson, Ira Y. Kendall and A. J. Nye, selectmen; Samuel Lee, treasurer; William W. Fish, James W. Hunt and James F. Whitcomb, assessors; Calvin Miller, collector of taxes; L. B. Caswell, A. J. Nye and E. V. Wilson, School Committee.

May 1, 1888, the number of polls in Athol was 1490: viz., males, 1486; females, 4. The value of personal estate, excluding resident bank stock, was \$529,452. The value of resident bank stock was \$102,185. The real estate was assessed at the same time at \$1,813,667 in buildings, and \$828,388 in land, making a total valuation of \$2,773,692. The taxes laid amounted to \$47,353.07, the rate per cent. being \$16 per thousand. The number of dwelling-houses taxed was 1021. The number of acres of land assessed in the town was 18,777. The number of taxpayers was 1910: viz., 1236 on property, and 674 paying a poll-tax only.

The population of Athol in 1790 was 848; in 1840, 1591; in 1860, 2604; in 1870, 3517; in 1880, 4307; in 1885, 4758. It is supposed at this time, January, 1889, to exceed considerably 5000.

The Athol representatives in the General Court during the last ten years have been as follows, Royalston having had the member in the years 1883 and 1886: J. Sumner Parmenter, 1878; L. B. Morse, 1879; Russell Horton, 1880; Ira Y. Kendall, 1881; Henry M. Humphrey, 1882; C. F. Richardson, 1884; Washington H. Amsden, 1885; Sidney P. Smith, 1887-88; J. D. Holbrook, 1889.

Benjamin Estabrook was a member of the Senate in 1843, Charles Field in 1858-59, and Alpheus Harding in 1879.

In politics the town of Athol is strongly Republican, and has been ever since the organization of the Republican party. The same is true of Royalston, which town with Athol constitutes a Representative district. As a matter of course, it is generally expect-

ed that this district will be represented in the General Court by a Republican; usually this has been the case; but occasionally, through discordant opinions and wishes in the dominant party, or the nomination of an exceptionally able and popular candidate by their opponents, or both combined, a Democrat may be elected, as was in true in 1879.

At the memorable election, November 6, 1888, the town voted for Presidential electors and Governor as follows: Republican electoral ticket, 501; Democratic, 315; Prohibition 41. The Republican candidate for Governor had 502 votes; Democratic, 315; Prohibition, 41. For Representative, Mr. J. D. Holbrook had 504 votes; Mr. Raymond, 291; Mr. Lindsay, 32. There are in town about 980 votes.

CHAPTER CXXXVI.

ATHOL.—(*Continued.*)

EDUCATIONAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Public Schools—Early Provision for Them—Interest in Them Gradually Developed—Early School Committees—Branches Taught—Athol High School—Its Methods—Courses of Scholars—Appropriations—Athol Town Library.

The school-house was always found by the side of the church in the settlement of New England, for the fathers well knew that ignorance and barbarism go hand-in-hand the world over. As already noticed, one sixty-third part of the twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land embraced in the grant to the proprietors of "Pequogon on Miller's River" was reserved and forever set apart "for the support of a School." Possibly six or eight years elapsed after 1735 before a school was opened. The records give no information concerning the location of the first school, but very early the proprietors appropriated money for its support, and as the population increased new schools were opened. As new divisions of the common land in the township were made, the "School Right" was carefully looked after, until the several lots laid out for it were sold or leased, and the fund thus created was turned into the town treasury, the town assuming the support of the schools.

Whether the benefit accruing to the youth and children of the town from this source was small or great, the purpose manifested to educate the rising generation of the province was praiseworthy. The buildings early constructed on the two sides of the river for the first schools were doubtless built of logs, with seats and warming apparatus of the rudest kind; but boys and girls hungry for knowledge could and did there acquire an invaluable acquaintance with reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic—branches to which a common-school education in those days was chiefly confined. In 1792 ten pounds were appropriated "for the use of a Singing-School." In 1770

the town "voted to appropriate the interest money coming by the sale of the ministerial and school rights of land (exclusive of Mr. James Humfrey's part of the interest) to the use of the schools."

In 1774 the school districts (or squadrons, as they were then called in all the region) were six in number, and each of these seems to have been provided with a rudely constructed school-house and to have maintained a school during a part of the year. School-teachers were not then abundant, for the wages paid for such service were necessarily low, as was true of every avocation and so also was the cost of living. In 1792 the town appropriation for schools was eighty pounds. From decade to decade this sum was gradually increased until, in 1876, Athol was the sixth town in Worcester County in the amount of its appropriations for schools—the sum raised being \$13.03 for each child between five and fifteen years of age; the total amount being seven thousand dollars.

The early records give but little information concerning the supervision of the schools. As was true generally, the minister was expected to know something concerning the qualifications of the teachers and to be present at the closing examinations, which were by no means rigid. For eighty or ninety years the prudential committees, as they have been more recently called, seem to have provided the teachers and supervised the schools officially. In 1829 a town School Committee was chosen, consisting of Rev. Joseph Estabrook, Horatio Willard and Abel Sweetser, and from this date a marked and constantly increasing interest in the schools was developed. As late as 1850 a number of the district school-houses were very poor and inconvenient, but happily these have disappeared in the march of improvement. The oldest printed school report that has been obtained covers the year 1848–49. The town School Committee at that time consisted of Rev. Richard M. Chipman, Rev. S. F. Clark and Dr. George Hoyt. The wages of the teachers for the summer schools varied from eight dollars to \$4.66, and for the winter schools from twenty-seven dollars to four dollars per month.

The names of the teachers are not given in this report. The schools are represented as having been in a fair condition, though the committee administered a rebuke to the town by asserting that "the relative position of Athol as to the proportion of money paid for schooling has been sinking from year to year."

Two years before Athol stood No. 8 in the county for its school appropriations, but when this report was issued it was No. 27, and there were one hundred and sixty towns in the State which were making larger relative appropriations. An improvement in this respect was soon manifest.

In 1856 the town had five hundred and thirty-six families, and was required by law to establish a High School. The location of a High School house caused considerable excitement, as is often the case in the erection of public buildings.

The house was built in 1856, and ready for occupancy in the spring of 1857. Rev. John F. Norton, Dr. George D. Colony and Mr. C. B. Swan were then the acting School Committee. Mr. George A. Wheeler was the first master employed, and was followed by Mr. Farwell F. Fay. Mr. Fay was an excellent teacher. During the remainder of the year Mr. D. D. Leavitt, from Dartmouth College, was master of the school, and gave universal satisfaction. Mr. Leavitt was succeeded for two terms by Mr. Horace Toothaker, from the same college, who was also an excellent teacher. During the year following Mr. George B. Towle was master, and was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Lathrop, who was well known as the popular and successful principal of New Salem Academy.

The work of Mr. Lathrop for four terms in the High School was marked by great success. His successor was Mr. L. S. Burbank, whose service for two years was acceptable. Upon the resignation of Rev. John F. Norton, Dr. James P. Lynde became the chairman of the School Committee. After a little time Mr. H. F. Lane, of Templeton, taught the school successfully for two terms, being succeeded by Mr. Joel D. Miller, a native of Athol, and formerly a pupil in its High School, but for the last twenty years the successful master of the Leominster High School, and now also the editor and publisher of the *Leominster Enterprise*. Mr. Sidney P. Smith, now a lawyer in Athol, was a successful master of the school for three years.

Mr. W. H. Terrill was master when the last report was issued. A very large majority of the twenty-five masters of the school were excellent teachers, and did much to mould the habits and expand the intellects of the youth of Athol.

Of the teachers in the grammar and other schools, much might be said, for this town has long followed the custom of retaining the services of the ablest teachers as long as possible. When the last report was prepared by Messrs. A. J. Nye, L. B. Caswell and E. V. Wilson, committee, the schools were generally in a good condition.

The graded system adopted in the larger schools in 1873 works admirably. Lately a new and well-furnished school-house has been erected on very nearly or exactly the spot where the first meeting-house was built about 1741, and near the granite monument dedicated by the town in 1859 to mark the locality of the ancient burying-ground.

With the growing interest in popular education and the larger number of youth and children to be educated, the appropriations made by the town for the support of schools have gradually increased. The master of the High School is now paid \$1000 salary, and his assistant at the rate of \$500 per annum. In the grammar schools the highest wages amount to \$12.50, and the lowest to \$11 per week. In the intermediate and advanced primary schools

nearly all the teachers receive \$10 per week, and in the mixed schools nine teachers are paid \$7, and fifteen \$6 per week. During the year ending March, 1888, thirty-two teachers received in wages the sum of \$7408.45. The town appropriation for that year was \$8000, and this was increased from other sources, so that the sum actually expended was \$8837.12. To this there are to be added for repairs of school-houses \$368.99; for books, \$611.35, and for other supplies, \$147.60, making a total (not including the cost of a new school-house) of \$9965.06.

The number of children in town between five and fifteen years of age, May 1, 1887, was seven hundred and ninety, and during the year following the scholars in attendance numbered eight hundred and ninety-seven. Recently the School Committee has been giving an unusual amount of attention to the sanitary condition of the school-houses, and from their report and recommendations the most valuable improvements may be expected. Plainly the School Committee is taking large and comprehensive views of the duties of the town respecting the education of its youth and children. Among those who served on the School Committee for a number of years, between 1850 and 1870, were Rev. S. F. Clark, Dr. George D. Colony, Dr. J. P. Lynde, L. W. Hopgood, Esq., Mr. Edwin Ellis, Rev. Lysander Fay and Rev. John F. Norton.

LIBRARIES.—Forty years ago a library, which was kept in the Depot Village, furnished not a little excellent reading to the people of Athol; but a larger organization being deemed necessary to meet the increasing wants of the growing population, "The Athol Library Association" was formed in December, 1878, with Hon. Charles Field as its president. Valuable donations of books were received from various quarters, and the library, though small at first, soon became an important factor in the intellectual and moral education of the people. But before five years had passed a strong public sentiment called for a Free Public Library, and at the town-meeting in April, 1882, a Library Committee was chosen consisting of Hon. Charles Field, Rev. H. A. Blake, Rev. J. H. Cox, E. V. Wilson, Esq., and Mr. L. B. Caswell. Mr. Field was the chairman of this committee and Mr. Caswell its secretary and treasurer. The Athol Library Association now made over its library of one thousand and sixty-three volumes to the new organization, and the Free Public Library of Athol was established.

The efficient librarian of the Athol Library Association, Mrs. E. F. Doane, was secured to take charge of the Free Library. The appropriation of the town for new books in 1882 was three hundred dollars. During the next year ten thousand and twenty books were delivered, and by purchase and gift the number of volumes was increased to one thousand four hundred and twenty.

The first ten volumes of the "Official Record of

the War of the Rebellion" had been received from Hon. Amasa Norcross, of Fitchburg, before March, 1884.

A donation of six full volumes of the excellent journal *The Athol Transcript* was also received from its editor, Mr. W. L. Hill. For the year ending March, 1885, the town appropriation for the library was five hundred dollars, and it was constantly becoming more and more popular and useful. During the following year Mr. L. B. Caswell was the chairman of the committee, and the appropriation for the purchase of new books was five hundred dollars. One year later Rev. C. P. Lombard was the chairman of the committee, and the library was increasing in size and value. At the date of the last report the library had been removed to a convenient building which had been leased for five years, and the town was continuing its appropriation of five hundred dollars annually for new books. Mrs. M. S. Doane was librarian.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—In the earlier part of this history will be found a somewhat detailed account of the action of the proprietors of the township relative to the building of the first and second meeting-houses, and the settlement of the first minister, Rev. James Humphrey, while later mention is made of the assumption of the support of the pastor by the new town of Athol, and of the location and building of the third meeting-house, which stood, as already stated, on the north end of the Common in the upper village.

Not long after the erection of this edifice dissensions began to arise in the church, though not at first affecting its relations to its pastor. He, however, was soon involved in the trouble, but the records contain no charge against him whatever. From time to time town-meetings were called for the purpose of effecting his dismission. These efforts took form as early as 1779, but the attachment of the people to their pastor was strong, and he was not willing to be dismissed until certain questions relating to the exemption of his estate from taxation, according to law, and the payment of his over-due salary, could be settled. Early in 1782 Mr. Humphrey's proposals for the settlement of difficulties were accepted by the town, and on February 13th of that year he was dismissed. Between five and six years now passed, during which the people were listening to various candidates for settlement, but in July of 1787 the church, by a unanimous vote, called to the pastorate Mr. Joseph Estabrook, a native of Lexington, and graduate of Harvard College. A month later the town voted to concur with the church in extending the call to Mr. Estabrook, offering him an annual salary of £75 in cash and twenty cords of good fire-wood each year, besides the gift of £200 as a settlement.

Something like this last-mentioned offer was common in those days when a call was given to a minister.

The conditions of the call proving satisfactory, Mr. Estabrook was ordained November 21, 1787. His long pastorate of between forty-two and forty-three

years in Athol was peaceful. He was a man of great natural kindness, and his friendly disposition won and retained the hearts of his people. "Prudence was the one virtue above all others by which he endeavored to govern his ministerial conduct." "Mr. Estabrook would not himself preach upon doctrines which were warmly contested, nor did he wish others to do so in his pulpit."¹ During the closing years of his ministry elements were smouldering which at length caused a disruption of the church and congregation, but, happily for him, he did not live to see it. It was a time of unrest in the churches, especially in Massachusetts, and divisions were taking place on every hand. To settle a successor to Mr. Estabrook over the whole people of Athol was a delicate and difficult undertaking. As a matter of course, it is no part of the historian's duty in this place to decide upon the merits of the controversy that, about 1830, rent so many of the churches asunder. Mr. George J. Tillotson, from the Theological Seminary at New Haven, Conn., was soon engaged as a candidate. He was a good scholar and an earnest preacher, but had adopted what were called the Orthodox views of religious doctrine and ministerial responsibility. The rupture occurred when the test of exchanging pulpits with ministers of what were called more liberal sentiments was applied.

A large part of the church seceded, with the two deacons, Messrs. Elijah Goddard and Elijah Ballard, and organized what has since been known as the Evangelical Church of Athol.

The town was still responsible for the support of the minister of the ancient church, and in October, 1830, it voted unanimously to give Rev. Josiah Moore a call to become the pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society of Athol, stipulating, however, that "he shall exchange ministerial labors with all the Congregational clergymen in the neighborhood who are of regular standing, and who will exchange with him." Rev. Mr. Moore was succeeded by Rev. Messrs. Linus H. Shaw, Stephen A. Barnard, Crawford Nightingale, E. J. Gerry, S. F. Clark, Dr. C. O'Daniels, Ira Bailey, W. S. Burton, S. R. Priest, E. P. Gibbs, W. C. Litchfield and Daniel H. Rogan.

At the first communion service of the ancient church after the separation, eight persons were present as members, the great majority having seceded to form the Evangelical Church.

The church edifice, which was erected in 1773, on the north end of the Common, in the upper village, was the meeting-house of the town for fifty-four years, when it was destroyed by fire, the work, as it has always been supposed, of an incendiary.

The next year, 1828, the present edifice, known as the First Unitarian Church and Town Hall, was built at the cost of between five thousand and six thousand dollars.

¹ See Rev. S. F. Clark's Centennial Address, page 44.

This building is one of a number of churches erected about the same time in the vicinity resembling one another in the general harmony and beauty of their proportions. Reference is here made especially to the Unitarian Churches in Petersham and Templeton, and to what is now the Town Hall in Fitzwilliam, N. H. Modern church architecture has not produced nobler structures in the country towns of New England.

In 1847 the Athol Church was remodeled and made substantially as it now is, the Town Hall occupying the upper story, and the First Congregational Church and Society the lower, as their house for religious worship. Mr. Samuel Sweetser donated the land upon which this edifice stands. This society is usually known as the First Unitarian Society.

Evangelical Church.—As already stated, a divergence in religious views occasioned in 1830 the withdrawing of the great majority of the ancient Congregational Church with the two deacons and the formation of the Evangelical Church and Society in Athol. Articles of Faith were adopted by the new church in March, 1831. For about two years this organization worshipped in the Town House, but in 1833 erected a church edifice where their present house of worship stands. The original structure was vastly inferior to that which is now an ornament to the village. It had no vestry or rooms for Sabbath-school and social and religious gatherings, except a long, narrow, poorly-lighted room under its roof, which it was difficult to reach or to leave.

From the first the congregation was large, and in 1859 had outgrown its church accommodations. In the year just named the edifice was substantially rebuilt. The building was raised about eight feet, giving space for a commodious vestry and other necessary rooms; land was purchased and an addition was made to the rear end of the building, new pews were built, new windows were put in, and a new and beautifully proportioned spire erected. The original pews were private property and were appraised and accounted for in the sale of the new pews, which, though a part of the estate of their occupants, are subject to a possible annual tax. The singers were stationed, for a number of years, in the front gallery, at the back of the audience, and as a large majority of the congregation were anxious to see as well as to hear them, the custom of rising and turning around in the pews prevailed longer than in most congregations. Later, the singers were stationed on the left of the pulpit, in front of the audience, and other changes made the rooms below much more pleasant and convenient.

In 1850 the membership of the Evangelical Church was 153; in 1860 it was 230, when it had become the largest church in the Worcester North Conference; in 1870 it was 206; in 1878, 282, and in 1888 it was still the largest in the Conference, numbering 278.

This church has had seven pastors, as follows: Rev. B. B. Beckwith, 1831-34; Rev. James F. Warner,

1835-37; Rev. Richard M. Chipman, 1839-51; Rev. John F. Norton, 1852-67; Rev. Temple Cutler, 1868-76; Rev. Henry A. Blake, 1876-82; Rev. Herbert W. Stebbins, 1883-88.

Mr. Chipman, ordained in 1835, is still living in Bethlehem, Ct.; Mr. Norton resides in Natick, Mass.; Mr. Cutler is a pastor in Essex, Mass.; and Mr. Blake, recently a pastor in Providence, R. I., is just entering upon a new pastorate in Webster, Mass.

Considering its pecuniary means, the contributions of the Evangelical Church for benevolent objects have been liberal, reaching, in 1871, the sum of \$1,653.66.

When it was organized in 1831 its deacons were Messrs. Elijah Goddard and Elijah Ballard. Other deacons have served this church as follows: William Cutting and Samuel Sweetser were elected deacons in 1834. Later, this office was filled by Samuel Clapp, James I. Goulding, Goodell Goddard, Joab Kendall, Edwin Ellis and J. Sumner Parmenter, all of whom are dead. The deacons more recently elected are Lewis Thorpe, Frank C. Parmenter, Ira Y. Kendall, Frederick Allen, Samuel S. Tower and Elbridge E. Spaulding.

The Baptist Church.—Whitney, in his "History of Worcester County," published in 1793, says under the head of Royalston: "There were nine or ten families of the Baptist denomination among the first settlers. At what time they were embodied into the church state is not known to us. A Mr. Elisha Rich was their teacher, but he was never ordained among them. He was succeeded by Mr. Whitman Jacobs, who was installed December 13, 1770. He lived in Athol, to which town a part of his society belongs, and there he now resides."

The same historian, under the head of Athol, furnishes this information: "There are about ten families of Anabaptists in this town; nor any stated teacher of this denomination in the place."

On the ancient records of Athol we find a number of certificates similar to the one here copied:

We, the Subscribers, Being chosen a Committee by the Society of the people called antipedo-baptist, who meet together for religious worship on the Lord's day in Royalston and Athol, to exhibit a list or lists of the names of such persons as do belong to said Society or Congregation, do hereby that Martin Norton Doest frequently and usually, when able, attend with us in our Meeting for religious worship on the Lord's day, and we do verily believe is, with respect to the ordinance of Baptism, of the same religious sentiments with us. Dated August the 31, 1774.

WHITMAN JACOBS, Elder.
SIMEON CHAMBERLAIN, { Committee.
LEPHIAEL MOORE.

Upon the same page are certificates to the same effect and couched in similar language, respecting the religious belief of twelve other persons.

To understand this matter it is to be remembered

¹ The terms "Antipedo-baptist" and "Anabaptist" long since disappeared from the reports of the Baptist denomination, the former signifying a person opposed to infant or child baptism, while the latter denoted such as maintain the doctrine that those baptized in infancy should be re-baptized on making a public profession of religion.

that at that time all those who did not in this manner "sign off" from the Congregational Church were liable to taxation for its support, church and State being practically united in a considerable part of New England.

From the printed "Historical Sketch" of the Baptist Church in Athol the facts that follow are gleaned. In 1810 the families of this denomination living in Athol were constituted a branch of the Baptist Church of Templeton, and three years later the members of this branch church—twenty-two in number—were recognized as an independent church by a council. For seven years religious services were maintained, chiefly by the deacons, when one of these, Deacon Briggs, was ordained to the pastoral office October 4, 1820. This pastorate continued thirteen years. In 1828 or '29 the first house of worship was erected in the Upper Village, the same as is now owned and occupied by the Roman Catholic denomination. After a season of considerable trial the second house of worship was erected where the Baptist Church now stands, in the Lower Village. Since the change of location the growth of the church has been constant and healthy, if not rapid. Two hundred and twelve names are found upon the printed list of members for 1888.

From the list of pastors it appears that Rev. Mr. Briggs was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Merriam for six and one-half years. Then followed Rev. D. H. Stoddard, for seven years; Rev. Ambrose Day, for two years; Rev. J. Glazier, for two years; Rev. O. Tracy, for one year; Rev. Charles Farrar, for three years; Rev. D. Reid, for a little time; Rev. Charles Ayer, for one year and a half; Rev. G. L. Hunt, for three years; Rev. J. C. Emery, for two years; Rev. E. M. Bartlett, for four years; and Rev. J. H. Cox, for six years. Rev. Horace F. Brown, the present pastor, began his work in Athol September, 1887.

In 1886 the church edifice was thoroughly renovated, new pews having been put in and a new and valuable organ furnished. The repairs cost \$3,363.85, the organ \$1750 and the furnishing \$242.56, making a total of \$5,356.41. The church was reopened for worship October 1, 1886.

Methodist Episcopal Societies.—The oldest of these is the church at South Athol, which was probably organized about the year 1830. Their house of worship was erected in 1836, and Mrs. Melatia Crossman has now in her possession the builder's contract. This is an agreement between nine trustees and two carpenters to build a church forty-two by thirty-two feet and fifteen feet from top of sill to plate. The lumber was to be furnished by the trustees, and the doors, windows, sashes and blinds by the contractors. Forty-four pews were to be built "after the style of the Orthodox Church of Athol." The lumber was furnished by subscription, and the contractors were to receive three hundred dollars for their work.

At present there are thirty-six pews in this church,

and it has a cottage organ and melodeon for instrumental music. Originally it stood in New Salem, but the changes of territory have brought it into Athol.

In 1839 a pulpit Bible was given to this church by a man in Wendell, with the request that all names of pastors, with dates, should be written in the "Family Record."

Rev. George Hudson, commencing in 1887, is the minister at present.

In 1851 a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Athol, with Mr. George Gerry as class leader. A congregation of considerable size was soon collected, and public worship was held in halls in the Lower Village until a convenient church edifice was erected and dedicated in 1861. The pastors of this church have been Rev. John Goodwin, Rev. Linus Fish, 1857-59; W. J. Hambleton, 1859-60; Rev. J. B. Bigelow, 1860-62; Rev. J. W. Coolidge, 1862-63; Rev. F. T. George, 1863-65; Rev. John Capen, 1865-66; Rev. C. H. Hannaford, 1866-68; Rev. W. T. Harlow, 1868-69; Rev. C. L. McCurdy, 1869-72; Rev. John Peterson, 1872-75; Rev. A. F. Herrick, 1875-78; Rev. L. A. Bosworth, 1878-81; Rev. Wm. Full, 1881-83; Rev. A. R. Nichols, 1883-84; Rev. P. M. Vinton, 1884-87; and Rev. W. N. Richardson, 1887.

Second Advent Society.—This was organized May 17, 1863, with a membership of twenty-eight persons. For some time the meetings were held in the Engine House Hall, the preacher being Dr. James Hemanway. In 1873 their house of worship was built, at an expense of about two thousand dollars. Their first and only settled minister was Roland D. Grant, who was called January 5, 1876, and resigned November 1st of the same year. The officers of the church at present are James Hemanway and J. F. Sawtelle, elders; George Stockwell and Austin Sheldon, deacons; O. T. Brooks, treasurer; and H. A. Wilder, clerk.

The Second Unitarian Church and Society.—This society was legally organized February 22, 1877, the first meeting to consider the matter of such an organization having been held during the previous November. Preaching for the new congregation was established in Starr Hall in February, 1877. Rev. J. C. Parsons was installed as pastor June 12, 1877. Land was purchased for the erection of a church edifice at the cost of \$4,000, and the church was built at the cost of \$7,458.48. The furnishing of the same involved the additional expense of \$2,994.50. The hall and vestry were built at the cost of \$5,348.49, and furnished for \$383.19, making the total cost of the entire property, \$19,134.66.

The whole amount of cost was raised by subscription. Unity Hall was dedicated June 11, 1885.

Rev. Mr. Parsons having retired, Rev. Charles P. Lombard was called in March, 1882, and remained as pastor about six years, when he removed to Plymouth, Mass., to take charge of the First Congregational

Church in that town. The present pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Perkins, was invited to this pastorate May 30, 1888.

The records of this church show that it has at this time one hundred and twenty-six members.

Roman Catholic Church.—Rev. Mr. Martin, in charge, has furnished the facts that are here given.

Prior to 1850 the Catholics of this town were visited at irregular intervals by different priests, but after the above date Athol became a mission and was attended by Rev. M. W. Gibson, of Worcester, who, in 1853, purchased the old Baptist Church in the Upper Village. After this the wants of the people were better supplied. In 1855 Rev. Father Turpin took charge of this mission. About the year 1862 Otter River became a parish with resident priest, Rev. Mr. Bannon, who visited Athol monthly. Succeeding him were Rev. Messrs. Orr (now of Cambridge), the two by the name of McManus (since dead), Robert Welch (now of Worcester), R. J. Donovan (since dead) and Joseph Coyne, who attended three times each month till March, 1882, when the present incumbent, Rev. E. F. Martin, was appointed resident rector. Attached to the newly-formed parish are the Catholics of Orange, who have services every Sunday. This denomination has in Athol a property costing about twelve thousand dollars, four acres of land lying centrally between the two villages; also a basement roofed over until there are sufficient means to build the superstructure; also a substantial parochial residence. The Catholic population of Athol numbers about nine hundred, the majority of whom are permanent residents, owning their houses and highly esteemed by their fellow-townsmen of all denominations.

Protestant Episcopal Church, St. John's Parish.—In 1793, as Whitney informs us, there was one family of Episcopalians in Athol.

The first Episcopal services held in this town were in 1864, and the meetings were in the Town Hall. Rev. Messrs. French, of Greenfield, and Denham, of South Boston, were among the officiating clergymen at that time. Bishop F. D. Huntington, Rev. W. H. Huntington and others officiated later, and September 3, 1866, St. John's Parish was organized and three months later was incorporated. Rev. James D. Reid was at once chosen as rector, but after laboring for a year he removed from town. From that time till 1881 but few services were held, but when, in the autumn of that year, Rev. J. S. Beers was elected diocesan missionary, the interest in this organization was revived under his faithful labors. At the present time there are about sixty communicants; the Town Hall is engaged for six months or until a chapel or church edifice can be erected, while a lot for this has been secured on the corner of Park Avenue and Allen Street, towards which Mr. Hollon Farr has generously contributed two hundred dollars. It is expected that the building will be commenced

with the opening spring, and that arrangements can be made so that, for the present, the same rector can officiate in Athol and Winchendon. The clerk is H. M. Burleigh; Mrs. E. J. G. Parmenter is treasurer; C. W. Sibley, assistant treasurer; and Mrs. H. M. Burleigh, organist.

CHAPTER CXXXVII.

ATHOL—(Continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MILLER'S RIVER BANK.—This bank commenced business September 12, 1854, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which, later, was increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its presidents have been: John Boynton, 1854; Seth Hapgood, 1855-64; Isaac Stevens, 1864-65; and Alpheus Harding, from 1865 to the present time. Cashiers: Merrick E. Ainsworth, for two years; Alpheus Harding, Jr., 1856-65; Albert L. Newman, 1865-81; William D. Luey, 1881, incumbent with William B. Harding, assistant. January 12, 1865, it became Miller's River National Bank. Directors: A. Harding, John G. Mudge, George T. Johnson, Rodney Hunt, A. L. Newman, George Whitney, H. R. Stowell, George D. Bates and William D. Luey. This bank has paid semi-annual dividends ever since its organization, and for the last twenty years these have been at the rate of twelve per cent. annually, amounting to three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The reserve fund is one hundred thousand dollars.

ATHOL SAVINGS BANK.—This bank commenced business in 1867. Presidents, Charles C. Bassett, 1867-82, and John G. Mudge (incumbent), chosen in 1882. Alpheus Harding has been its treasurer from the beginning; Assistant Treasurer, William D. Luey. It has always paid semi-annual dividends. Its standing is: Deposits, \$1,357,817.09; guarantee fund, \$40,000; undivided earnings, \$29,763.38. Directors: A. Harding, J. G. Mudge, G. T. Johnson, Rodney Hunt, James G. Smith, J. C. Hill, James M. Lee, Solon W. Lee, Lucian Lord, O. T. Brooks, George N. Kendall, Lewis Thorpe and Henry R. Stowell.

ATHOL NATIONAL BANK.—This bank began business September 15, 1874, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Its first Board of Directors consisted of Thomas H. Goodspeed, Solon W. Lee, Lyman W. Hapgood, Edwin Ellis, James M. Lee, Washington H. Amsden and Gilbert Southard, of Athol; S. S. Farrar, of South Royalston; Edward Powers, of Phillipston; D. C. Paige, of Petersham; and Isaac Brown, of Templeton.

The present Board of Directors consists of Thomas

H. Goodspeed, O. A. Fay, J. D. Holbrook, C. A. Chapman, James M. Lee, F. C. Parmenter and James G. Smith, of Athol; Isaac Brown, of Templeton; H. C. Longly, of Dana; and J. H. Lee, of Boston; with one vacancy.

The president of the bank is Thomas H. Goodspeed and the cashier C. A. Chapman. The amount of loans is sixty-five thousand dollars, the amount of deposits is ninety-four thousand dollars and the amount of surplus and profits is thirteen thousand dollars.

CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD.—Athol has good carriage-roads leading to all the neighboring towns, and railroad connection with most of them and with the world at large. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad (from Fitchburg to Greenfield) was opened in 1847. This is now an important link in the great Fitchburg Railroad system. It has now a double track, and affords excellent facilities for travel and business. In years gone by, especially after snow-storms, close connections with other roads were very uncertain.

The Athol and Enfield Railroad, which has since become the Springfield and Northeastern Railroad, was opened in part in 1871. This road now belongs to the Boston and Albany Railroad system, and opens an important outlet for business, and will probably become more and more valuable to the town.

The spacious and convenient railroad station at Athol, costing about thirty thousand dollars, was erected in 1873. At this station some of the passenger trains stop for refreshments. There is a railroad station at South Athol, on the Athol Branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

POST-OFFICES.—List of postmasters¹ at Athol (now Athol Centre) from the establishment of the office:

	<i>Appointed</i>
Joseph Esterbrook	October 1, 1802
Solomon Strong	April 1, 1803
James Humphreys	April 1, 1805
Joseph Proctor	February 11, 1809
Reappointed	May 8, 1810
Nathaniel C. Esterbrook	September 13, 1822
Clough R. Miles	March 24, 1823
Reappointed	July 15, 1828
Lincoln B. Knowlton	February 25, 1835
William H. Williams	August 24, 1837
Isaac Stevens	July 13, 1841
William H. Williams	September 5, 1842
Benjamin Esterbrook	December 30, 1847
Stillman Smoots	August 25, 1849
Isaac Stevens	June 16, 1850
John H. Williams	May 13, 1854
Samuel Lee	March 27, 1858
Thomas H. Goodspeed	June 25, 1862
Reappointed	April 22, 1873
Frank H. Raymond (incumbent)	July —, 1885

List of postmasters at Athol Depot (and later Athol) from the establishment of the office:

	<i>Appointed</i>
Joseph W. Hammond	August 4, 1849
Sylvanus E. Twitchell	August 7, 1851

¹ This list was prepared and kindly furnished to the author by the proprietors of *The Athol Transcript*.

Howard B. Hunt	November 1, 1864
Reappointed	March 2, 1867
Loren Lord	April 21, 1869
William W. Fish (incumbent)	

The post-office at Athol Centre has been kept in dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings too numerous to mention.

The office in "The Factory Village," later "The Depot Village," and now Athol, was opened in 1849 in a small house, a little west of the Methodist Church. Two years later Mr. S. E. Twitchell established it in a small room in the Pequig House. Mr. Hunt kept it for a time in the ell of the same hotel, and then removed it to his music store.

Mr. Lord having erected Masonic Block in 1874, reserved in it spacious and convenient quarters for the post-office. The present names of the two offices were given them June 8, 1875.

From the list of postmasters and their appointment as given above, it appears that relatively the post-office in Athol was established quite early, for towards the close of the last century nearly the whole of Worcester County was served by the office at Worcester. In the *Massachusetts Spy*, 1801, the postmaster of Worcester advertised letters for nearly all the towns in the county and for some of the towns in adjoining counties.

THE WORCESTER NORTHWEST AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.—For some years previous to 1867 annual fairs were held in Athol, at which the exhibitions were highly creditable and awakened a great amount of interest. These gatherings, which were largely attended, doubtless prepared the way for the incorporation of the society named above. This was established in the town of Athol in 1867, and issued its first report in that year. Its officers at that time were as follows: Calvin Kelton, president; Josiah Haven and J. F. Packard, vice-presidents; Thomas H. Goodspeed, treasurer; E. T. Lewis, secretary; and L. W. Hapgood, Benjamin Estabrook, F. F. Fay, C. H. Baldwin, A. G. Stratton and E. J. Sage, trustees, all of Athol, except Mr. Baldwin, who belonged in Phillipston. The exhibition of horses and farm stock took place on the Common, while that of fruits, vegetables, flowers and manufactured articles was in the vestry of the Orthodox Church. Premiums amounting to about one hundred and ten dollars were awarded. The list of members contained the names of eighty-five men and women of Athol and of nineteen others, belonging mostly in Phillipston, Royalston and New Salem.

For the year 1868 F. F. Fay, Esq., of Athol, was president, and seven well-known gentlemen of this town and vicinity, vice-presidents. The society received from the State, as its share of the State bounty, about \$218, and paid out for premiums \$219. The chief event of that year affecting the society was the purchase of land for fair grounds. A lot was bought of Mr. Benjamin Estabrook for \$1500, and another

lot adjoining of Mr. S. D. Prouty for \$1300. There was cash in the treasury to pay \$300 on these purchases, and notes were given for \$2500, with interest at five per cent. Within the grounds there is a beautiful grove, while a lake borders the same upon one of its sides. During 1869 an exhibition hall was erected, one hundred by fifty feet, two stories high. In the second story is a hall for addresses, society dinners, etc., with offices for the officials of the society. A track was prepared for the exhibition of horses and a stand for judges erected. These permanent improvements upon the grounds cost \$8853. During the year 1871 \$1200 of the debt of the society were paid, the sum total of the receipts for the year having been \$4846. Of this amount \$600 were received from the Commonwealth. The number of members was also largely increased. From year to year it has been customary to enlarge the range and amount of premiums offered and to diminish as rapidly as possible the debt of the society. In 1875 this amounted to \$9722. In 1880 this debt had been reduced to \$7125, and in 1887 it appears from the reports to have amounted to only \$1400. From the beginning, the whole enterprise has been eminently successful.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.¹—Dr. Joseph Lord, first physician, exhorter and clerk of proprietors, died in Vermont; Dr. Ellinwood, home at the Ellinwood place, on The Street; Dr. Royal Humphrey, son of first pastor, on The Street; Dr. Ebenezer Chaplin, on the Common; Dr. Rice, removed, lived in the house of Theo. Jones; Dr. Holmes, removed to Leicester, dead; Dr. Morton, lived on Sawyer place, Orange Road; Dr. William H. Williams, Brick House, Centre, dead; Dr. George Hoyt, water cure founder, dead; Dr. George Field, water cure, dead; Dr. J. H. Hero, removed to Westborough, water cure; Dr. Hutchinson, contemporary with Dr. Hoyt, dead; Dr. George D. Colony, in Depot Village, removed to Fitchburg; Dr. Austin, in Centre, accidentally killed in 1856; Dr. A. G. Williams, in Depot Village, removed to St. Albans, Vt., dead; Dr. James Cooledge, successor of Dr. Colony, died in Depot Village; Dr. J. B. Gould, removed to Somerville; Dr. Kendall Davis, removed to Templeton, dead; Dr. O. M. Drury, removed to Orange, dead; Dr. H. A. Deane, removed to East Hampton, Mass.; Dr. V. O. Taylor, removed to Providence, R. I.; Dr. Jackson, removed to Somerville, Mass.; Dr. Kemp, removed to Danvers; Dr. King, removed to Huntington; Dr. Donnell; Dr. A. N. Parsons, removed to Mexico, and Dr. C. W. Parsons, removed to Worthington, dead, brothers; Dr. Chamberlain, lived on The Street, removed to New Salem; Dr. James P. Lynde, now resident since 1856, Centre; Dr. James Oliver, resident since 1877, Centre; Dr. H. O. Dunbar, came in 1873, Depot Village; Dr. M. L. Linsey, 1882, Depot

Village; Dr. Smith, 1888, Depot Village; Dr. H. H. Burns, 1888, Depot Village; Dr. R. H. Dunne, removed to New Haven, 1888.

Ecclectic Physicians.—Dr. Simmonds, Depot Village, removed; Dr. Chase, on Hollis Goddard place, removed; Dr. Maybe, Depot Village, removed; Dr. Green, removed to Paris, Maine, Riceville; Dr. D. D. Davis, Centre, removed.

Homœopathic Physicians.—Dr. Cragin, Depot Village, removed; Dr. Broons, removed to East Boston; Dr. Thayer, removed; Dr. Colburn, removed; Dr. C. H. Forbes, resident between the villages. Drs. A. G. Williams and James Oliver were surgeons in the army during the Rebellion. Dr. G. D. Colony is widely known as a consulting physician in Fitchburg and vicinity, and so is Dr. Lynde in the northwestern part of Worcester County. Dr. Lynde is treasurer of the Board of Control of the State Agricultural Experiment Station. Drs. Colony, Lynde and Oliver have been efficient members of the Athol School Committee, the former two for a series of successive years.

In the list given above, there are the names of some others who, from time to time, took an active part in the business, educational and religious interests of the town.

LAWYERS.—No public record has been preserved respecting the earliest lawyers in Athol. In 1850, and for about fifteen years afterwards, till the time of his death, *Isaac Stevens* had his law-office in the Upper Village. He was a useful citizen, and very favorably known in his profession as a member of the Worcester County bar. For a short time he was the president of Miller's River National Bank, also postmaster at Athol for some years.

Among the lawyers of Athol who have died, *Farwell E. Fay* may be mentioned. He was a native of New Salem, and was first known in Athol as a successful teacher in one of the common schools. Later he became master of the High School, but relinquished this position to study law in the Law Department of Harvard University. After his graduation he settled as a lawyer in Athol. In 1862 Mr. Fay recruited a company of soldiers—chiefly from Athol—for nine months' service against the Confederacy, and was chosen their captain. This was Company E of the Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and served during the tedious campaign in Louisiana. For some years after his return from the war he was a member of the School Committee. Later he opened a law-office in Boston, and died there in 1888.

Charles Field is one of the senior members of the Worcester County bar, and one of the vice-presidents of the Bar Association. He was born in Athol and removed in early youth to Greenfield. He studied law in the office of Hon. Daniel Wells, afterwards chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. After his admission to the bar he spent four years in the West and Southwest, returning thence to Massachusetts and to his native town, which he has since made

¹The names of these and dates have been kindly furnished by Dr. James P. Lynde.

the place of his residence. In 1857 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in the two years following was a member of the State Senate. In 1860 he was a Republican Presidential elector, and, with Chief Justice Chapman, John G. Whittier and others, cast the electoral vote of Massachusetts for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. Since then he has confined himself to the duties of his profession. On the establishment of the First District Court of Northern Worcester, in 1884, he was appointed justice of the same, and still holds that office. In 1856 he married Caroline C. Alden, and has one son, Charles Field, Jr., who follows his father's profession.

Though not in the army during the Civil War, the services of Mr. Field were eminently helpful. For a number of years he was the collector of internal revenue in the district embracing Athol.

George W. Horr, a member of the Harvard Law School Association, the senior member of the bar of Northern Worcester, is a native of New Salem. He received his academical education in his native town, in Quobog Seminary, Warren; in Phillips Academy, Andover; and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, from the last of which he graduated as salutatorian in 1848. He then pursued science and law at Harvard University. Later he was in law-offices in Greenfield and New York City, and, later still, as a partner of the late Charles G. Colby, opened a literary bureau in Brooklyn, N. Y. Returning to Massachusetts, he was admitted to the bar in 1860, and received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard. Mr. Horr filled various important positions in his native town before removing to Athol in 1863. During the Rebellion he enlisted as a soldier, but a severe injury received before the war prevented his acceptance. In Athol he has served as chairman of the School Committee and moderator of the town-meetings. A Democrat, he cast the one solitary vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1865. On various occasions Mr. Horr has delivered literary and scientific addresses, and at the celebration in Athol, July 4, 1887, he was the orator.

For the "History of Worcester County," published in 1879, Mr. Horr prepared the histories of Athol, Dana, Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. His law practice is large, particularly in the Department of the Interior, at Washington.

Sidney P. Smith, A.B., LL.B., attorney-at-law, Athol, Mass., was born in Princeton, Ill., July 13, 1850, and fitted for college at the High School in his native town, and entered Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., 1870, and graduated in 1874. He was principal of the Athol High School from 1876 to 1880. He graduated at Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1882, and the same year was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and in 1883 to the Massachusetts bar. He has been special justice of the First District Court of Northern Worcester since 1884, and represented the First Worcester District in the Massachusetts House

of Representatives in 1887 and 1888. He married, in 1879, Miss Stella M. Parmenter, of Athol, by whom he has had two children.

Henry M. Burleigh, counselor-at-law, Athol, Mass., was born in Hartford, Conn., March 2, 1835; was fitted for the bar under private tutors, and admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, Mass., as an attorney and counselor-at-law July 17, 1856. He was commissioned second lieutenant in First Regiment New York Volunteers, April, 1861; promoted to adjutant, and afterward captain of Company D. He was also commissioned assistant adjutant-general of volunteers in April, 1862, and served on the general staff of the United States Army till the close of the war. He was wounded three times—at Antietam September 17, 1862; again July 4, 1864, and at Winchester in April, 1865. He was mustered out September, 1865. He settled in Kansas, and in 1866 was appointed United States commissioner, and also served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Allen County. In 1878 he settled in Athol. He married Clara Hoyt, daughter of Dr. George Hoyt, of Athol, in May, 1871, but has had no children.

E. V. Wilson, counselor-at-law.—Mr. Wilson was born at Winchendon, Mass., July 1, 1847. After fitting for college in New Hampshire, he graduated from Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1872. He read law with Wheeler & Falkner in Keene, N. H., and was admitted to practice in the New Hampshire Courts in 1875. In 1876 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at Greenfield, and established himself in his profession in Athol in May of the same year. Mr. Wilson was auditor for the town in 1887, and at the last election was chosen a member of the School Committee for the term ending in 1890.

Charles Field, Jr., counselor-at-law.—Mr. Field was born in Cambridge, Mass., fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and with private tutors; entered Williams College in 1877, and graduated, B.A., in 1881. He studied law in the office of his father, Judge Charles Field, of Athol, for two years; also read law two years in the Boston Law School, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in June, 1886. Mr. Field is in practice in Athol.

TRADERS IN ATHOL (1888). *Athol Centre*.—Fay & Fay, grocers; Stevens & Co., grocers; A. P. Wheeler, painters' supplies; J. E. Goodnow, meat market; W. N. Ward, meat market; Highland Bakery, bakers; Cyrus Smith, tinware and stoves; F. G. Amsden, clothier; George W. Rickey, jewelry; J. A. Holton, boots and shoes; Frost & Whitcomb, stoves and tinware; T. W. Savage, dry goods; H. M. Humphrey, apothecary; Samuel Lee, hardware; E. E. Kelton, groceries; Miss Ryan, milliner.

Athol.—C. H. Tyler, groceries; C. F. Gage, variety store; George Woodbury, meat market; F. G. Lovel, footwear; L. A. Smith, tailor; E. Deney, dry goods; H. R. Barber, harnesses; C. F. Paige, hardware; H.

Arsenault & Co., apothecaries; Parmenter & Kendall, clothing; Boston Millinery Store, millinery; Amsden Brothers, clothing; Geo. O. Faye & Son, jewelry; John Glennon, groceries; Parmenter & Tower, dry goods; E. W. Train & Co., stoves and tinware; J. D. Holbrook, dry goods; O. T. Brooks & Co., groceries; Henry Cook, furniture; A. V. Fletcher, stoves and tinware; Albert Ellsworth, baker; T. S. Estabrook, drugs and medicines; G. M. Ainsworth, plumber; J. B. Cardany, furniture; P. J. Talbot, tailor; W. A. Beaman, bicycles and guns; Athol Fruit Store, fruits; C. M. Lee, stoves and tinware; J. W. White, groceries; M. Lehrberg, millinery; Converse Ward, apothecary; W. W. Norton, dry goods; F. W. Lord, apothecary; J. L. Balcom, footwear; Lucien Lord, books, stationery, etc.; C. A. Carruth, clothier; Johnson & Whittemore, groceries; Miss Ward, millinery; A. S. Davis, footwear; C. R. Chandler, millinery; S. N. Follansbee, jewelry; L. S. Rich, millinery; L. C. Parmenter, millinery; Geo. H. Cleveland, footwear.

CEMETERIES.—So far as can be ascertained, no complete and reliable record of the deaths in Athol has been preserved. During the long pastorates of the early ministers they kept a record of the funerals which they attended, and of the deaths of some others, as was the custom in those days, but for the last fifty years little or nothing has been done to combine the old with the more recent records, and make the list complete.

The oldest cemetery was laid out in 1741 on a lot of eight acres, situated on the north bank of Mill Brook, about sixty rods southeast of the railroad station. For years before 1859 this "Old Burying-Ground" had been wholly neglected and was almost forgotten, being held as private property. In that year, through the efforts of Colonel Thomas Townsend and Messrs. George Sprague and Amos L. Cheney, the town obtained a legal title to a lot eight rods long and four rods wide (which contained nearly all the graves that could then be distinguished), fenced the same, and reconsecrated it with religious services July 4, 1859, erecting, at the same time, a suitable granite monument. The proceedings on that day were soon printed in two editions, under the title, "The Home of the Ancient Dead Restored." The lot was given to the town by Messrs. Ethan Lord and Amos L. Cheney. In 1859 about forty graves could be distinctly traced, but no marks upon the rough stones gave any indication of the names of the occupants. Five children of Ephraim Stockwell were buried there, and five graves, side by side, are seen, answering in length to the recorded ages of the children.

The second cemetery laid out was what has long been known as the Village Burying-ground, just beyond the covered bridge on the road to Orange. This appears to have been opened as early as 1746.

The third was the ancient burying-ground, a little off from Pleasant Street in the Upper Village, just

back of the house owned by Mr. Eliezer Judd. This is sometimes called "The First Church Cemetery." The interments in this cemetery were almost wholly between 1773 and 1846.

The fourth cemetery (sometimes called "the Main Street Burying-ground") was opened in the south part of the Upper Village in 1843. The remains of many of the leading men of the town repose there, and the town makes an annual appropriation to keep it in order.

The cemetery on Chestnut Hill is probably older than the one just noticed, but it is not known when it was opened.

In 1883 the town purchased a pleasantly-located tract of land containing nearly thirty acres for a new cemetery. It lies upon the north side of Miller's River, and upon the side of the road leading to Orange Furnace. It is called the "Silver Lake Cemetery," as it borders upon the beautiful lake of that name. The grounds have been laid out with good taste, and there is not in all the region a more suitable spot for the resting-place of the dead. The cemetery was dedicated May 10, 1877.

The most ancient tombstone found in the Lower Village Cemetery has this inscription:

In memory of Mr. Ebenezer Goddard, who died Nov. ye 29th, in ye year 1752, in ye 49th year of his age.

In the ancient Upper Village Cemetery, on Pleasant Street, is a gravestone inscribed thus:

MR. CALVIN HUMPHREY, SON OF THE REV. JAMES HUMPHREY AND ESTER, his wife.

He departed this life Nov. 20th, 1754, aged 6 years and 6 m.

Ah, death! how cruel is thy reign.
Thine arrows make the parents Pain.
But faith anticipates the day
When thou must yield a Fall thy Prey!

Over this inscription is a large cherub, with expanded wings, a favorite device for tombstone ornamentation during the eighteenth century.

The first pastor of Athol, Rev. James Humphrey, was laid at rest in a tomb in this old cemetery, but there was no inscription upon it in 1850. It is possible, perhaps probable, that this tomb was private property, but the hand of time and, what is infinitely worse, the hands of the lawless, have long since made it a heap of ruins. In the same cemetery was another tomb, perhaps a receiving tomb, which has shared the same fate. A third tomb survives, viz.: that of Joel Morton and family. Depredators broke into this some years since, and took such relics as they could find, but the breach was repaired and the entrance carefully sealed.

The locality and surroundings of this cemetery are not such as to encourage efforts in the way of improvement like the cemeteries that are now used for the interment of the dead; still it hardly comports with the respect we ought to show to the honored men and women of the past that this ancient burying-ground should be so sadly neglected.

HOTELS.—Mr. Daniel Bigelow (now eighty-eight and a half years of age, and one of the oldest men in town) says he can remember when the Pequoig House was a private dwelling. From other sources it is learned that it was not opened as a hotel until 1830.¹ From Mr. Bigelow's statements it appears that the "Factory Boarding-house" was erected in 1811, and that two or three years later it was opened as an inn, and so kept for a number of years. Captain Orcott's tavern was erected very early in the history of the town. It stood just above the centre of Athol, and was the first house on the Templeton road, very near the Fair Grounds. In the old elm-tree opposite, the staple still remains on which the ancient tavern-sign was hung. Probably the oldest tavern in Athol was on "The Street," not far from the present residence of Mr. C. K. Wood. During the Revolutionary War, as already stated, it was supposed to be the headquarters of a little company of Tories, and was carefully watched or "inspected," as the term was in those days. Captain William Crosby is said to have kept the same house as an inn. Where, or nearly where the Summit House now stands, Mr. Samuel Sweetser is said to have kept a public-house during the later years of the last century, and Thomas Lord was his successor. Others owned the place and kept the tavern before it came into the possession of Mr. John Brooks, the father of Mrs. Doctor Lynde. Captain Kendall once kept a hotel where Mr. Gilbert Southard now lives. It is certainly singular that so little definite information can now be obtained respecting the old taverns of Athol, for a century ago the country tavern was a most important institution. Travelers were to be entertained in considerable numbers, horses were to be cared for, the ground in front was the place for military parade, while all, young and old, were welcome in the bar-room.

It should be added that the landlord of the Summit House at the present time is Mr. George H. Prouty, while Mr. George F. Lord has the charge of the Pequoig House, under a lease given by its owner, Mr. Adolphus Bangs. Mr. Bangs was the keeper of the Pequoig for about nineteen years previous to 1886.

FREE MASONS.—Upon the rolls of some of the older Masonic lodges in the county, and of the lodge in Greenfield, the names of Athol men appear. In 1803 the Harris Lodge was instituted in Athol, and in 1864 a new lodge, the Star Lodge, was organized. This was followed in 1866 by the Union Royal Arch Chapter, and later the Athol Commandery of Knights Templar was instituted.

Major Warren Horr, of Athol, is doubtless one of the oldest Masons in Worcester County. His certificate of membership, written in both English and Latin, is a curiosity that merits preservation: "Brother

Warren Horr, Jr., to whom we have granted these letters, was admitted to the third degree of Masonry in Golden Rule Lodge, on the 25th day of Oct. A. L. 5825. Distinguished for his virtues and fidelity to the craft, he is recommended to their favor and protection. In testimony whereof we have caused our Brother to write his name in the margin and to these presents and have affixed the Seal of our Lodge. Witness our Master and Wardens at New Salem this 23d day of January A.D., 1826.

"SAMUEL WOODBURN, Sec'y."

On the sides of the certificate are the names of other officers of the lodge, and then follows an official declaration that the lodge in New Salem is in good standing, signed by the Grand Secretary. Mr. Horr is eighty-five years of age.

WATER-WORKS.—The history of these is as follows:

Robert Wiley and S. L. Wiley, co-partners under the firm-name of the "Athol Aqueduct Company," agreed, under seal, with the inhabitants of Athol to furnish them with pure water for fire and domestic purposes, and to provide fifty hydrants at fifty dollars each per year, and others, as needed, at the same rate. This agreement was signed by Robert and S. L. Wiley and the selectmen of Athol June 7, 1876, and approved by a vote of the town at a town-meeting held June 13, 1876.

The next year, by act of the Legislature, the two Wileys and two citizens of Athol, their associates and successors, were made a corporation by the name of the Athol Water Company (the Wileys being really the corporation), for the purpose of furnishing Athol with pure water, which carried out, so far as it has been carried out, the original agreement referred to above.

Fifty hydrants were furnished, and five or six more have been added. The act of incorporation bears date of April 10, 1877, and the constructed works were accepted by the town July 7, 1877.

The water furnished by this corporation comes from Wellington Brook, in Phillipston, Buckman Brook, in Athol, and a small brook that rises near the residence of Charles H. Barton, in Phillipston. There are three reservoirs for storing and distributing the water. The main one has an area of nineteen acres, and is partly in Phillipston and partly in Athol, with an elevation of five hundred and fifty feet above the Lower Village. This is chiefly for storage. A second reservoir, of about one acre, is a little distance east of the Calvin Kelton homestead, and this supplies the Upper Village or Athol Centre, while a third, of about the same size, situate a little north of the Upper Village Cemetery, supplies the Lower Village.²

From the report of the Water Committee for 1888, to which reference is made in the notice of the Fire

¹ In conflict with this opinion is the fact, as stated in the *Athol Transcript's* Annual for 1886, that Messrs. Fish had added in which the Pequoig House building was erected as a tavern more than one hundred years ago.

² These facts have been kindly furnished by Judge Charles Field.

Department, it appears that there is not a little dissatisfaction with the working of some, at least, of the hydrants.

THE ATHOL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—In 1874 this company was organized. Its capital was fixed at forty thousand dollars. What effect the general introduction of electric lights will have upon this company's prosperity remains to be seen. This company has recently been incorporated with the Athol Electric Light and Power Company.

The people of Athol may be congratulated upon their miles of excellent brick and concrete sidewalks.

The spacious and beautiful Music Hall, erected in Athol Centre, opposite the Summit House, and which was destroyed by fire in 1875, has not been rebuilt.

NEWSPAPERS.—As has often proved true in other places, the first efforts to establish a good newspaper upon a permanent basis were not successful in Athol, *Freedom's Sentinel*, started in 1827, and *The White Flag*, which first appeared in 1850, had but a brief existence. Those of a later date have been more fortunate, either because they have been better managed financially or have better supplied the wants of the community. In 1866, at a meeting of the citizens of Athol, called to consider the matter "of offering suitable inducement to a competent person to establish in town an independent weekly paper," a committee was appointed to attend to this business; and, as the result, Mr. R. W. Waterman, publisher of the *Worcester West Chronicle*, then printed in Barre, was invited to remove his establishment to Athol and issue his paper from this place. Mr. Waterman accepted the invitation, and for twenty-three years has edited and published the *Chronicle* in Athol. He has done good service in procuring, arranging and printing, from time to time, a multitude of facts relating to the history of his adopted town. If the *Chronicle* has a specialty, it is believed to be the collection weekly, through correspondents, of the local news from nearly every town in the northwest part of Worcester County, and giving the same to the public.

The *Athol Transcript*, which is designed to be "a first-class home paper and a popular advertising medium," was started, in 1871, by Messrs. Lucian Lord and Edward F. Jones, with Dr. V. O. Taylor as editor. Later, Col. George H. Hoyt was connected with it as owner in part and editor. In 1873 Mr. W. L. Hill purchased a small interest in it and became its editor, a position which he has held uninterruptedly for the last sixteen years. Mr. Lord and Mr. Hill are now equal owners in the establishment, and the paper is very prosperous. From the first it has been the aim of Mr. Hill to make the *Transcript* a reliable and outspoken organ of local public opinion and progress, and how well he has accomplished his purpose is attested by the esteem and financial support secured. The editorials of few country papers find

their way into city journals as often as do those that first appear in the *Transcript*.

With the opening of 1888, the *Transcript* Company prepared and printed for circulation *An Annual*, which is crowded with historical and other information of very great and permanent value. Few, perhaps, will appreciate the amount of time and labor expended upon this unpretending work, but whoever shall study it will become familiar with the principal facts regarding Athol's settlement and progress.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—From the last printed report of this organization it appears that the appropriation to maintain it for 1887-88 was \$2,100, while the amount actually paid out to meet necessary expenses was \$3,261.41. This expensive, but absolutely necessary organization, is an honor to the town.

The two steamers, Athol and Pequig, the hose companies and the Union Hook-and-Ladder Company, have all efficient men at their head and enough assistants to do good execution in case of a fire. But serious complaint is made by the water committee respecting the working of the hydrants, which have been from the beginning, with the entire water-works, private property. And this matter has become of such pressing importance that the water committee have examined several other sources of supply, and earnestly recommend to the town to take immediate action for the purpose of obtaining the right to take water for domestic and other purposes from a pond, which is large and natural, in the southeast part of Phillipston. The engineers who received compensation for the entire year were Charles Gray and J. C. Blake, while A. L. Pike was paid for six months; J. L. Dexter, J. H. Hoskins and H. F. Boutelle, for nine months each; and J. A. Carter for twelve months, but by two orders on the treasury.

LOCAL BUILDING IN 1888.¹—During the last year an unusual number of dwelling-houses and manufacturing establishments have been built in Athol. Of the former thirty-six have been erected, while many others have been thoroughly renovated or enlarged to such an extent as to be practically new. The houses erected on the Ridge Hill property are pleasant and attractive homes; and the same may be said of nearly all the dwellings recently erected or renovated. From year to year the style of dwelling-house architecture in Athol improves, and arrangements for family convenience and comfort are multiplied.

Respecting new manufacturing establishments this may be said: The new Hill & Green shoe-shop, which is nearly completed, will cost about \$15,000. A new piano-case shop has been erected on Cottage Street, while Bates Bros., wallet manufacturers, have doubled their capacity for work. Mr. J. B. Cardany

¹The facts respecting this matter have been gleaned from a very full and valuable statement, compiled by the *Athol Transcript*, for its issue January 8, 1889.

has built a new block, and added to his store on Exchange Street until he has doubled his room for business, expending \$12,000 in those enterprises. The Athol Silk Company and Athol Machine Company have put in much new machinery, while L. S. Starrett's tool business has been augmented by the addition to it of Charles I. Fay's extensive tool industry, lately removed from Springfield. L. Morse & Sons have made a large addition to their factory and built new sheds and dry-houses. A. F. Tyler and E. Ellis & Son have made additions to their factories for manufacturing sashes and blinds. For the Soapstone Works a new building has been erected, and the cabinet works of Scott & Nye have been enlarged. Hapgood & Smith have made very important improvements in their match-factory. The establishment of the Athol Electric Light and Power Company, and its recent consolidation with the Athol Gas Company, show that the town is making progress in industrial matters. It is estimated that during the year 1888 more than \$130,000 were invested by the citizens of Athol in building operations.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY HONORS.—Williams College appears to have been the favorite resort of the young men of Athol who have acquired a collegiate education. The following appear to have graduated from it, viz.:—Jesse Stratton, John Wiswall Humphrey, John Drury, Jr., William La Roy Haven, for many years an educator in New Jersey, Joel Drury Miller, clergyman, teacher and editor in Leominster, and Frederic Eugene Stratton. Henry H. Sprague, of Boston, and George A. Black graduated from Harvard University. Lewis M. Norton took his degree, Ph.D., at Göttingen, Germany, and is professor of organic and industrial chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while James P. Lynde is a graduate of that institution. Charles H. Sweetser, a graduate of Amherst College, has been an able editor and is well known as the author of the "History of Amherst College."

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC has two posts in Athol: viz., Parker Post, No. 123, whose headquarters are in Masonic Block in Athol Centre. This post holds in memory James C. Parker, who was sexton of the Evangelical Church before going to war. He was killed at the battle of Newbern, N. C., while in the thickest of the fight, his rifle missing fire as often as he attempted to discharge it. Mr. Parker left a widow (since dead) and three children.

H. V. Smith Post, No. 140, meets in Grand Army Block. This post holds in memory Hubbard V. Smith, one who was among the first to enlist upon the breaking out of the war. In the engagement near Strasburg, Va., a minie ball entered his body just above the right hip, and passed so nearly through him that it was extracted above the left hip. Mr. Smith was taken prisoner, but later was paroled for exchange, and was brought home alive, though a great sufferer.

Of the organizations for the promotion of temperance and the various reforms for mutual help in case of disability, to strengthen the social tie, and to improve society in various ways, Athol has a very large number which are in successful operation, one of the most important of which is the one entitled "Sons of Veterans," General Sherman Camp, No. 65.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.—William Bigelow and Joseph Pierce held this office before 1807. Since that date James Oliver, 1807–28; Flavel Humphrey, Abijah Hill, 1828–38; John H. Partridge, 1838–59; and Gardner Lord (incumbent), 1859, have been Deputy Sheriffs.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.¹—The following notices of these are given without any particular regard to chronological order, or to the kind of goods manufactured.

It was very early perceived that the streams arising in and running through this town were sufficient in volume of water and rapidity of descent to furnish power for a great number of mills. Miller's River, Tully Brook (which the historian Whitney said in 1793 should have been called a river), Mill Brook and another stream in the south part of the town all have a permanent and large supply of water for manufacturing purposes, and soon after the settlement of the township a number of saw and grist-mills were built upon their banks.

In 1793 there were in Athol four grist-mills, six saw-mills, one fulling-mill and one shop with a trip-hammer, all carried by water-power. These were a necessity in supplying food, building materials, clothing and tools for the resident population. It was a later discovery that Athol might become one of the manufacturing centres for the Commonwealth and country. This business, which has now become of the first importance in the town, has been very gradually developed.

About seventy years ago Mr. Eliphalet Thorpe was manufacturing paper for the general market, as his old mill-book, dated January, 1825, and running about twenty years, shows. The manufacture of cotton-cloth was among the earlier industries of Athol, three hundred and sixteen thousand yards having been made at the Athol Cotton-Factory in 1837. This factory was built in 1811, and has had very many owners, not all of whom have been successful. Bennett & Van Valkenburg now employ thirty-seven persons in it, and it is understood that they are conducting their business with enterprise and with remunerative profits.

Ethan Lord's Grist-Mill.—This was built between 1757 and 1760, and it then stood opposite Richardson's machine-shop, and before 1770 it was moved to

¹ The facts now given respecting the manufacturing establishments of Athol, as they were forty or fifty years ago, have been kindly furnished by Deputy Sheriff Gardner Lord, and many of them are corroborated by the author's distinct recollection.

its present site. Later Simeon and Ezra Fish owned and operated this mill, and it was known as "Fish's Mill." Their successors were William and Augustus Newhall, and Joshua Newhall succeeded them. Joseph Richardson then became the owner, but the entire property is now in the possession of Mr. Ethan Lord.

Sibley Scythe Shop.—Before the close of the last century David Lilley made nails on the site of this shop, but about 1800 sold the premises to Perley Sibley and Stephen Hammond, who turned them into a scythe factory. Mr. Hammond died in 1835, and his interest in the shop was purchased by Russell Smith. Mr. Smith having died in 1868, and the Sibley family wishing to give up the business, the whole was bought by Ethan Lord, and is now occupied by the Athol Silk Company.

In the manufacture of footwear, which is the leading industry of Athol, Mr. Charles Milton Lee was early in the field, and has been eminently successful. He is the son of William D. Lee, and in youth was a farmer. In 1850, with about one hundred dollars, he walked to Boston and purchased a small stock of leather. During that year he employed no help, but the goods made and sold by himself brought about six hundred dollars. His business card (now before the writer) represents, not only his large and well-furnished factories as they now are, not far from the railroad station, but also the one-story home of his childhood and youth, and the still more unpretending shop in which he laboriously made his first pairs of boots and shoes for the general market. After this venture he employed help and enlarged his business. In 1858 he formed a partnership with his two brothers—John Howard and Solon W.—which continued for ten years, meanwhile establishing a business house in Boston for the sale of their goods. In 1869 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. C. M. Lee continuing the manufacture while his brothers carried on the business in Boston. During the twenty years since 1869 Mr. Lee's business has been constantly increasing, and he is now the owner of a group of three large and well-appointed brick factories in Athol, one of which he takes charge of in person, while his two sons, W. Starr and Auburn H., conduct the others.

A third son, George M., has charge of his store in Boston. Children's shoes are the specialty manufactured in this immense establishment, and the sales amount to about five hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. C. M. Lee was among the first to substitute steam-power for human muscle in the manufacture of foot-wear, and to introduce the best machinery into his factories.

TOOLS.—Mr. L. S. Starrett is the manufacturer of fine tools for mechanics. He commenced this business in 1880, employing, during the first year, ten men, which number is now increased to forty. January 1, 1888, Mr. Starrett issued a finely-illustrated catalogue and price-list of his goods, from which it

appears that, among other exceedingly well-made implements for mechanical work, he puts upon the market his Patent Combination Square, Improved Bevel Protractor, Patent Double Square, Double Steel Square, Universal Bevel, Patent Inclinator, Universal Bevel Protractor, Caliper Square, Micrometer Caliper Square, gauges of different kinds, shrink rules, calipers of various patents, dividers of all kinds, levels, speed indicators, etc.

The Athol Machine Co. was organized under the General Statutes of Massachusetts in 1868. Capital stock paid in, \$50,000. This company have an iron foundry, and manufacture hardware specialties, vices, meat-cutters and machinists' tools in general, employing forty workmen. Their products are sold in every State of the Union, and in many foreign countries. The president of this company is George T. Johnson; D. A. Newton is secretary and treasurer, S. H. Bel-lows is superintendent, and these form, with A. Bangs and W. H. Parmenter, the Board of Directors.

The Miller's River Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1863, had at first a capital of \$40,000, but this has since been reduced to \$30,000. On two occasions this company has suffered much by the destruction of their property by fire. They employ seventy workmen, and manufacture satinets and blankets. Before the death of Mr. C. C. Bassett, he and Mr. George T. Johnson were understood to have a controlling influence in this company.

George Gerry & Son are manufactures of wool, waste-dusters, mill gleanings, &c., employing five workmen. Mr. Gerry has been in business about forty years.

Lewis Sanders manufactures kegs, half barrels, &c., employing about forty men. This business was established in 1882.

George S. Brewer commenced business as a wood-turner in 1870, employing three workmen. He leased his shop to Dennis Goddard in 1887. Mr. Brewer was the contractor for laying the foundations and building the dam for the New Co-operative Company's shoe shop in the Upper Village.

Lewis Cheney is a prosperous manufacturer of carriages in Athol Centre.

E. E. Partridge manufactures warps, satinets and woolen-goods at his mill in Partridgeville. He is understood to be the owner of the mill, and employs about fourteen persons.

Cutler & West employ thirteen men in their steam box-mill at South Athol. This mill was built by Foster & Chamberlain, about 1852.

Another mill at South Athol, which is much older, is occupied by *H. H. Rice & Co.*, who also manufacture boxes.

The Athol Carriage Works were started in 1876. L. C. Sawin is the proprietor. He employs but little help, and makes no estimate of the amount of his business.

J. W. Goodman came from Dana to Athol in 1880,

and established the manufacture of billiard-tables, employing from twenty to twenty-five men. He does cabinet-work also.

Edwin Ellis (who died in July, 1888) commenced the manufacture of doors, sashes and blinds in 1847. More recently the business has been conducted by

E. Ellis & Son, and the manufacture is confined to sashes and blinds. Fifty men are employed in this establishment, and the value of the annual product is sixty thousand dollars.

L. Morse & Sons (an old establishment dating from 1850) manufacture cribs, cradles, towel-racks, tables and washstands. Their factory was built in 1869. The "*Morse Patent Folding Settees*," which are vastly superior to everything else of the kind in the market, and are found in a multitude of halls and vestrys, come from this establishment, in which sixty men are employed. The value of the annual product is seventy-five thousand dollars.

Dennis Goddard commenced the manufacture of shoe-boxes in 1887, and employs four persons. His sales amount to two thousand dollars annually.

Stratton Brothers & Co. established themselves in the manufacture of house-finish, packing-boxes, etc., in 1886. They employ seven men, and their annual product amounts to fifteen thousand dollars.

C. Warren Cheney has a job machine-shop, commencing his business in 1870. He is the inventor of the Climax Lawn Mower, and sold his right in this machine to a New York company in 1888.

E. S. Handy engaged in the manufacture of satinet in 1879.

In 1880 *W. H. Kauffman* went into business with Mr. Handy, and in 1885 became sole proprietor. Mr. Kauffman employs fifteen persons manufacturing woollens and satinets. His mill produces annually one hundred and fifty cases of goods, each case containing nine hundred or one thousand yards.

H. S. Goddard and *Robert Manning* began making piano cases July, 1888, in a mill built by the citizens of Athol for their use. The firm-name is Goddard & Manning. They are employing twenty-one men, and will engage more as soon as may be. Their production amounts to about one hundred cases per month.

The firm of *Palmer & Bates* began business in Athol in 1871, but failed in 1879. In that year *Bates Brothers* began business, and now employ from seventy to seventy-five persons, in the manufacture of wallets and pocket-books of all kinds.

Co-operative Furniture Company was established in 1879. In 1883 their mill was burned, since which time the business has been carried on in the mill of Monroe Cheney. They make pine furniture, and employ six men.

F. W. Breed, of Lynn, manufactures ladies' shoes in Athol Centre, under the firm-name of *Athol Shoe Co.*, and employ about two hundred and seventy-five persons. The brick factory which Mr. Breed occu-

pies, which stands near the Evangelical Church edifice, was erected in 1887 by a co-operative company, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, and was first occupied November 26, 1887. This establishment manufactures goods of two hundred thousand dollars' value annually.

A. F. Tyler manufactures sashes, blinds, window screens, screen doors, etc., and does a large business. He commenced in 1876, and now employs forty men. His factory comprises a three-story thirty-two by one hundred and twenty-five feet mill, a three-story thirty-five by seventy-five feet frame structure, used as a warehouse, and a lumber shed one hundred by two hundred feet. Mr. Tyler has an eighty horsepower steam-engine in service.

Grist-Mills.—*H. F. Boutelle*, Athol Centre; *A. W. Moulton*, Athol.

M. L. Lee & Co. manufacture men's, youths' and boys' kip boots, brogans and plow shoes, and employ from sixty to eighty persons. This company was established in 1861. About one hundred cases, consisting of twelve hundred pairs of boots and three hundred pairs of shoes, are produced weekly. This firm has an office and salesroom at No. 117 Pearl Street, Boston, through which the greater part of their trade is effected.

The firm is composed of *M. L. Lee*, *J. H. Lee* and *E. L. Sanborn*.

O. E. Tebo has a two-sett woolen-mill at Pinedale. He runs thirty looms and employs thirty-five workmen. Satinets are produced at this mill in large quantities. Pinedale was formerly called Wheelerville, and upon the site of Mr. Tebo's mill was a large establishment for the manufacture of woodenware.

In 1888 a *soap-stone factory* was established. The stone is obtained and drawn from Tully Mountain and made up in such forms as the necessities and tastes of the community may demand.

Hapgood & Smith have succeeded to the business of the late Lyman W. Hapgood, and manufacture large quantities of matches.

Oakes' Peg Shop (Templeton Road).—This was built by Abraham and Ira Oakes about 1825 and they manufactured shoe-pegs in it for about thirty years. The machinery was then removed by its purchaser, a Mr. Wilder, to the Lower Village, where it was soon consumed by fire. The mill fell to the ground in 1875.

Kennebunk Mill.—This was erected about forty years ago by Job Frye, and by him, Isaac Stevens and Jonathan Wheeler used as a saw-mill for about ten years, when W. H. Amsden purchased it and converted it into a door factory. Mr. Amsden's property was small, it is understood, when he established this business, but when he died, about two years ago, his estate was appraised at more than sixty thousand dollars. W. H. Amsden's sons now conduct the business.



Am. Simpson





Moses Hill

W. H. Amsden established the manufacture of doors and sashes in 1847, and retired in favor of O. F. Amsden in 1879, but a year later became a partner of the latter. The business was then continued for six years, or until the death of the senior partner, under the firm-name of W. H. Amsden's Sons. William H. Amsden was admitted to the firm in 1887. The number of men employed is twenty-five and one million feet of lumber are consumed annually. The business of this firm extends from Massachusetts to Florida.

O. Kendall & Co.'s business was established by the late Ozi Kendall in 1847. His son, George N. Kendall, became a partner in 1856, and the firm-name became O. Kendall & Son. In 1870 Ira Y. Kendall and George S. Pond were admitted as partners, the firm-name then becoming Ozi Kendall & Co. In 1874 George N. Kendall sold out to his partners and ten years later the other partners bought out Ozi Kendall. In 1887 this firm retired from business, selling their shop to Henry Cook.

For many years the "Ozi Kendall Boots" brought the highest prices all over New England and beyond. During the Rebellion many of the soldiers from Athol and the neighboring towns were supplied with them, and after a year's marches amid the sands and swamps of Louisiana returned with them upon their feet in substantially good condition.

Richardson's Machine-Shop.—This was built in 1824 by Josiah Willard and James Young, and used by them as a carpenter's shop. Mr. Willard sold, at length, to Stillman Knowlton and Mr. Young to Nathaniel Richardson. In 1855 Mr Richardson became the sole owner, and remained such till his death, though for a few years before that event his son, Charles Frederick Richardson, had the principal charge of the business to which he has now succeeded, employing about fifteen men.

Among others, Judge Charles Field, Dr. J. P. Lynde and the publishers of the *Chronicle and Transcript* have aided greatly in the preparation of this historical sketch, while Messrs. Warren H. Kendall and William G. Lord, young gentlemen of decided historic tastes, have been indefatigable in collecting material for this work.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ADDISON M. SAWYER.

Addison M. Sawyer, of Athol, is widely known as an inventor and as a prominent pioneer in many fields of study and investigation. He is a son of John and Lucy (Balcom) Sawyer, and was born in Templeton, August 14, 1827. The family, through many generations, has been distinguished for mechanical skill and for aptness in the use of tools and the application of machinery. The father of the subject of this sketch

was a farmer and a mechanic, and while the sons attended the stated terms of the public schools of their native town, they were early familiar with labor, and were trained in habits of industry. An elder brother, Sylvanus Sawyer, whose inventions had laid the foundations of an important industry, in company with another brother, Joseph B. Sawyer, began the manufacture of cane at East Templeton, in 1851. The American Rattan Company was organized the following year, and the enterprise was removed to Fitchburg. From the beginning the subject of this sketch was employed by the company. He was familiar with the machinery in use, and early directed his attention to substantial improvements. By the early process of working and preparing cane, the straw was successfully removed from the outer surface, but the pith, which has proved to be of equal value, was wasted. Many experiments were made to utilize the pith, but the problem was first solved by the invention of Mr. Sawyer. The tubular spurred cutter was patented in 1854, and by it the business was revolutionized. To the present time the invention has suffered no material amendment, and still continues to defy every and all innovations.

The man whose sturdy toil has removed a forest or has adorned a portion of the earth's surface has not lived in vain, yet often a comparative simple invention represents the possible labor of many life-times.

The tubular spurred cutter, for a third of a century, has performed the work of many men. It has utilized and given value to material formerly worthless, but which since has commanded many thousands of dollars, and in the use of this material important industries have been established.

From his boyhood Mr. Sawyer has been an expert with the gun and the rifle. In this familiarity with fire-arms is found an incentive and suggestions which led to several important inventions, among which was a combination shell, known in the late war as the "Sawyer Gun," also an improved combination fuse, and other ordnance materials upon which letters-patent were granted.

These inventions were successfully tested by officers of the government, and received a merited commendation. The most conspicuous of these was the patent on canister shot or, more generally speaking, on the case for holding canister-shot. This patent was tested by the government and proved of such value that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was awarded the inventor. The Sawyer Canister Shot has become a necessity in the ordnance stores of the government.

While some of these patents were pending, Mr. Sawyer patented a machine for grinding and moulding peat, and capable of making brick. While his attention has been directed to other studies, he has permitted this invention to remain unemployed. Yet in his opinion it is an invention of great promise and capacity. Another invention of equal merit was in a combination of rubber and emery, and the manner of

constructing an emery wheel for grinding and polishing metals. This was patented, and the machines triumphed in the most exacting tests. Another patent secured by Mr. Sawyer was upon a screw-propeller, driven by direct steam, and consequently requiring no engine or machinery.

His more recent studies have been in the realm of science, and include important discoveries in electricity and in chemistry. He has invented a process, which has been patented, of refining and giving ripeness and the qualities of age to distilled spirits. This patent, with its immediate and pronounced results, has attracted the attention of scientific men. Later experiments and discoveries of a kindred nature now occupy his active mind, and with unflinching courage and confidence he anticipates fortuitous results.

The career of Mr. Sawyer was prefaced by the invention of the tubular spurred cutter, which, from a mechanical standpoint, is a notable achievement in the abridgment of labor, yet of greater value in its instant command of a new material that supports one of the thriving industries of our country. A review of his successive achievements, however, leads to the conclusion that the bent of his mind and the burden of his study have not been mainly directed to ingenious mechanical contrivances, but rather to a broader field that unites discovery with invention. His later inventions have combined discoveries in science with an intimate knowledge of mechanics, and his more recent triumphs have been the result of intelligent study and investigation, rather than the accidental fortune of instant invention.

In person Mr. Sawyer is a man of fair proportions and of commanding presence. His features are refined and regular, and are lighted with a dark, clear eye of unusual brilliancy, which flashes with every transition of thought, and gives expression to an unflinching measure of kindness and sympathy. In manner he is affable, courteous and kind, and in conversation he is fluent and intelligent. His opinions are accurately and clearly expressed, yet in a manner both deliberate and thoughtful. His sympathies are warm, his impulses are generous and his friendship is enduring. His habit of thought and study is unabated, and he still grapples new subjects with the enthusiasm of youth and the strength of disciplined faculties. His qualities are versatile, yet savored with the practical, and his resources are ever at his command.

Mr. Sawyer has resided in Athol since early manhood, and has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his townsmen. In his home-life he is happy and familiar with the comforts and conveniences controlled by ample means. A few years since he purchased a commanding site and ample grounds and erected a costly and commodious mansion. Living in quiet contentment, he is a hospitable host, and enjoys the society of his friends.

Mr. Sawyer was married, October 23, 1854, to Harriet Elizabeth Blackmer, a daughter of Hosea Black-

mer, of Dana. She died July 23, 1876. He married (second) August 8, 1877, Mary E. Stevens, a daughter of Darwin H. and Harriet (Andrews) Stevens, of Guilford, Vt., and more recently of Davenport, Iowa.

MOSES HILL.

Moses Hill, son of Asa Hill and Anna (Ballard) Hill, was born in Athol, August 15, 1822. His parents were also natives of Athol. His father was born August 13, 1785, and his mother June 20, 1795. She was the daughter of Joshua and Anna (Raymond) Ballard. She died November 11, 1863. Asa Hill died June 11, 1876.

Moses Hill, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Worcester, Mass., June 15, 1741, and in 1766 married Lucy Garfield. His parents were John Hill and Mary (Haven) Hill.

Moses Hill, Sr., in 1766, bought two hundred and forty-five acres of wild land in the northerly part of Athol, now known as Chestnut Hill, the original deed of which is in the possession of Moses Hill. This deed is dated June 21, 1765. Moses Hill, Sr., died November 15, 1820, and his wife November 16, 1826. Her father lost his life in a raid of French and Indians in Hinsdale, N. H., in 1755. John Hill died June 25, 1789, and his wife September 9, 1794.

Mr. Hill is a progressive farmer and one of Athol's estimable citizens. He has two children, Mary E. and Lucy A. Hill Lawton.

CHAPTER CXXXVIII.

WINCHENDON.

BY WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

In the northern part of Worcester County, bordering on the New Hampshire line, lies a territory containing about thirty-six square miles, bounded on the north by Fitzwilliam and Rindge in New Hampshire, on the east by Ashburnham, on the south by Gardner and Templeton, and on the west by Royalston. It is, for the most part, about one thousand feet above the sea, abounding in hills rising from three to four hundred feet above that level and traversed by Miller's River, which, in its winding course, runs about fourteen miles within its limits. This is the town of Winchendon, probably deriving its name from some association which Governor Bernard, under whose administration the town was incorporated, had with the town of Winchendon in England.

Little was known of this territory before 1735. It was the home of the Indian and the deer, and probably none beside the hunter or scout had wandered from the garrisoned settlements of the whites into its dark valleys and forest-covered plains. It was within

the jurisdiction of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and the government of the province assumed the right regardless of any Indian title or claim to grant it to any of its people. Among those to whom grants were made were the heirs of soldiers in King Philip's War, and in the expedition against Canada under Sir William Pepperell in 1690. Thus six townships were granted to the former, among which were Westminster, called Narragansett No. 2, and Templeton, called Narragansett No. 6. Among those granted to the latter were Ashburnham, granted to heirs of Dorchester soldiers, and called Dorchester Canada, and Winchendon, granted to heirs of Ipswich soldiers, and called Ipswich Canada.

The grant of Ipswich Canada, or what is now Winchendon with the addition of territory since taken from it and the subtraction of territory since added to it, was made by the House of Representatives June 10, 1735, concurred in by the Council June 18th and consented to by Governor Belcher December 29th in that year. Its text is as follows:

At a Great and General Court in and for His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, begun and held in Boston on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1735, and continued by several adjournments to Wednesday, the nineteenth of November following.

In the House of Representatives June 10, 1735, in answer to the petition of Lient Abraham Tilton and others, *voted*, That a tract of land of the contents of six miles-square be laid out in a suitable place in the western part of this Province, and that the whole of the Town be laid out into sixty-three shares, one of which to be for the first settled minister, one for the use of the ministry and one for the school; and that on the other sixty shares there be sixty admitted; and in the admission thereof, preference to be given to the Petitioners, and such as are the descendants of the officers and soldiers who served in the expedition to Canada in the year 1690, viz.: a Tract of Land for a Township to the said Abraham Tilton and others. And inasmuch as the officers and soldiers (who served in that expedition) were very great sufferers and underwent uncommon hardships; *voted*, that this Province be at the whole charge of laying said Township in a regular manner and of admitting the settlers; that the settlers or Grantees hereby are obliged to bring forward the settlement of said Township in as regular and defensible a manner as the situation and circumstances of the place will admit of, and that in the following manner, viz.: That they be on the granted premises and have each of them a house of eighteen feet square and seven feet stud at the least; that each Right or Grant have six acres of land brought to, ploughed or brought to English grass and fitted for mowing; that they settle in the plantation or township a learned and orthodox minister and build a convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God in the township; the whole of these conditions to be duly complied with within five years from the confirmation of the Plot. And that Capt. John Holson and Capt. John Choate, with such as the Honorable Board shall appoint, be a Committee for laying out the Township hereby granted to Abraham Tilton and others, and admitting the settlers as aforesaid, who shall take bond of each grantee to the value of twenty pounds to the Province Treasurer for the respective grantees' fulfilment of the conditions of their grant; each lot as aforesaid to be entitled to and draw future divisions in equal proportions in the township or plantation; and that the Committee return the Plot of the said township to the Court within twelve months for confirmation, as also the list of the names of the grantees and their place of residence into the Secretary's office, that so the same may be examined and regulated by a Committee that may be hereafter appointed by this Court. And further, it is hereby ordered that in case any of the grantees shall neglect or delay to fulfil the terms of the grant, such person or persons shall forfeit to the Province all his or their right and interest in the land hereby granted.

Sent up for concurrence,

J. QUACKENBUSH, *Speaker*.

In Council June 18, 1735.

Read and Concurred and ordered that Thomas Berry, Esq., be referred to the Committee for laying out the Township.

J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

J. BELCHER.

THOMAS MASON, *Deputy Secretary*.

THOS. NORTON, JUN., *Pro. Clerk*.

Dec. 29 Consented to,

A true Copy examined,

A true Copy Attest,

In accordance with the above grant Thomas Berry, John Holson and John Choate, the committee designated by the court, on the 13th of April, 1736, allowed the claims of sixty persons, of whom fifty-two were of Ipswich, to be grantees and proprietors. In the following June they laid out the township as required by the grant, but so far as the writer knows, no record exists of the date of confirmation from which the five years' period of forfeiture were to begin to run. On the 31st of May, 1736, the proprietors chose Thomas Norton, of Ipswich, their clerk, and by him the records of the proprietors were kept. But notwithstanding the laying out of the township and the admission of grantees, no attempt at actual settlement was made for a number of years. On the 27th of October, 1737, the report of a committee chosen to lay out a division of lots of one hundred acres each was accepted, and five acres were reserved near the centre for a meeting-house, burial-place and training-field. In this division only a part of the town was divided, including seventy-one lots, and in subsequent divisions the remaining lots were disposed of. No serious movement towards a settlement was made until the close of the first French War, when a committee was sent up "to run the lines and renew the bounds and to see what condition the meeting-house and mill were in." From this it would appear that some steps had been taken in the early years of the grant to comply with its conditions, and that a building of some kind had been erected for a place of worship. On the 29th of January, 1752, the proprietors voted one hundred pounds, old tenor, to each one of the first ten men who should, by the 1st of the next November, build a house and settle a family. Ten families were consequently settled at once on the township, and from that time, notwithstanding the danger of Indian invasion during the second French War, became permanent residents. In 1753 a frame of a meeting-house was erected near the territorial centre, but was afterwards sold unfinished. The records contain the following memorandum of the settlement of families immediately after the offer of one hundred pounds bonus above referred to.

March 10, 1752. Thomas Brown sent his claim to be received for one of the first settlers—1.

Edward Eveleth enters his claim for two of the first settling families—2.

March 16, 1752. Ezekiel Jewett enters his claim for one of the first settlers—1.

March 31, 1752. The Hon. Thomas Berry put in his claim for two settling families—2.

April 4, 1752. Thomas Brown desires the privilege of being admitted for two more settling rights—2.

April 18, 1752. Col. Thomas Berry claims a privilege for one more of the first settling families—1.

April 23, 1752. Edward Eveleth desires the privilege for one more settling family—1.

From this time on new families continued to come into the township. Among the early settlers, besides those already named in the above list, were Richard Day, Gabriel Pouchey, William Holt, John Darling, William Moffat, Benjamin Goodridge, Thomas Jewett, Joshua Priest, David Wilder, Benjamin Boynton, Nathaniel Burnham, John Moffat and John Brown.

On the 24th of October, 1753, at the first meeting of the proprietors held in the township, it was voted to grant to Thomas Berry the frame of the meeting-house, on condition that he would provide a room in his house for religious worship. During the second French War there were constant alarms in the settlement, and, as a precaution against Indian attacks, the houses were fortified and made as secure against invasion as circumstances would permit.

On the 7th of June, 1755, a petition was sent to the Province Government, narrating the dangers threatening the settlers, and asking for relief and protection. This petition was signed by Gabriel Pushey, Richard Day, Thomas Jewett, Wm. Holt, John Moffat, David Wilder, John Brown, Nathaniel Blodgett, Joshua Priest and William Moffat. Between 1755 and 1761 the following persons were added to the settlement: Thomas Brown, Jacob Gould, Charles Tuttle, Henry Hodgkins, William Hodgkins, Samuel Craig, Philip Goodridge, David Poor, Joseph Fuller, Samuel Reed, Samuel Darling, Silas Darling and Timothy Darling.

On the 22d of September, 1761, the proprietors voted to build a meeting-house. Many of the material features of the town had been attended to, roads had been opened, bridges built, a mill erected, and it was now proposed to furnish better means of satisfying the spiritual wants of the people. The house was to be forty-five feet long, thirty-five feet wide and twenty-two or twenty-three feet in length of posts, and a committee, consisting of Benjamin Goodridge, Abijah Smith and Philip Goodridge, was chosen to "let out" the house, and were directed to have it completed before the last day of September, 1762. In accordance with this vote the house was built, and on the 15th of December, 1762, a church was organized, and Rev. Daniel Stimpson ordained with a settlement of sixty pounds and a salary of the same amount. On the declaration of peace, in 1763, or soon after, it is probable that about thirty settlers, with their families, were living on the plantation. These thirty are included in the following list, which includes also some who had removed and some who owned lots, but had never effected a settlement:

Thomas Berry.
Benoni Boynton.
Nathaniel Blodgett.
Thomas Brown.
Nathaniel Burnham

Thomas Jewett.
William Moffat.
Thomas Manning.
John Moffat.
Theophilus Mansfield.

John Brown.
William Brown.
Ephraim Boynton.
Daniel Bixby.
Nathaniel Bixby.
Samuel Craig.
Stephen Choate.
Richard Day.
John Darling.
John Dunsmore.
Timothy Darling.
Joseph Fuller.
Jonathan Foster.
Benjamin Goodridge.
Jacob Gould.
John Gibson.
Francis Goodhue.
Daniel Goodridge.
David Goodridge.
William Holt.
Henry Hodgkins.
Abiathar Houghton.
William Hodgkins.
Samuel Hart.
Rev. Mr. Harvey.

Seth Oaks.
William Oaks.
Bartholomew Pearson.
Joshua Priest.
Gabriel Pouchey.
Nathan Pouchey.
David Poor.
Samuel Reed.
Amos Sping.
Abijah Smith.
Ebenezer Sherwin.
Rev. Daniel Stimpson.
Jonathan Stimpson.
Ephraim Stimpson.
Jeremiah Stewart.
Thomas Sweetland.
Abraham Tilton.
Charles Tuttle.
Joseph Tuttle.
Samuel Titus.
Thomas Wilder.
David Wilder.
Barzillai Willard.
Abel Wilder.
Reuben Wyman.

Silas Whitney.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held on the 22d of June, 1763, it was voted that the proprietors join with the inhabitants in a petition to the General Court that Ipswich Canada may be incorporated into a town, and that Benjamin Goodridge and Daniel Bixby be a committee to draft a petition for that purpose. The petition of the inhabitants had been presented in May, and the name of Epesberry was selected and asked for by them in honor of two distinguished residents of Ipswich—Simonds Epes and Thomas Berry. In compliance with the petitions the following act was passed June 14, 1764:

An act for erecting the plantation called Ipswich Canada into a town by the name of Winchendon.

Whereas the inhabitants of the plantation called Ipswich Canada, in the county of Worcester, labor under many difficulties and inconveniences by means of their not being a town, therefore

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and House of Representatives.

Sec. 1. That the plantation commonly called and known by the name of Ipswich Canada, in the County of Worcester, bounded as follows; South twelve degrees; West seven miles and two hundred rods on Dorchester Canada; West eighteen degrees South two hundred and seventy rods on Westminster; North thirty-six degrees West four miles and two hundred and twenty rods on Templeton line; North seventy-eight degrees West six hundred rods on Templeton line; North twelve degrees East four miles and two hundred and sixty rods on Royalshire; South seventy-eight degrees West six miles on Royalshire line, be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Winchendon; and that the inhabitants thereof be and hereby are invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which the inhabitants of the towns within this province do or may enjoy.

And be it further enacted:

Sec. 2. That there be laid on the lots already laid out in the said town of Winchendon a tax of one penny per acre for the term of three years.

And be it further enacted:

Sec. 3. That Edward Hartwell be and hereby is empowered to issue his warrant directed to some principal inhabitant in said town, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of the said town, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at such time and place as shall be therein set forth, to choose all such officers as are or shall be required to manage the affairs of the said town.

In accordance with the act, Edward Hartwell, of

Lunenburg, a justice of the peace, issued the following warrant:

Worcester SS.

To Mr Richard Day, of the Town of Winchendon in the County of Worcester, Greeting:

Whereas I am ordered and empowered by the Great and General Court to issue my warrant directed to some principal inhabitant of said Town, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of said Town, qualified to vote in Town affairs, to assemble in some suitable place in said Town to choose all necessary officers to manage the affairs of said Town, and also to assess and levy, and collect the land tax. These are therefore, in his majesty's name, to require you, the said Richard Day, forthwith to warn the inhabitants of said Town of Winchendon, qualified, as aforesaid, to assemble and meet at your dwelling-house, in said Town, on Monday, the fifth day of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there being assembled, to act on the several articles hereafter mentioned, viz.:

1st. To choose a moderator for the government of said meeting.

2d. To choose selectmen and all other Town officers for the present year, as the law directs.

3d. To choose a collector to gather the land-tax and make due return of this Warrant and your doings therein. Hereof fail not. Given under my hand and seal, at Lunenburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the fourth year of his Majesty's Reign, A.D. 1764.

EDWARD HARTWELL, Justice of the Peace.

In obedience to the within-written Warrant, I have warned all the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Winchendon to appear at the time and place within mentioned.

RICHARD DAY.

Winchendon, November ye fifth, 1764.

The meeting was held in accordance with the warrant, and Richard Day was chosen moderator. The officers chosen for the year were Abel Wilder, town clerk; Theos. Mansfield, Benoni Boynton and Ephraim Boynton, selectmen; Richard Day, constable; Nathaniel Bixby, town treasurer; Daniel Goodridge, collector of the land tax; Silas Whitney and Reuben Wyman, church wardens; John Darling, tithingman; Daniel Bixby, deer-reeve; Aaron Hodgkins, fence-viewer; William Oaks, Timothy Darling, Amos Spring and Abel Wilder, surveyors of highways; Jonathan Foster, sealer of weights and measures, Silas Whitney, surveyor of boards and shingles; Reuben Wyman, field-driver; Nathaniel Bixby, sealer of leather; Stephen Choate, stove-culler; and Nathaniel Burnham, fire-ward.

As the officers chosen at the first meeting of the town are here given, it may be as well at this point in the narrative to present a list of those who, up to the present year, have occupied the various positions of moderator, selectmen, town clerk and treasurer. The moderators have been, since 1764:

1765.	Theos. Mansfield.	1780.	Moses Hale.
1766.	Ephraim Boynton.	1787.	Samuel Prentice.
1767-70.	Theos. Mansfield.	1788-92.	Samuel Crosby.
1771.	Richard Day.	1793.	Samuel Prentice.
1772.	John Cheney.	1794.	Moses Hale.
1773.	Richard Day.	1795.	Amos Heywood.
1774.	Seth Oaks.	1796-1806.	Desire Tolman.
1775-76.	Moses Hale.	1807.	Jacob B. Woodbury.
1777.	Thomas Kimball.	1808.	Desire Tolman.
1778.	Moses Hale.	1809.	Paul Raymond.
1779.	Benjamin Brown.	1810.	Amos Heywood.
1780.	Dr. Israel Whiton.	1811.	Paul Raymond.
1781.	Ebenezer Sherwin.	1812.	Ephraim Murdock.
1782.	Samuel Crosby.	1813-16.	Isaac Morse.
1783-84.	Moses Hale.	1817-18.	Horatio G. Newcomb.
1785.	Abel Wilder.	1819.	Isaac Whitcomb.

1820.	H. G. Newcomb.
1821-28.	Isaac Morse.
1829.	Jacob Wales.
1830.	Edwell N. Thomas.
1831.	Jacob Wales.
1832.	Elisha Gregory.
1833.	Mark Whitcomb.
1834.	Reuben Harris.
1835-36.	John Cutter.
1837-39.	Ephraim Murdock, Jr.
1840-41.	John Cutter.

1842-45.	E. Murdock, Jr.
1846.	Calvin R. Whitman.
1847.	E. Murdock, Jr.
1848-49.	Milton S. Morse.
1850-53.	E. Murdock, Jr.
1854-55.	John Cutter.
1856.	Gilman B. Parker.
1857.	E. Murdock, Jr.
1858-62.	Giles H. Whitney.
1863-68.	Charles J. Rice.

The town clerks since 1764 have been:

1765.	Abel Wilder.
1767.	Theos. Mansfield.
1768-82.	Abel Wilder.
1783-86.	Benjamin Brown.
1787-91.	Amos Heywood.
1792.	Samuel Crosby.
1793.	Amos Heywood.
1794-95.	Moses Hale.
1796-97.	Amos Heywood.

1798.	Moses Hale.
1799-1800.	Samuel Crosby.
1801-06.	Amos Heywood.
1807-28.	Samuel Prentiss.
1829.	Isaac Morse.
1830-31.	Joshua Smith.
1832-72.	Webster Whitney.
1876-88.	George M. Whitney.

The treasurers since 1764 have been:

1765-72.	Richard Day.
1773-75.	Moses Hale.
1777-80.	Abel Wilder.
1781-82.	Benjamin Brown.
1783.	Moses Hale.
1784-87.	Amos Merriam.
1788-92.	Moses Hale.
1793.	John Burr.
1794.	Samuel Prentiss.
1795-97.	Levi Moor.
1798-1800.	Amos Heywood.
1801.	Levi Moor.
1802-03.	Samuel Prentiss.
1804-06.	Paul Raymond.
1807-09.	Thomas Graton.

1810-16.	Benjamin Adams.
1817-28.	Amasa Whitney.
1829-33.	Benjamin Adams.
1834-36.	Webster Whitney.
1837-38.	Isaac Morse.
1839-44.	E. Murdock, Jr.
1845-48.	C. R. Whitman.
1849-50.	Benjamin R. Day.
1851-60.	E. W. Webster.
1861.	Wm. Brown (2d).
1862-64.	John H. Fairbank.
1865-83.	Anson B. Smith.
1884-86.	Waldo C. Corey.
1887.	Frank F. Hapgood.
1888.	Alfred H. Whitney.

The selectmen since 1764 have been as follows:

1765.	Theos. Mansfield.
	Nathan Bixby.
	Benoni Boynton.
1766.	Theos. Mansfield.
	Richard Day.
	Abel Wilder.
1767.	Theos. Mansfield.
	Joseph Boynton.
	Silas Whitney.
1768.	Abel Wilder.
	Seth Oaks.
	Jonathan Stimpson.
1769.	Same.
	Abel Wilder.
	Seth Oaks.
	John Boynton.
1771.	Richard Day.
	John Cheney.
	Thomas Sawyer.
1772.	Abel Wilder.
	John Boynton.
	Dudley Perley.
1773.	Richard Day.
	Amos Merriam.
	John Homer.
1774.	Abel Wilder.
	Levi Nichols.
	Abner Hale.
	Wm. Whitney.
	Eli Smith.

1775.	Abel Wilder.
	Levi Nichols.
	John Boynton.
	David Poor.
	Gideon Fisher.
1776.	Abel Wilder.
	Wm. Whitney.
	Joseph Boynton.
	Eli Smith.
	James Murdock.
1777.	Abel Wilder.
	John Boynton.
	Wm. Whitney.
	Eli Smith.
	Amos Merriam.
1778.	Moses Hale.
	Miles Putnam.
	Daniel Goodridge.
	Joseph Bacon.
	Abner Curtis.
1779.	Amos Merriam.
	Ebenezer Sherwin.
	Solomon Bigelow.
	Seth Oaks.
	Samuel Noyes.
1780.	Abel Wilder.
	Samuel Prentiss.
	Benjamin Brown.
	Samuel Stone.
	Francis Bridge.

Mr. Whitney died after election in 1872, and David H. Barnes was chosen to fill the vacancy, and was rechosen in 1873 and '74, and died in the middle of his term. Frank B. Spalter was appointed in 1874 by the selectmen, and chosen in 1875.

1781. Amos McMillan. Joshua Gale. Bill Hancock. Paul Boynton. John Day.	1799. Samuel Crosby. Ezra Hyde. Desire Tolman. Thomas Graton. Benjamin Hubbard.	Asa Hale. Israel Whitcomb. Samuel Noyes. David Beaman.	Levi Raymond. Ephraim W. Weston.
1782. Amos McMillan. Samuel Crosby. Amos Heywood. Edward Withington.	1800. Samuel Crosby. Thomas Graton. Paul Raymond, Jr. Jacob B. Woolbury. Benjamin Adams.	1817. Same. 1818. Israel Whitcomb. Asa Perley. Gideon Balcom. Levi Brooks. Moses Hale.	1845. E. W. Weston. John Cutter. Moses Hancock.
1783. Amos McMillan. Samuel Crosby. Benjamin Brown. Daniel Foster. Daniel Hubbard.	1801. Amos Heywood. Paul Raymond, Jr. Samuel Prentice, Jr. Ephraim Murdock. Isaac Noyes.	1819. Israel Whitcomb. Gideon Balcom. Daniel Henshaw. 1820. Gideon Balcom. Asa Hale. Wm. Tolman.	1846. Webster Whitney. Henry Greenwood. Ephraim Murdock, Jr. 1817. Elisha Beaman. Harvey Wyman. Levi Raymond.
1784. Benjamin Brown. Samuel Prentiss. Samuel Litch. James Steel. James Goodbridge.	1802. Amos Heywood. Paul Raymond, Jr. Samuel Prentice, Jr. Benjamin Hubbard. Abel Jones.	1821. Isaac Morse. Ephraim Murdock. Benjamin Adams.	1848. Same. 1849. Levi Greenwood. Oliver Adams. Grover S. Whitney.
1785. Same.	1803. Amos Heywood. Paul Raymond, Jr. Thomas Greenwood. Samuel Brown.	1822. Same. 1823. Israel Whitcomb. James McElwain. Paul Raymond, Jr.	1851. Moses Hancock. Nelson D. White. Oliver Adams.
1786. Benjamin Brown. Samuel Prentiss. Samuel Crosby. John Barr. Levi Moss.	1804. Amos Heywood. Thomas Greenwood. Hananah Whitney.	1824. Isaac Morse. Ephraim Murdock. Samuel Prentiss.	1852. Same. 1853. Oliver Adams. Seth Tucker, Jr. Levi Parks.
1787. Amos Heywood. Abiel Buttrick. Jeremiah Stuart. Daniel Heywood.	1805. Thomas Greenwood. Samuel Brown. Hananah Whitney.	1825. Isaac Morse. Ephraim Murdock. Israel Whitcomb.	1854. Oliver Adams. Maynard Partridge. David Caswell.
1788. Amos Heywood. Abiel Buttrick. Jeremiah Stuart. Daniel Hubbard. Paul Boynton.	1806. Thomas Greenwood. Samuel Brown. Samuel Prentice. George Coffin. Timothy Hancock.	1826. Benjamin Adams. Wm. Brown. Jacob Woodbury.	1855. Maynard Partridge. John Cutter. Joshua B. Sawyer.
1789. Same.	1807. Paul Raymond. James Raymond. David Beaman. Daniel Day.	1827. Benjamin Adams. Israel Whitcomb. Jacob Woodbury.	1856. Webster Whitney. Orlando Mason. George Brown.
1790. Amos Heywood. Abiel Buttrick. Jeremiah Stuart. Paul Boynton. Ebenezer Richardson.	1808. Thomas Knowlton.	1828. Isaac Morse. Israel Whitcomb. Luke Parks.	1857. Same. 1858. Webster Whitney. Orlando Mason. Oliver Adams.
1791. Same.	1809. Paul Raymond. James Raymond. David Beaman. Isaac Morse.	1829. Same. 1830. Wm. Brown. Edward Loud.	1859. Same. 1860. Oliver Adams. J. B. Sawyer.
1792. Samuel Crosby. Abiel Buttrick. Paul Boynton. Ebenezer Richardson. Desire Tolman.	1810. Paul Raymond. James Raymond. David Beaman. Isaac Morse. Abijah Pierce. Paul Raymond.	1831. Wm. Brown. Henry Greenwood. Jacob Wales.	1861. Oliver Adams. J. B. Sawyer. George B. Raymond.
1793. Amos Heywood. Abiel Buttrick. Jeremiah Stuart. Peter Robinson. Amos Hale.	1811. Samuel Prentice. Samuel Brown. Ephraim Murdock. Asa Perley. Isaac Morse.	1832. Henry Greenwood. Edward Loud. Seth Tucker, Jr.	1862. Same. 1863. Bethuel Ellis. George B. Raymond. Wm. Beaman.
✓ 1794. Moses Hale. Desire Tolman. Paul Boynton. Ezra Hyde. Benjamin Wilder.	1812. Isaac Morse. Thomas Greenwood. George Coffin. Asa Hale. Amasa Whitney.	1833. Benjamin Adams. Israel Whitcomb. Henry Greenwood.	1864. Same. 1865. George B. Raymond. John D. Howard.
1795. Moses Hale. Desire Tolman. Benjamin Wilder. Jacob Wales.	1813. Thomas Greenwood. Samuel Prentice. George Coffin. Asa Hale. Amasa Whitney.	1834. Wm. Brown. Isaac Morse. Levi Greenwood.	1866. Bethuel Ellis. Wm. Beaman. Wm. L. Woodcock.
1796. Amos Heywood. Benjamin Wilder. Samuel Prentice, Jr. Thomas Wilder.	1814. Same.	1835. Same. 1836. Isaac Morse. Levi Greenwood. Elisha Beaman.	1867. Same. 1868. Bethuel Ellis. Seth Tucker. Edward Loud, Jr.
1797. Amos Heywood. Benjamin Wilder. Samuel Prentice, Jr. Phineas Whitney. Jonas Bruce.	1815. Thomas Greenwood. Asa Hale. Asa Perley. Israel Whitcomb. Samuel Noyes.	1837. Levi Greenwood. Mark Whitcomb. Reuben Vose.	1869. Same. 1870. Bethuel Ellis. M. W. Chandler. Edward Loud.
✓ 1798. Moses Hale. Ezra Hyde. Amasa Brown. Benjamin Hubbard. Levi Heywood.	1816. Thomas Greenwood.	1838. Same. 1839. Mark Whitcomb. Henry Greenwood. John Forrester. 1840. Henry Greenwood. John Forrester. Webster Whitney.	1871. Bethuel Ellis. George B. Raymond. Wm. H. Whittemore. 1872. Same. 1873. George B. Raymond. Wm. H. Whittemore. Wm. Beaman. 1874. Bethuel Ellis. E. Murdock, Jr. Wm. H. Whittemore.
		1841. Same. 1842. Henry Greenwood. Levi Parks. Webster Whitney.	1875. Bethuel Ellis. J. H. Fairbank.
		1843. Same. 1844. Webster Whitney.	

	Edward Lond	Fred A. Heywood.
1876	Edward Lond	1881, Edward Lond.
	Levi G. Smith	John D. Howard
	John B. Howard	James Hastings.
1877	Same.	1880, James Hastings, 1 year.
1878	Edward Lond	John D. Howard, 2 years.
	John D. Howard	J. H. Fairbank (2 years).
	James Hastings	1886, Amos S. Lamb, 2 years.
1879	Same.	Wm. L. Woodcock, 3 years.
1880	Same.	James Hastings, 1 year.
1881	Same.	1887, John D. Howard, 3 years.
1882	Same.	1888, John H. Fairbank, 1 year.
1883	Edward Lond.	George H. Ingalls, 3 years.
	John D. Howard.	

The following persons have represented in the General Court since 1776 either the town or the representative district of which Winchendon has formed a part :

1776-77	Robert Brushish.	1834	Wm. Brown.
1778-79	None.		Isaac Morse.
1780-81	Abel Wilder	1835	Jacob Wales.
1781-82	when the town was incorporated, Moses Hale		C. R. Whitman.
1800	Samuel Prentiss	1836	Jacob Wales.
1801	None.		Wm. Brown.
1802	None.	1837	Israel Whitcomb.
1803	Wm. Whitney.	1838	Elisha Murdock.
1804	None.	1839	Wm. Brown.
1805-08	Wm. Whitney	1840	Elisha Murdock.
1809-11	Israel Whitton.	1841	Elisha Beaman.
1812-16	Samuel Prentiss	1842	Henry Greenwood.
1817	Daniel Henshaw	1843	Wareham Rand.
1818-19	None.	1844	None.
1820	H. G. Newcomb.	1845	Wareham Rand.
1821-22	None.	1846	None.
1823	Isaac Morse	1847	None.
1824	Samuel Simons	1848	Elisha Murdock.
1825	Isaac Morse	1849	Moses Hancock.
1826	None.	1850	Abiah Gooding.
1827	Reuben Hyde	1851	Elisha Murdock.
1828-29	None.	1852	None.
1830-32	Wm. Brown.	1853	John L. Root.
1833	Wm. Dumbair	1855	Maynard Barrett.
		1856	Jacob B. Harris.

The twenty-first article of amendment to the Constitution was adopted by the Legislatures of 1856 and 1857, and ratified by the people May 1, 1857, providing for Representative Districts based on a census taken in that year, and under the new arrangement Ashburnham and Winchendon constituted the First Representative District of Worcester County. This district was represented until the next apportionment by the following persons :

Jacob B. Harris, of Winchendon	1858
J. D. Crosby, of Ashburnham	1859
Wm. Murdock, of Winchendon	1860
Albert H. Andrews, of Ashburnham	1861
Nelson D. White, of Winchendon	1862
Thomas Boutelle, of Ashburnham	1863
Giles H. Whitney, of Winchendon	1864
George C. Winchester, of Ashburnham	1865
Giles H. Whitney, of Winchendon	1866

Under the apportionment based on the census of 1865 the same towns constituted the same Representative district and were represented until the next apportionment as follows :

George E. Fisher, of Ashburnham	1867
Windsor N. White, of Winchendon	1868
George H. Barrett, of Ashburnham	1869

Wm. L. Woodcock, of Winchendon	1870
Orlando Mason, of Winchendon	1871
Albert G. Sinclair, of Winchendon	1872
Austin Whitney, of Ashburnham	1873
Charles A. Lond, of Winchendon	1874
Wilbur F. Whitney, of Ashburnham	1875
Charles A. Lond, of Winchendon	1876

Under the apportionment based on the census of 1875 Ashburnham, Gardner, Princeton, Westminster and Winchendon constituted the Seventh Representative District of Worcester County and were represented until the next apportionment as follows :

Wilder P. Clark, of Winchendon	1877
Simon Merritt, of Ashburnham	1877
Charles Webster Bush, of Gardner	1878
Artemas Merriam, of Westminster	1878
Wm. H. Brown, of Princeton	1879
Wilder P. Clark, of Winchendon	1879
George W. Eddy, of Ashburnham	1880
Edwin J. Cushing, of Gardner	1880
Giles H. Whitney, of Winchendon	1881
J. Henry Mellen, of Westminster	1881
John D. Edgell, of Gardner	1882
John B. Fay, of Princeton	1882
Watney C. Parker, of Ashburnham	1883
Wilder P. Clark, of Winchendon	1883
Roderic L. Bent, of Gardner	1884
Edwin L. Burnham, of Westminster	1884
Roderic L. Bent, of Gardner	1885
Charles J. Rice, of Winchendon	1885
Herbert S. Stratton, of Gardner	1886
Charles J. Rice, of Winchendon	1886

Under the apportionment based on the census of 1885, Ashburnham, Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon constitute the Second Representative District of Worcester County, and have been represented as follows :

Edward P. Noyes, of Gardner	1887
John H. Wilkins, of Ashburnham	1887
Charles W. Conant, of Gardner	1888
Nathaniel R. Perkins, of Winchendon	1888
John H. Wilkins, of Ashburnham	1889
Perceval Blodgett, of Templeton	1889

But the new town, entering with promise as it did on its municipal career, was destined to receive in its earliest life a serious check to its development and growth. After a settlement, long delayed by the annoyances of the French and Indian Wars, an act of incorporation had been secured, after the peace of 1763, which seemed to relieve its people from all doubts as to their future comfort and prosperity. The relations of the colonies with Great Britain becoming daily more critical, as the breach was daily widened by the obstinacy of the crown on the one hand and the determination of the colonists on the other to resist aggression, soon passed into that state in which an open rupture became inevitable. In the patriotic efforts of the people of Boston to assert and maintain their rights the people of Winchendon enthusiastically joined, and though the prospects of war were specially gloomy to a town just entering on its life, they were ready to bear their full share of the sure burdens of a war of revolution.

In 1773, in response to a letter from the selectmen of Boston, a town-meeting was called "to see if the town will take into consideration the distressing cir-

cumstances of the present affairs of the province; and so far as concerns particular towns and individual persons to act thereon by choosing committees or otherwise as they shall see fit." At the meeting held on the 15th of February, in pursuance of the above call, Moses Hale was chosen moderator, and a committee of five, consisting of Moses Hale, Levi Nichols, John Boynton, John Homer and Dudley Perley, was appointed to draft such measures as they might consider proper and report to the town. At an adjourned meeting held on the 1st day of March, the committee reported the following resolves, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that having taken into serious consideration the state of the rights of the Colonies and of the Province in particular, as men, as Christians, as Englishmen, and as subjects of Great Britain, and as citizens of Massachusetts, and a list of infringements and violations of rights as specified and set forth by the Committee of the town of Boston, We are of opinion that the rights of this Province are well and truly stated in said list, as they are well supported and warranted by the laws of God, of nature, of the realm of Great Britain and the charter of this Province; that a list of infringements and violations of these rights and privileges inherent to the inhabitants of this Province are well stated, vindicated and supported by a great variety of uncontested facts, whereby it appears to us as aforesaid that the time is speedily hastening when we shall be reduced to the most abject slavery.

Resolved, that having consulted our charter, we find that by the aforesaid infringements and violations, our rights and liberties thereby derived are sapped to the very foundation.

Resolved, that it is of the utmost importance the Colonies in general and the inhabitants of this Province in particular, stand firm as one man to support and maintain all their just rights and privileges.

Resolved, that this town will at all times heartily join with our brethren of this Province and with every true friend to liberty, in all lawful measures which may be proper, salutary and effectual for the redress of our grievances and the establishment of our charter rights, privileges and liberties.

Resolved, that this town choose a Committee to correspond with the Boston Committee and the Committees of other towns to receive and communicate to the town all salutary measures that shall be proposed or offered by any other towns for removing the common grievances of this Province and to communicate the sentiments of this town to the correspondent committee of the other towns of this Province.

Resolved, that the united thanks of this town and of every true son of liberty and friend to the Constitution of the Province is due to the town of Boston for their early and indefatigable zeal in endeavoring to preserve the Constitutional rights and liberties of this Province.

The committee reporting the resolutions were at the same meeting chosen a Committee of Correspondence.

At a meeting of the town held August 4, 1774, Moses Hale was chosen a delegate to a county convention to consider the best method of resisting the acts of Parliament. At a meeting held on the 25th of August the following resolves were passed:

Resolved, that we acknowledge ourselves true and liege subjects to his majesty King George III., and that we will, to the utmost of our power, defend his crown and dignity.

Resolved, that the charter of this Province is the basis of allegiance to his Majesty, the sacred obligation he is under to protect us, his American subjects, and that all Acts of the British Parliament which tend to vacate our charter, without our consent, have a tendency to destroy our allegiance to the King, and also the obligation he is under to protect us, his most loyal subjects, which consequently reduces us to a state of *tabula rasa*.

Resolved, that the unconstitutional acts, lately passed in the British Parliament, wherein they claim a right to tax the Americans without their consent, and to alter our free Constitutions at their pleasure, has a direct tendency to break off the affections of his Majesty's true and loyal subjects in America from the King, and therefore most certainly

weaken the British nation, and will, if persisted in, unavoidably endanger, if not actually be a means of the destruction of the King and the whole British realm.

Resolved, that we will, to the utmost of our power, oppose all such unconstitutional acts which, in our opinion, are directly against the dignity of the King and the Constitution of this Province, and are ready to risk our lives and fortunes in defense of our rightful sovereign, and to maintain our free Constitution in order to save ourselves and posterity from ruin and slavery, which seems like a torrent rushing in upon us.

Resolved, that we will do all that lies in our power to maintain peace and good order amongst us according to the laws of this Province, and that we will break off all dealings, as far as possible, with all officers who hold their commissions under unconstitutional laws.

Resolved, that those men who are appointed Counsellors by mandamus from England, directly contrary to the charter of this Province, and have taken the oaths required to serve in that office, are destitute of any regard to the good of their country, and ought to be treated as open enemies to the once free Constitution of this Province.

The patriotic and determined tone and spirit of these resolutions was not excelled by those of any other town in the Province. They were evidently drawn by men of intelligence and courage, who knew that the united voice of the community for which they spoke would enthusiastically sustain them. Indeed, so far as is known to the writer, no open supporter and defender of the crown marred the unanimity which marked the action of the town at this exciting period.

On the 15th of September, 1774, Moses Hale was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress to be held in Concord on the second Tuesday in October. But it is unnecessary to describe in detail the action taken at various times by the town, by which, in successive steps, in common with other towns in the Province, the feeling of the people was raised to the point of open resistance to the crown.

On the reception of the news of the battle of Lexington two companies marched from Winchendon, one under the command of Captain Abel Wilder, and attached to the regiment of Colonel Ephraim Doolittle, and the other under the command of Captain Moses Hale, and attached to the regiment of Colonel Nathan Sparhawk. The Winchendon men in Captain Wilder's company were as follows:

Abel Wilder, capt.	John Darling.
John Boynton, lieut.	Zebulon Green.
Dudley Perley, lieut.	Jacob Hale.
Thomas Sawyer, sergt.	Amos Hale.
Benjamin Bene, sergt.	Bill Hancock.
Amos Merriam, sergt.	Daniel Joslin.
John Newton Parmenter, sergt.	J. In Carter.
Daniel Goodridge, sergt.	Ephraim Parmenter.
David Goodridge, corp.	Philip Rollins.
Roger Bates, corp.	Joseph Stimpson.
Thornton Barrett, corp.	Aaron Putnam.
Abijah Stimpson, corp.	Ephraim Stimpson.
Thadens Bowman.	David Stoddard.
Francis Bridge.	Ephraim Sawyer.
Elisha Brown.	Jonathan Smith.
Samuel Brown.	Joseph Wilder.
Samuel Brodiss.	Jonathan Whitcomb.
Stephen Boynton.	Ebenezer Sherwin.
Zebulon Conant.	Ashmas Sherwin.
Joseph Clark.	Benjamin Kimball.
John Day.	Samuel Newton.
Nathan Day.	Ephraim Parmenter.

The following Winchendon men were in the company of Captain Moses Hale :

Moses Hale, capt.	Adonijah Bixby, drum
Seeth Oaks, sergt.	Thomas Bent.
Levi Bixby, sergt.	Samuel Steel
Nathan Knight, corp.	Solomon Budgeow
Wm. Whitney	Wm. Moffat
Ebenezer How.	Benjamin Chamberlain
Isaac Stimpson.	Calvin Oaks
David Poor, lieut.	Lucas Green.
Benjamin Rice, sergt.	Ephraim Sawyer.

The following enlisted in November, 1776, in the regiment of Colonel J. Whitney :

William Warner, capt.	William Warner, Jr.
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The following enlisted January 1, 1778, for one year, in the company commanded by Captain Benjamin Edgell, attached to the regiment of Colonel John Jacobs :

Benjamin Chamberlain.	Peter Joslin
Jeremiah Lord.	Nathaniel Oaks
Philip Sweetzer.	

The following were drafted in 1778 for nine months' service and attached to the company of Captain Bowington in Colonel Sparhawk's regiment :

John Bemis.	Wm. Mastick.
Josiah Baldwin.	

The following enlisted in the Continental Army in 1778 :

Matthew Knight (for the war).	Ezra Temple (2 years).
Ebenezer Richardson (2 years).	Edson London (2 years).
Adonijah Bixby (2 years).	Abner Sherwin (2 years).
Francis Pollard (2 years).	Richard Person (2 years).
Wm. Parker (2 years).	Nathan Green (2 years).
Thomas Rugg (2 years).	Jonas Bemis (2 years).
Levi Carter (2 years).	John Prentice (2 years).
Ephraim Temple (2 years).	

The following served in Rhode Island in 1779 in the company of Captain Thomas Fish attached to the regiment of Colonel Nathan Tyler :

Silas Bemis.	Samuel Russell.
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In the same year Abel Brown, Daniel Day and Daniel Mixter served on Castle Island and Governor's Island in the company of Captain William Henry, and Ephraim Parmenter enlisted for nine months.

In 1780 the following enlisted for six months in the Continental Army :

Joseph Day.	Daniel Day.
James Stoddard.	David Payson.
Samuel Russell.	Nathaniel Bixby.
Jesse Ellis.	Nathaniel Maynard.
Amos Bemis.	Zenas Stoddard.

In the same year the following enlisted for three months' service :

Jeremiah Lord.	Jonathan Smith.
Wm. Poor.	David Smith.
Arnon Potter.	John Heywood
Beamsley Lord.	Samuel Bridge.
Azariah Cook.	Abel Brown.

In 1781 the following enlisted in the Continental Army for three years :

Samuel Russell, Jr.	David Duntton.
Jotham Holt.	Joseph Day.
Luther Stimpson.	Moses Patton.
Beamsley Lord	

In the same year the following enlisted for six months in Captain Jonathan Sibley's company, attached to the regiment of Colonel Luke Drury :

Paul Stuart.	David Flint.
Ephraim Boynton.	Isaac Noyes.
Joseph Darling.	Otis Crosby.

Miscellaneous enlistments were those of

Joseph Boynton	Nathan Pusey
Stephen Belknap.	Timothy Darling.
Josiah Baldwin.	Gamaliel Beamer.
Jonathan Bates.	Theodore May.
Eliphalet Goodridge.	James McElwain.
Jacob Hale.	James Noyes

The amount of money expended by the town during the Revolution it is difficult to state with precision. In March, 1777, it was voted to pay a bounty of twenty pounds to soldiers enlisting in the Continental Army, and in November of that year the bounty was raised to one hundred and forty pounds. In 1781 ten thousand pounds were granted to procure beef for the army, and in that year \$412,000 were needed to defray the expenses of the town. It must be remembered, however, that at that time the currency was largely depreciated, and that large sums represented small values. Of course the town of Winchendon came out of the struggle with the purpose for which its people fought accomplished, but largely in debt, and with means so crippled that financial recuperation seemed almost impossible. So extreme was the destitution and so harassed were many of its inhabitants with debts pressing on them for settlement, that much sympathy was found to exist in Winchendon with those who instigated and promoted the Shays' Rebellion in 1786. Notwithstanding that rebellion was suppressed, the purposes for which it was excited were to a limited extent accomplished, by the enactment of relieving laws, and after its suppression the people, as best they could, struggled to revive their fallen fortunes, and place themselves once more on the road to prosperity and content.

The history of the First Church, which was dropped in this narrative at the point of its formation on the 15th of December, 1762, and the ordination of Rev. Daniel Stimpson on that day, may now be properly resumed. After the incorporation of the town the proprietors kept up their organization, and aided the town in their support of a minister. Mr. Stimpson died on the 20th of July, 1768. He was born in Weston, in 1731, and graduated at Harvard in 1759, in the class with Jonathan Trumbull (Governor of Connecticut), Samuel Allyne Otis, Abiel Leonard, John Pickering, Lemuel Hedge and Zabdial Adams. He left two children,—Luther who was a soldier in the Revolution, and Sarah, who married Beamsley Lord, who was also a soldier in the Revolution.

Rev. Joseph Brown was ordained May 24, 1769. At the ordination Rev. Francis Gardner, of Leominster, made a prayer; Rev. Mr. Clark, of Lexington, preached the sermon; Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of Lincoln, gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Cushing, of Waltham, gave

the right hand of fellowship, and Rev. Mr. Woodward, of Weston, made the concluding prayer. Owing to difficulties which it is not worth the while to include in this narrative, Mr. Brown was dismissed by the decision of an ecclesiastical council held September 3, 1799. Mr. Brown was a graduate of Harvard in 1763, in the class with Josiah Quincy, John Jeffries, Joshua Upham, Samson Salter Blowers, Timothy Pickering and Caleb Gannett, and died in 1810. During the pastorate of Mr. Brown a new meeting-house was built. On the 1st of March, 1790, the town voted to build a house, and chose a committee of five, consisting of Abel Wilder, Esq., Deacon Moses Hale, Mr. Thomas Graton, Benjamin Hall, Esq., and Deacon Samuel Prentice, to devise ways and means and report at an adjourned meeting. On the 4th of October it was voted to set the new house on the meeting-house common, and to build it sixty feet long, fifty feet wide, with posts twenty-seven feet long, and a porch at each end ten feet on the house and fourteen feet deep. It was also voted to have fifty-four pews on the floor, twenty-four in the galleries, and three seats on each side below and three in the galleries. There were to be twenty windows (forty squares in each window) below, and twenty-one windows (thirty-five squares in each) in the galleries, and the frame was to be raised in the early part of the year 1792. A committee, consisting of Abel Wilder, Thomas Graton and Benjamin Hall, was chosen to make the necessary arrangements and superintend the building of the house. On the 1st of November, 1790, before the house was built, the pews were sold by auction, and the pews on the floor, after the assignment of one to the minister, brought the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars. Those in the galleries brought three hundred and sixty-six dollars.

On the 21st of November, 1791, it was voted to reconsider the vote fixing the location of the meeting-house, and a committee consisting, of Abel Wilder, Esq., Deacon Samuel Prentice, Doctor Ziba Hall, Lieut. John Burr, Mr. Thomas Graton, Mr. James Steel and Samuel Crosby, Esq., was chosen to select a location and report at an adjourned meeting. On the 24th of November the town accepted the report of the committee, selecting a lot "one hundred and twenty feet south of Luther Stimpson's house, and thirty-one feet east of the stone wall by Mr. Brown's garden." But the town did not rest satisfied. On the 20th of December another committee, consisting of Abel Wilder, Moses Hale, Samuel Crosby, Wm. Whitney, Benjamin Hall and Samuel Prentice, was appointed to make another selection of a location, and report to the town. After one or more meetings it was definitely voted on the 7th of May to place the north side of the house one hundred and seventy feet from the north line of the Common. At a previous meeting it had been voted that the selectmen should buy "a barrel of West India rum and a quantity of sugar sufficient to make it into toddy, and that it be ex-

pended partly upon the men that assist the day preceding the day set for raising the meeting-house in laying the timber in order for raising; and the remaining part upon the people that attend as spectators at the raising, and that the selectmen see that it is properly dealt out." The house was raised on the 24th of May, 1792, and dedicated January 1, 1793, and the old meeting-house was sold.

On the 16th of March, 1801, the town voted "to give Mr. Levi Pillsbury \$400 for his annual salary so long as he shall continue to be our public teacher of piety, religion and morality; the said Pillsbury relinquishing all claims to ministerial lands and rents belonging to said town." Mr. Pillsbury was ordained June 24, 1801, and served until his death, which occurred April 5, 1819. There had been estrangements during his pastorate owing to political differences between pastor and parish, but these had been partially, if not wholly, reconciled before his death. In 1815, during the pastorate of Mr. Pillsbury, a tower was added to the meeting-house and a bell hung, which was bought by funds raised by subscription, but not before 1823 was a stove used to heat the house.

On the 10th of May, 1819, a committee of five, consisting of George Coffin, Isaac Morse, Samuel Prentice, Phineas Whitney and Samuel Moore Brown, was chosen to select a new minister as the successor of Mr. Pillsbury, but it was not until the 12th of October that a decision was reached, when it was voted to ask Rev. Elam Clark to settle as pastor. The invitation was declined and Rev. Eber L. Clark was then invited and accepted. He was ordained on the 13th of October, 1820, on which occasion Rev. Thomas Robbins, D.D., preached the sermon. His ministry continued until his resignation, January 2, 1835. Mr. Clark was born in Mansfield, Conn., March 23, 1786, and graduated at Williams College in 1811. He was licensed to preach in February, 1812, and ordained, September 24th in the same year, pastor of the First Church in Chatham, Connecticut. He was dismissed from that church August 13, 1815, and installed pastor of the church in Granby, Conn., July 3, 1816, from which he was dismissed July 5, 1820. After his resignation as pastor of the Winchendon Church, he served a pastorate of three years in Berlin, Mass., and afterwards a pastorate of fifteen years in Richmond, Mass. In 1853 he was installed in Washington, Mass., and died in that town in 1857. Julius L. Clark, formerly the efficient chief clerk in the State Auditor's office in Boston, and at a later day the much-respected insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, was his son.

The successor of Mr. Clark was Rev. Daniel O. Morton, then settled in Springfield, Vermont, who was installed March 2, 1836. At his installation Rev. George Goodyear, of Ashburnham; Rev. Sumner Lincoln, of Gardner; Rev. Cyrus Mann, of Westminster; Rev. Ebenezer Perkins, of Royalston; Rev. Amos W. Burnham, of Rindge; Rev. Alexander Lovell, of Phillipston; Rev. Lemuel P. Bates, of Templeton, and

Rev. Giles Lyman, of Jaffrey, officiated. Mr. Morton was dismissed June 29, 1841, and was afterwards settled in Bristol, N. H., where he died, March 25, 1852.

During the next five years the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Edwin Leigh two years, Rev. Robert W. Fuller, Rev. Abijah P. Marvin six months, and Rev. Benjamin Rice from 1843 until his death. Mr. Rice was born in Sturbridge May 9, 1784, and died July 12, 1847. He was a graduate of Brown University, and had before going to Winchendon been settled in Skaneateles, N. Y.; South Deerfield, Mass., and New Gloucester, and Buxton, Maine. On the 19th of November, 1846, Rev. Malachi Bullard was ordained and served until his death, in 1849. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Storrs, who was installed August 22, 1849, and died in his pastorate in 1854. During the pastorate of Mr. Storrs the old meeting-house, which was found too large after the organization of a new society in the north part of the town, which will be hereafter referred to, was taken down and a smaller one built, largely from the old materials, a little northwesterly of the old location.

Rev. Benjamin F. Clark was settled October 25, 1855, and was dismissed in April, 1865. Since that time the pulpit has been occupied by Rev. Milan H. Hitchcock, Rev. David Brigham, Rev. Levi Brigham, and the present pastor, Rev. Abijah Stowell, who has served three or four years.

The Baptists in Winchendon held religious services as early as 1783, but not until 1798 was a church organized, in the southwest part of the town, called New Boston. In 1811 a society house was built, and the first settled minister was Elder Samuel Simonds, who was ordained in 1816. In 1820 a meeting-house was built. In 1837 Mr. Simonds died, and was succeeded by various occupants of the pulpit, among whom were Elder Brown, Elder Jones, and in 1840 by Rev. Warren Cooper. In 1842 Rev. Andrew Dunn became the pastor, and was followed by Elder Fay and Elder Culvert and others.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the year 1800. Until 1807 meetings were held in a private house, but in that year a meeting-house was built on land given by Stephen Weston. In 1833 a new meeting-house was erected, and dedicated October 11th in that year. In 1851 the house was remodeled and rededicated on the 2d of October. In 1875 a third house was built and is now occupied by the society, under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. F. Lawford.

The North Congregational Church was organized December 7, 1843, a meeting-house having been built earlier in that year. There were sixty-seven original members, nearly all of whom had been members of the First Church. Rev. Abijah P. Marvin was invited to settle, and was ordained January 10, 1844, on which day also the meeting-house was dedicated. At the dedication, which took place in the forenoon, Rev. Richard M. Chipman made the introductory prayer, Rev. Mr. Marvin preached the sermon and Rev. Sam

uel H. Peckham made the dedicatory prayer. At the ordination, in the afternoon, Rev. Benjamin Rice, of the First Church, read the Scriptures and made the introductory prayer; Rev. Mr. Tyler, of New Haven, preached the sermon; Rev. Mr. Jennison made the ordaining prayer; Rev. Mr. Burnham gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Sabin the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Mr. Chipman the address to the people; and Rev. Mr. Stone made the concluding prayer. In 1848 a bell was hung in the meeting-house, and in 1855 the house was enlarged and rearranged, at a cost of \$2000. Mr. Marvin was dismissed August 22, 1866, in response to a request made by him for the second time. During the pastorate of Mr. Marvin he made himself not only a devoted and beloved leader of his flock, but a useful and respected citizen of the town. Whatever tended to promote the welfare and elevate the culture and morals of the community received his earnest support. He has permanently identified himself with the town, and enlarged the debt of gratitude due to him by its people by the well-conceived and ably-executed "History of Winchendon," which he published in 1868; and, at this point in the narrative, the writer desires to acknowledge the assistance afforded to him by that work in the preparation of this sketch.

Rev. Austin Dodge was ordained October 9, 1866, and remained about a year. He was followed by Rev. Davis Foster in 1869, who still officiates as pastor of the society.

The Baptist Church in the northerly part of the town, which is now really Winchendon, was organized April 27, 1848. Their meeting-house was dedicated January 17, 1849, and Rev. Andrew Dunn was settled. Mr. Dunn resigned in 1853, and Rev. Abraham Baldwin was settled in 1854. Rev. Lester Williams followed, and was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Ashley. Mr. Ashley left in 1861, and was followed in the same year by Rev. George A. Litchfield, who remained until 1865. After the departure of Mr. Litchfield, Rev. Leonard Tracy supplied the pulpit for a time, and Rev. J. S. Hamblin was settled in 1872. The present pastor is Rev. Windsor H. Wyman. In 1867 the meeting-house was repaired and somewhat remodeled, and the society is enjoying a season of prosperity satisfactory and creditable to its members.

The increasing number of Catholics in the town rendered, many years since, the organization of a church necessary. A meeting-house was built, and for many years Father Moran was the officiating clergyman. The church is called "The Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary," and is now presided over by Father John Conway.

The Unitarians began to hold services in the town hall in 1851, and were organized as the Third Congregational Society, January 17, 1852. Rev. Theodore Haskell Dorr, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1835, was installed January 19, 1852, and remained about a year. He was succeeded by Rev.

Benjamin Huntoon in 1856, who left in 1858. Rev. Charles H. Wheeler followed September 1, 1865, and remained in the pastorate until his death, in 1888. The present pastor is Rev. A. J. Culp. In 1866-67 their elegant and commodious granite church, called the Church of the Unity, was built, and dedicated November 13, 1867. The building committee consisted of I. M. Murdock, B. D. Whitney, William W. Whitney, Sidney Fairbanks, John Folsom and George Goodspeed, and the result of their work reflects infinite credit on their judgment and taste. At the dedication the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Wheeler; Rev. Dr. Charles Bartol, of Boston, preached the sermon, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, delivered an address. The house is built of Fitzwilliam granite, and is ninety-five feet long by forty-five feet wide. The spire rises one hundred and thirteen feet, and the cost of the structure, including an organ, was \$44,000.

Returning now to the earlier days of the town, reference should be made to two changes which were made in its boundary lines. When the town was incorporated, in 1764, it was supposed that it was bounded on the north by the New Hampshire line. When, however, the line came to be run between the two Provinces, it was found to be one mile farther north than it was supposed, and consequently, a strip of territory a mile wide along the whole northern border of Winchendon, six miles long, remained unappropriated. After Royalston was incorporated, February 17, 1765, this strip was annexed to that town, and was called Royalston Leg. When the strip became settled its inhabitants petitioned to be set off to Winchendon, and on the 17th of June, 1780, an act was passed, granting the petition, and thus six square miles, or about 3840 acres, were annexed to Winchendon. When Gardner was incorporated, on the 27th of June, 1785, the act provided that the southeasterly part of Winchendon, the westerly part of Westminster, the southwesterly part of Ashburnham, and the easterly part of Templeton should constitute the new town. The part taken from Winchendon included 3680 acres, so that after these two changes had been made the town of Winchendon included 160 acres more than it did when incorporated.

The first mention of schools in the town was under the date of May 5, 1765, when the sum of eight dollars was appropriated for the benefit of a school at the centre. In 1766 the sum of twenty dollars was appropriated, and in 1767 it was voted that "the extreme parts of the town should have a school by themselves, they providing a place and keeper."

In 1774 the town was divided into six sections, each of which was to have a school. In 1780 it was voted to have a school-master for nine months, equally divided between the six sections, and in 1785 the sum of fifty dollars was appropriated for schools. After 1786 five or six school-houses were built, and in 1799

the appropriation for schools was \$450, in 1808 it was \$500, in 1829, \$600; in 1833, \$700; in 1840, \$1000; in 1844, \$1100; in 1846, \$1200; in 1848, \$1500. In 1854 a high school was established under the care of E. A. Upton, and in 1868 a high school-house was built. In that year the appropriation for schools was \$3,800, the district system having been abolished in the previous year. In 1877 the appropriation, or, rather, the money expended for schools, was \$4631.31, and for the year ending January 31, 1888, the school expenses were, for

Wages of teachers	\$5,247.95
Care of school houses	147.32
Fuel	127.48
Repairs	209.66
Books and supplies	600.54
Miscellaneous	365.77
Making a total of	\$7,178.82

There are at present in the town a high school, two grammar schools, five intermediate schools, five primary schools and six ungraded schools, making a total of nineteen schools.

The Winchendon Academy was founded in 1843 by Ephraim Murdock, who built a house which was used free of charge at various times by John G. Giles, Levi O. Stephens, Stephen F. Kellogg, Charles L. Brace, A. H. Merriam and Rev. Wm. Wilmarth. The High School was kept in the academy building until the erection of a High School House, and since that time, by direction of Mr. Murdock, the building has been occupied by the lower grade schools of the town.

It is probable that the town of Winchendon had the privileges of a library earlier than any among the small towns in the State. According to tradition, one existed in the early part of the last quarter of the last century. How long it existed, by whom it was managed and to whom it belonged is not known. At any rate it disappeared, and another seems to have existed about the year 1800. This was sold in 1825, and not until the year 1851 can any public library be said to have been established. In that year a corporation was formed, which seems to have been inspired by the efforts of Rev. Mr. Marvin, whose eye was always open to whatever would educate and elevate the community in which his lot was cast. The first officers of the corporation were Elisha Murdock, president; Calvin R. Whitman, vice-president; H. Harwood, clerk; Amasa Whitney, Jr., treasurer; Ira Russell, Orlando Mason, Wm. L. Lincoln, Henry Perley and Ebenezer Butler, Executive Committee; and A. P. Marvin, B. O. Tyler, E. Murdock, Jr., D. L. Morrill and Alvah Godding, library committee. Subscriptions to the amount of three hundred dollars were raised, and the design of the library was to include lectures, from which both instruction and revenues might be derived. This library had a precarious existence until the 16th of January, 1867, when the members of the corporation voted "to present the library to the town at the next March meeting, provided the

town will provide for its maintenance and enlargement and proper keeping, for the accommodation of the readers of the town." The town voted to accept the library on the conditions stated, and it is now a free public library, managed by trustees chosen by the town and supported by annual appropriation.

As in the War of the Revolution, the town of Winchendon kept pace with other towns in its efforts to sustain the government in the War of the Rebellion. On the 27th of April, 1861, a town-meeting was held, at which Giles H. Whitney acted as moderator, and a committee was appointed to report suitable measures for the town to adopt in the existing state of affairs. On the report of the committee it was voted to furnish each volunteer with a suitable uniform, a good revolver and eight dollars a month, in addition to government pay. It was also voted to pay one dollar per day for time expended in drilling for a term not exceeding one month. On the 4th of July, 1861, at a town-meeting at which John Cutter presided, it was voted to furnish State aid to soldiers' families in accordance with the provisions of law. At a meeting held on the 19th of July, 1862, it was voted "that under the recent call of the government for three hundred thousand men, the town is called upon to furnish a certain number in making up the quota for this State; that this town will pay to such men as will enlist within twenty days to make up the required number one hundred dollars each, in addition to the bounty offered by government, to be paid as follows: twenty-five dollars as soon as the recruit is sworn into service, and seventy-five dollars at the expiration of the term for which he enlists, with interest from the true date of his being sworn into service. And if the recruit prefers, the seventy-five dollars shall be paid to his family or to those dependent on him for their support, by his order at such times and in such sums as the selectmen may think required. In case of death, what is due shall be paid to his heirs. Provided if any volunteer prefer to receive the whole bounty of one hundred dollars at the time he is sworn into service, he shall be paid accordingly."

On the 16th of August, 1862, it was voted "that this town will pay to each man that will enlist within the next fifteen days to make up the quota of this town of the last three hundred thousand men called for by the government, the sum of one hundred dollars upon their being sworn into service."

On the 13th of September, 1862, it was voted to pay the same bounty to nine months' men.

These votes, with others, not included in this narrative, illustrate the activity of the town in furnishing its share of men under the various calls of the President. The amount of money expended by the town during the war for war purposes was \$48,000, of which the sum of \$17,949.32 for State aid was paid back by the State. The following is a list of soldiers furnished by Winchendon, with the regiments and companies to which they belonged:

<i>First Regiment.</i>		
E. W. Stocking		E
George Taylor		B
<i>Second Regiment.</i>		
George A. Boston		D
Alfred R. Bowen		A
Fred A. Bowen		A
George A. Bruce		D
Patrick Cassidy		G
H. A. Crocker		D
Isaac Hadley		D
Joseph Hartzell		D
Lawrence Lamson		G
C. H. Lawrence		C
Fredrick Maynard		D
John Meehan		A
Stephen Miller		A
Napoleon Miller		C
Frank Nash		A
Theodore K. Parker		A
Henry S. Perce		D
Frank Perce		A
Edward A. Pollard		D
George Roberts		A
Patrick Shea		A
John M. Stearns		A
J. Hervey Taylor		D
<i>Third Regiment.</i>		
Charles Bates		
John H. Hitchcock		I
Thomas Mitchell		H
Moran Morris		
Nelson Rice		
Otis Rice		
D. Sullivan		
<i>Fourth Regiment.</i>		
C. D. Towns		
<i>Fifth Regiment.</i>		
Lorenzo Caburn		B
Georgedonald		K
Noah Pare		K
<i>Sixth Regiment.</i>		
Andrew Butler		
Enoch Nichols		
Almon Nutting		
<i>Seventh Regiment.</i>		
W. H. H. Putnam		
<i>Eighth Regiment.</i>		
Marcus Abbot		H
Henry W. Clark		
Marion McCabe		
<i>Fiftieth Regiment.</i>		
Napoleon B. Bruce		B
Robert Bruce		B
Edwin Chase		B
Andrew Fisher		B
Seth R. Fisher		B
R. E. Hartwell		B
Win W. Holman		B
Charles W. Kendall		B
Edward S. Kendall		B
Oscar A. Kendall		B
F. H. Leud		B
H. C. Lowell		B
Joseph B. Matthews		B
Whitney Maynard		B
Charles F. Pope		B
Andrew Riley		B
Stillman Safford		B
Abram Scott		B
Eljah M. Scott		B
Walter D. Scott		B
Charles A. Stevens		B
Fred C. Stewart		E
George I. Taylor		B
Wm. E. Taylor		B
James H. Toland		B
Benjamin Whitehead		B
Enoch Whitney		B
Horace Wyman		B
<i>Nineteenth Regiment.</i>		
Wm. S. Helsey		
<i>Twentieth Regiment.</i>		
A. G. Nutting		I
<i>Twenty-first Regiment.</i>		
Patrick Braden		G
George W. Bradish		A
George L. Cook		A
Charles M. Crayton		C
Patrick Finton		A
Andrew J. Flagg		G
George E. Gorman		G
Jacques Garing		A
Henry Haskell		G
Augustus E. Houghton		A
Henry J. Lake		I
Joseph Lippat		
George H. Matthew		G
Robert N. New		G
John Simonds		I
Jerome I. Steven		G
James S. Stratton		G
Joseph T. Town		G
John Welsh		D
Edwin Wells		G
Thomas Wells		G
Herbert F. Weston		G
Richard M. Whitney		G
<i>Twenty-second Regiment.</i>		
Jason L. Coffin		C
S. Jones Hale		C
Wm. W. Peirce		C
Wm. Welsh		C
<i>Twenty-third Regiment.</i>		
Everard A. Alger		I
George Brown		I
Charles H. Stratton		I
A. H. Whitcomb		F
<i>Twenty-fourth Regiment.</i>		
Joseph J. G. Ball		I
Madison Beal		I
Levi W. Brooks		I
L. V. Clough		I
Wm. Elford		I
Edward M. Fitzgerald		I
George Gookin		I
Joseph H. Harwood		I
George Knowlton		I
H. Lawrence		I
Elmer A. Parks		I
Henry Powers		I
Warren Powers		I
Samuel H. Prentiss		I
Jerome Rich		I
Frank B. Sawtell		C
O. L. Sawtell		I
E. N. Taylor		I
Bailey I. Thomas		I
Wm. Townsend		I
<i>Twenty-fifth Regiment.</i>		
R. C. Smith		
<i>Thirtieth Regiment.</i>		
David A. Caswell		D
Fred. Ireland		D
Frank Marshall		D

	Co.	Forty-second Regiment.	Co.
Alson Notermans	D	Matthews	H
Charles Samson	D	<i>Forty-second Regiment</i>	
John Spalding	D	Wm Powers	
<i>Thirtieth Regiment</i>		Patrick O'Conner	
W. Thompson	B	<i>Forty-second Regiment</i>	
<i>Thirtieth Regiment</i>		Edward Alger	H
Paul Pato	D	John Baldwin	H
<i>Thirtieth Regiment</i>		Wm P. Bannan	
Charles Alar	D	L. E. Beckford	H
Ashton E. Allen	D	Joseph Bowker	H
Henry E. Bosworth	D	Chas A. Bryant	H
Peter Brown	D	H. N. Buttrick	H
George W. Brooks	D	Almon E. Carroll	H
Fred. M. Brown	D	Charles F. Coburn	H
Nathan Bruce	D	Patrick Fitzgerald	H
Robert Bruce	D	Eliaser T. Flint	H
Charles F. Bryant	D	Wm M. Flint	H
S. Chamberlain	D	A. A. Gibson	H
Daniel W. Chase	D	Isaac Gorman	A
Wm. D. Chase	D	Jonathan Handy	H
Frank Cheller	A	D. H. Harding	H
M. V. Coburn	D	John H. Hartwell	H
John L. Conble	D	Josiah Hill	H
John C. Cutter	D	Theodore J. Hill	H
Theodore F. Damon	D	John W. Houghton	H
John M. Demary	D	T. F. Hubbard	H
Samuel C. Felch	D	John O. Kinney	
C. B. Fisher	D	John Mitchell	H
Liberty W. Fiskett	D	Dexter Moore	H
William W. Fiskett	D	Orange Morrill	H
Adams L. French	D	D. McLeary	H
Isaiah Gilman	D	Samuel H. Nunnis	H
Edward G. Henry	D	Salmon Norcross	H
Lewis B. Hale	D	F. A. Packard	H
S. B. Hale	D	George Page	H
Charles W. Hayden	D	George H. Parks	H
A. G. Holman	D	George H. Piper	H
Oscar Murrell	D	Charles Putney	H
G. C. Parker	D	James A. Raymond	H
G. Partridge	D	Sidney I. Reed	H
Francis D. Perry	D	Wm. J. Smith	H
George F. Plummer	D	Charles T. Stearns	H
Hamm E. Powers	D	Charles Tatro	H
James M. Rice	D	Lewis Tatro	H
Robert T. Rich	D	Charles A. Warren	H
Alvin J. Saxwell	D	John M. Wyman	H
Wm. Smith	D	<i>Potomac Regiment</i>	
Marcus Tatro	D	James Mahoney	
Edward T. Warner	D	<i>First Battalion</i>	
F. L. Whitney	D	J. P. Campbell	
B. O. Wilder	D	<i>Seize Battalion</i>	
A. H. Williams	D	Wesley B. Baldwin	
<i>Fortieth Regiment.</i>		<i>Ninth Battalion</i>	
I. J. Wilkinson		John Ray	
Walter Wilkinson		<i>Regiment, Artillery.</i>	
		Isaac N. Fiskett	

The regiments of the following soldiers are unknown:

M. V. Barney.	G. A. Jewett.
Frank Bradford.	Daniel Norcross.
Luke Doyle.	George L. Norcross.
Isaac J. Dunn.	Milton M. Parks.
Milo Evans.	Samuel J. Resdin.
Orlando Gott.	Albert Samson.
Calvin O. Gott.	Henry E. Snow.
Charles S. Hinton.	George Thomas.

Joseph Hyatt

The following soldiers were either killed or died in the service:

Edward Alger	.....	died July 19, 1862
H. H. Baldwin	.....	killed September 19, 1864
John Baldwin	.....	died January 16, 1865
George W. Bradish	.....	died
Peter Brown	.....	killed at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864

Levi W. Brooks	.....	died September 19, 1862
George Brown (2d)	.....	died
Robert Bruce	.....	died in 1864 at Richmond
H. N. Buttrick	.....	died May 18, 1863
Lorenzo Coburn	.....	died June 2, 1862
Theodore F. Damon	.....	died November 29, 1862
Milo Evans	.....	died
Patrick Fenton	.....	died
C. B. Fisher	.....	died
Wm. M. Flint	.....	died at Baton Rouge, August 14, 1863
Adams E. French	.....	killed June 19, 1864
Orlando Gott	.....	died September 12, 1862
S. B. Hale	.....	killed at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864
D. H. Harding	.....	died August 3, 1863
R. E. Hartwell	.....	killed at Chancellorsville, May, 1863
Josiah Hill	.....	died July 19, 1863
Theodore J. Hill	.....	died June 25, 1863
T. F. Hubbard	.....	killed March 23, 1863
George Knowlton	.....	died May, 1863
J. Henry Lake	.....	killed at Vicksburg, September 27, 1862
George H. Matthews	.....	died of wounds received at Roanoke
Frederick Maynard	.....	killed at Gettysburg
D. Melmon	.....	died July 2, 1862
Daniel Norcross	.....	died of wounds in May, 1864
A. G. Nutting	.....	died at Yorktown in April, 1862
G. C. Parker	.....	died November 5, 1862
Elwin A. Parks	.....	killed in Louisiana June 21, 1863
George H. Parks	.....	died at Annapolis
George E. Plummer	.....	killed November 16, 1863
Hiram E. Powers	.....	died September 23, 1863
Charles Putney	.....	died August 24, 1863
James A. Raymond	.....	died February 19, 1863
Charles Samson	.....	died
Albert J. Sawtell	.....	killed at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864
Elijah M. Scott	.....	killed at Ball's Bluff
Wm. J. Smith	.....	died March 26, 1863
James S. Stratton	.....	killed at Antietam
E. N. Taylor	.....	died in Louisiana
George Thomas	.....	died in prison at Richmond
Josiah T. Town	.....	died April 27, 1862
Thomas Whites	.....	died in 1862
F. L. Whitney	.....	killed in June, 1864
Walter Wilkinson	.....	killed at Williamsburg May 5, 1862
John M. Wyman	.....	died May 20, 1863, in Louisiana

The business enterprises on which the town of Winchendon thrives are largely those of the manufacture of wooden-ware. In the early days of the town farming was the chief industry, but the abundance of suitable material in its adjacent forests naturally led to the enterprises which have, in later years, characterized it and given it distinction.

According to the census of 1885 the dairy products of the town were valued at \$25,011; poultry products, \$3496; the wood products, \$5607; cereals, \$1798; fruits, berries and nuts, \$3193; hay, straw and fodder, \$33,714; meats and game, \$2928; and vegetables, \$5129.

The various mills which existed previous and up to 1868 have been so fully described in "Marvin's History," and up to 1879 in his "County History," that it seems almost useless to recount them in this narrative. They have undergone some changes since that time, but for the most part they continue in the same line of business and under the same management. Since that time the establishments of Alvin Streeter, engaged in the manufacture of wood-working machinery; that of Brown Brothers, at Ballardsville, and Wilder P. Clark, at the North Village, engaged in the manufacture of wooden-ware; of Taft

& Day, in the manufacture of brush woods; of Wm. P. Caldwell, of hardware; of Quimby S. Backus, of oil and gas heaters; of the Glen Allan Cotton-Mills, conducted by White Brothers; of M. E. Converse & Co., in the manufacture of rattan chairs and toys; of W. P. Clark & Co., of chairs, and of George S. Loud, of wooden faucets, have been established, and have added to the industry, population and wealth of the town.

Among the older establishments of which some special mention should be made are those of Nelson D. White, Baxter D. Whitney, Orlando Mason, Ozro Hancock and William W. Whitney. The cotton factory of Mr. White, conducted by his sons at Spring Village, stands on the site of an old saw-mill, which was in operation in the early part of the century. In 1826 a woolen factory was erected by Sylvanus Holbrook, which, after running about five years, was converted into a cotton factory, and run by Philip Ridgway and William and John D. Dunbar. For a description of the mills conducted by Nelson D. White and his sons, the reader is referred to a sketch of Mr. White on page 1069.

The manufacture of wooden-ware was begun about fifty years ago by Elisha Murdock, who established it on a firm and lasting foundation. His son-in-law, William W. Whitney, succeeded him, and has shown the skill and good management requisite for the continued successful operation of the business.

The works of Baxter D. Whitney, for the manufacture of machinery for working wood, were begun in 1846. In 1852 his dam and buildings were swept away, but promptly rebuilt. Mr. Whitney has, by his ingenuity and inventive power, reinforced his natural business capacity and insured to his enterprises a permanent success.

Among the corporations and organized bodies of the town are the Winchendon National Bank, with a capital of \$150,000; the Winchendon Savings Bank, organized in 1854; the Gilman C. Parker Post, No. 153, of the Grand Army of the Republic; a lodge of Odd Fellows, a lodge of Royal Arcanum, a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a lodge of Knights of Labor, and one of Good Templars, and a Ladies' Relief Corps attached to the Grand Army Post.

The railroads touching Winchendon are the Cheshire, connecting the town with the Boston and Fitchburg and with the Rutland Railroad, the Ware River Railroad, connecting Winchendon with Palmer and operated by the Boston and Albany, the Monadnock Railroad, connecting Winchendon with Peterboro', run by the Cheshire Railroad and the Worcester Division of the Fitchburg Railroad, connecting Winchester with Worcester.

The professional men in the town are Frank B. Spalter and Lafayette Washington Pierce, attorneys-at-law, and Frederick W. Russell, John G. Henry, Nathaniel R. Perkins and Peter S. W. Geddes, the

first two of whom are allopathic, the third homoeopathic, and the last eclectic.

The population of the town is, with its business, gradually increasing. In 1860 it was 2624; in 1875, 3762, and in 1885, 3872. Its valuation has increased more rapidly than its population. In 1865 it was \$1,160,952; in 1875, \$2,190,889, and in 1885, \$2,057,308.

Among the natives of Winchendon who have found distinction in other and distant fields of activity, two who have been known to the present generation ought to be mentioned. Artemas Hale was the son of Deacon Moses Hale, who was a captain in the Revolution, and for many years held offices of trust in the town. Mr. Hale was engaged in early life as a school teacher, and finally settled in Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth. There he lived to a great age, respected and beloved by all within the sphere of his influence. He held many offices of trust, and at one time represented the Old Colony District in Congress.

William Barrett Washburn was another distinguished son of Winchendon. He was descended from John Washburn, who appeared in Duxbury as early as 1632, and afterwards settled in Bridgewater. Elijah Washburn, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1752 or '53, and lived for a time in Leicester, from which place he removed to Hancock, N. H., and died in 1835. He was a colonel in the Revolution, and had twelve children. Asa Washburn, the fifth child, born in Hancock, removed to Winchendon in 1817, and married Phebe, daughter of Capt. Phineas Whitney. He was a hat manufacturer by trade, and died in Winchendon in 1823. William Barrett Washburn, son of Asa, was born in Winchendon, January 31, 1820. He fitted for college at the Westminster and Hancock Academies, and graduated at Yale College in 1844 in the class with Orrin Ferry, of Connecticut, who afterwards sat with him in the United States Senate. After leaving college he was a clerk in the employ of his uncle, Wm. B. Whitney, at Orange, until 1847, when he engaged in the manufacture of doors, chairs and wooden-ware, at Erving. In 1857 he removed to Greenfield, where he became interested in the Wiley Russell Manufacturing Company, and resided until his death. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1850, and of the Senate in 1854. He was a member of Congress from 1863 to January 1, 1872, when he resigned to be inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts, to which office he had been chosen in the previous November. On the 17th of April, 1874, he resigned the office of Governor on his election to fill the unexpired term of Charles Sumner in the United States Senate, and held that office until March 4, 1875. He was for many years president of the Greenfield Bank, and its successor, the Greenfield National Bank, one of the trustees of Yale College, and one of the board of overseers of Amherst College.

He married, September 6, 1847, Hannah, a daughter of Col. Samuel Sweetser, of Athol, and died at Springfield, October 5, 1887, leaving two sons and four daughters.

In its municipal capacity, besides the school-houses and public library, to which reference has been already made, the town owns a town farm; a fire department with apparatus consisting of two hand-engines and one steamer, with three hose-carts or carriages, hooks and ladders, three thousand seven hundred and seventy feet of hose of all kinds, and all the necessary tools belonging to the same.

With the business enterprises now in operation and the facilities for reaching markets of purchase and sale, there seems to be no reason why Winchendon should not advance in a career of increasing prosperity and wealth.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ELISHA MURDOCK.

The student of the development of the rural towns of New England for the past hundred years will find that the personal records of a few prominent men have gone far to the making of the history of those towns. To this rule Winchendon affords no exception. Whatever distinction she has gained among her sister towns of the old Commonwealth, outside of such personal narrative, is due, in a great measure, at least, to the manufacture of wooden-ware. The personal annals identified with the creation of this industry are those of the Hon. Elisha Murdock, a native of the town—annals that find a fitting place in our history.

Elisha Murdock was born in Winchendon, August 27, 1802. He was the third child of Ephraim Murdock and Gebiah Bixby, both natives of Winchendon and parents of a famous family. Elisha, in common with the other children, had the district school education which the town schools of that day afforded, and afterwards at his own expense continued his studies in the academy at Leicester, Mass., and that at New Salem, N. H. In his early manhood he taught school in Winchendon and some of the neighboring towns during the winter months. In 1829 he was elected a member of the School Committee of the town, a position which he held almost continuously until he resigned it in consequence of failing health, in 1863. Of his work in this direction something more will be said hereafter.

In 1832 he married Roanah Morse, the fifth child of Isaac Morse and Miriam Spofford. His home life was most happy, extending over nearly forty years. His wife and two daughters survive him,—Ellen R. Godding, wife of William W. Godding, a prominent alienist physician of Washington, D. C., and Sophia M. Whitney, wife of William W. Whitney, the successor

to Mr. Murdock's business and the leading wood-ware manufacturer in the country.

In 1834 Mr. Murdock commenced the manufacture of pails and tubs at his mill at Waterville, one mile west of Winchendon Village. This business proved his life-work, he devoting his full energies to it until his retirement, in 1862, with what result will appear further on.

His public life was an honorable one. He represented the town in the General Court as early as 1838, in 1840, and again in 1848 and 1851. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1853. In all matters that concerned the public weal he was the first citizen of his town. Finding his health failing, he retired from business and withdrew from public work in 1863. He died March 12, 1870, universally esteemed and regretted.

These are the brief annals of a man whom Winchendon held in the highest regard and throughout his entire career delighted to honor. Is it asked why was this? the answer is not far to seek; he was never unmindful of the good of others, and while helping himself he helped them. He found Winchendon a wilderness of pine trees and scattered farm-houses, with hardly any other industry than that of agriculture. He lived to see it—and this was in a great measure the outgrowth of his own energy—dotted over with prosperous villages, utilizing its abundant water-power in converting the pine logs into material wealth by means of the processes which he had developed. The industry was a new one when, in 1834, he commenced sending out from his mill finished turned tubs and pails. It is true there had been other parties who, prior to 1834, had here and elsewhere in the vicinity made, in a limited and imperfect fashion, buckets and utensils of wood, but the fact remains that it was Elisha Murdock who first established on a permanent basis the manufacture of the turned pail and tub, articles which, coming into general use, have carried the name of Murdock and Winchendon wherever they have been introduced. To three Winchendon men the world is indebted for the turned pail,—Reuben Hyde, who, by his invention of the cylinder or barrel-saw, made sawn staves possible; William Murdock, the brother of Elisha, who perfected the lathe for turning the pails; and Elisha Murdock, to whose energy and enterprise the finished product was due. They were small beginnings in 1834, but they proved the planting of an industry which, in twenty years, had grown into a magnificent success, and, though afterwards others following in his footsteps and building still more extensive works, came to reap where he had sown, he has always been regarded, and justly, as the father of the trade, and to-day the E. Murdock & Co. Mills, on the old site, conducted by his son-in-law, William W. Whitney, and his grandson, Elisha Murdock Whitney, are the most extensive of any of their kind in the land.



John - 1842





James F. Smith

This, which gave prosperity to his native town, was his success as a business man. But it is not for this alone that Elisha Murdock is remembered in Winchendon; he was successful in far more than this. We have alluded to his work for the schools of the town. This was with him a labor of love. He was alive to progressive methods and strove unweariedly to elevate the standards of education. A personal friend of Horace Mann, he was familiar with and sympathized in all his work as secretary of education for Massachusetts. For more than thirty years this man found time from out of the engrossing cares of his business life to supervise the education of the children in the district schools; his buggy beside the old red school-houses at the cross-roads was a familiar sight to the teachers; the children sometimes catching rides in his buggy, and so making his acquaintance, loved him. Realizing how limited his own opportunities for education had been, for the next generation of his townsmen he sought out something better. Young men struggling to gain a liberal education came to him for the advice and assistance that were not wanting; they had come to the right man. Without envy, he was ever ready to help those who made the effort to help themselves. No man was ever more popular as a member of the School Committee or more serviceable to the schools than he. Marvin, in his "History of Winchendon," who was for many years an efficient co-worker with Mr. Murdock on that committee, records a notable instance. In that brief era, when the secret organization, known as the Native American or Know-Nothing Party, made a clean sweep of all the public offices in Massachusetts, the town of Winchendon proved no exception. When the vote in town-meeting, on the election of School Committee was declared, Mr. Murdock's popularity was found to be proof even against Know-Nothingism, although it was well known he had no sympathy with that organization. He had been re-elected, but with a board of Know-Nothing colleagues. Such was his popularity and such was his interest in the schools, extending outside of and beyond their politics, that they seemed to have chosen him for life. But it showed something more than popularity when, looking only to the best interests of the schools, he rose in the town-meeting and declined to serve. This was moral strength greater than popularity, and in tribute to this, the town, with returning sense, voted him in again, together with the old chairman of the committee, whom they had just defeated; one of the newly-elected members resigning to make room for him.

Mr. Murdock was always a quiet man, but firm—a firmness that could be relied on. He had the courage of his convictions; he was a fearless pioneer in the temperance cause and in the party of freedom and free soil. He looked for a reign of universal brotherhood, and the peace movement of Elihu Burrett found in him an earnest advocate. He was sent as a delegate to conventions; he attended the primary

meetings; he attended those public gatherings that voiced the sentiment of the community on the great questions of the day; present to counsel and to guide, ever ready to speak and to act for the welfare of his kind. A Unitarian in his religious faith, he believed in a nobility in human nature; and believing, he was not disappointed in his trust. What others embalmed in their creeds, he strove to put into his daily life.

He found time to be a public-spirited man in respect to all that makes a town better, and still stood first among her business men. He compassed in his life the work of a dozen men, with his attention to his mills and his business in all its details—his farm, which he took for his recreation, and his public life for the welfare of his fellow-men; yet he slighted no one of these.

So it came at last that a constitution never robust gave way under the ceaseless strain, and failing health withdrew him from the public counsels while not yet old, taking with him into that final retirement the tender sympathies of all. He had worn out his life in their service, yet he had done all so quietly and with such apparent ease that men did not realize the magnitude of the work until it was over. It was a true life, with no ignoble aims; gentle, unostentatious, but great in those practical achievements which bring wealth to communities and make States.

NELSON DAVIS WHITE.

The American ancestor of Mr. White was Thomas White, who appeared in Charlestown in 1677, where he became a freeman in that year. He was born in 1636 and married Mary Frothingham, by whom he had Thomas, born October 15, 1664; William, born September 12, 1667; Samuel, October 24, 1669; and Elizabeth, February 28, 1671. Thomas, the oldest of these children, married Sarah Rand and had Thomas, born December 18, 1685; Samuel, born June 4, 1690; Sarah; John, born August 22, 1695; Hannah, born August 25, 1698; Mary; Rebecca, born December 1, 1704, and Abigail, born June 2, 1708. John, the third son of Thomas, married Sybilla, daughter of Col. Joseph Buckminster and removed to Framingham. His children were:—John, born October 17, 1728; Thomas, born July 11, 1731; Rebecca, born February 5, 1733; Sarah, born January 22, 1737; Sybilla, born October 29, 1741, and Rand, born October 15, 1751. Thomas, the second son of John, removed to Spencer and married Abigail Muzzey. His children were:—Thomas, born November 24, 1757; Thaddeus, born July 16, 1759; Abigail, born May 3, 1761; Mary, born November 11, 1762; Benjamin, born August 8, 1764; Joel, born May 3, 1766; Sibel, born February 13, 1768; Nancy, born May 25, 1769; Jonah, born April 20, 1771; Betsey, born July 1, 1774; Amos, born February 6, 1776; John Bradshaw, born February 1, 1778, and Molly, born September 2, 1782. Thomas, the oldest child of the above, was a soldier in the Revolution

and after the war settled in West Boylston. He married Hannah Estabrook and had Polly, born May 23, 1786; Nancy, born October 15, 1789; Joseph, born July 24, 1792; Hannah, born February, 1794; Thomas, born June 5, 1796, and Ebenezer, born June 13, 1798. Joseph, of West Boylston, the oldest son of the last Thomas, married Matilda, daughter of Simon Davis, of West Boylston, and had Nelson Davis, born July 24, 1818; Persis Arminda, born January 11, 1820, who married Dr. Abbott, of Boston; Windsor Newton, born March 4, 1823, who married Miriam Walker, of West Boylston; Hannah Mandana, born June 27, 1825, who married Percival W. Bartlett; Joseph Estabrook, born June 19, 1832, and Francis Wayland, born October 26, 1834, who married Josephine M. Tracey.

Joseph White was a man of superior mental qualities and executive ability. He was a thorough mechanic and at the age of eighteen started a wire factory in West Boylston with eighteen hands in his employ. Two years later he began the manufacture of cotton yarns and a short time after of cotton goods, of which he was one of the earliest manufacturers in the country, and in which he continued until his death, leaving a handsome property to his family as the fruit of his labors.

Nelson Davis White, the subject of this sketch, the oldest child of the above Joseph, was born, as above stated, in West Boylston, July 24, 1818. He attended the common schools in his native town and the academies at Westminster and Shelburne Falls. Until he was twenty-five years of age he remained with his father at West Boylston, and was the superintendent of his mill, which he remodeled in 1838 at the age of twenty, introducing many improvements which attracted the attention of manufacturers. In 1843 he removed to Winchendon, and as the agent of the Nelson Corporation started the Nelson Mill, a wooden structure standing where the large brick mill now owned by Mr. White is located, at Spring Village, and which was burned in 1854. Not long before the destruction of this mill Mr. White removed to Winchendon Village, and in 1855 rented a building and privilege owned by Baxter D. Whitney, and fitted it with machinery, including eighty looms, where he began, and has continued up to this time, the manufacture of colored cotton goods, giving employment to about ninety hands.

In 1857 Mr. White bought for the sum of eight thousand dollars the property of the Nelson Mills Corporation, including the water privilege which had been idle since the fire three years before, and built a brick mill in which eighty-six looms were put in operation on the same line of goods as were manufactured in the mill at the village. From time to time the extent and capacity of this mill have been increased until at the present time it contains one hundred and eighty-five looms and employs about two hundred hands. The annual product of the two mills,

with their two hundred and seventy-five looms, employing nearly three hundred hands, is about half a million of dollars. The old Nelson Mills Corporation has survived the change of ownership of its property, and is still maintained with the possession of all the shares of its stock in the hands of Mr. White and his sons. Nelson Davis White is president and his son, Zadoc Long White, is clerk and treasurer. The property of the corporation consists of the water privilege on Miller's River, with the factory and machinery and about fifty houses, which constitute Spring Village, about a mile and a half or two miles from the central part of Winchendon.

A little lower down on Miller's River and nearer the town of Winchendon another mill has been recently built, containing one hundred and thirty looms, which is also engaged in the manufacture of the same line of cotton colored goods, and employs one hundred and ten hands. This mill, three-eighths of which are owned by Mr. White, two-eighths by Joseph N. White, two-eighths by Zadoc L. White and one-eighth by Charles D. White, is called the Glen Allan Mill, after Allan Temple White, a son of Mr. White, now living in Europe, and is managed by Charles Davis White, another son. The value of its annual product is about two hundred thousand dollars. Owing to the state of Mr. White's health he has relinquished the care of the Nelson Mill and the mill at the Central Village to his sons, Joseph N. and Zadoc L. White, under whose skillful management these industries have maintained their reputation and continued in their prosperous career.

Nor do these establishments, as extensive as they are, include all the manufacturing enterprises in which Mr. White has been engaged. In the town of Jaffrey, across the New Hampshire line, about ten miles from Winchendon, two other mills are engaged, under the management of Joseph N. and Zadoc L. White, in the manufacture of the same class of goods, employing two hundred and fifty hands and yielding a product of half a million dollars.

Mr. White married, December 15, 1847, Julia Davis, daughter of Zadoc Long, of Buckfield, Maine, and had Julia Matilda, born June 15, 1849; Joseph N., born October 4, 1851; Zadoc Long, born December 29, 1854; Percival Bartlett, born December 25, 1857; Allan Temple, born June 27, 1860; Charles Davis, born November 12, 1862, and Nellie, born April 8, 1873. Julia Davis Long, the wife of Mr. White, who died October 31, 1882, was the oldest sister of John Davis Long, ex-Governor of the Commonwealth and the present Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District. Her father, who married Julia Temple Davis, daughter of Simon Davis, of West Boylston, and half-sister of Matilda, the wife of Joseph White, received his name from his grandfather, Zadoc Churchill, of Plymouth, a descendant from Governor Bradford of the *Mayflower*, the second Governor of the old colony.



Era Russell

Mrs. White "was an accomplished woman, of rare character and worth; her life, which was somewhat retired, was devoted to the happiness and culture of her family and bore fruit in a pure and delightful home. Her manners were dignified and she impressed those who met her with a sense of the most genuine womanliness. It was, however, in the inner circle of her near relatives and friends that her exquisite qualities found full expression—her tenderness of heart, her regard for others, especially for those in need or sorrow, her unselfish and thoughtful kindness and that nameless loftiness of spirit which, respecting itself and respecting others, is superior to the pettishness of the meaner ranges of thought and conduct." Thus spoke one after her death who knew her well and had the best opportunities for estimating and appreciating her character.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the enterprises in which Mr. White has been engaged, he has found time to respond to the demands of the community in which he has lived since he reached the years of manhood, for the display of his good judgment and the bestowment of his service in its behalf. The town, the church of which he is a member, the political party to whose principles he has long been devoted, the financial institutions with which he has been connected and the projects of a more public nature with which he has been identified, are ready witnesses of his wisdom, integrity and conscientious fidelity to trusts confided to him. Directorships in the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad and in the Winchendon National Bank, the vice-presidency of the Winchendon Savings Bank, and a seat in the House of Representatives, are among the positions which he holds or has held with credit to himself and with usefulness to his constituents.

Mr. White is a typical representative of a class of men who have made the manufacturing interests of New England conspicuous and successful. His grasp of business enterprises has been comprehensive. He has exhibited a genius for securing the largest manufactured product with the greatest economy in its production. He has himself invented some of his labor-saving appliances. His career is identified with the history of the town in which he has lived so many years, and of the prosperity and growth of which he is recognized as one of the foremost promoters. He is everywhere recognized as a man of liberal and progressive spirit, alive to the progress of the age and open to its advance in all the realms of modern thought and growth. He has a large circle of attached friends, to whom he is endeared by his pleasant manners and his kindly and social nature. Enjoying now, at three-score years and ten, the rewards of an industrious, successful and honorable life, living in the home of his life-work, surrounded by his children and children's children, all provided with abundant store, listening to the hum of the wheels and spindles which he set in motion, witnessing the continued ex-

pansion and prosperity of the business he founded and the activities of a village population to whom he has given employment, he presents a rare picture of the ripe years of a felicitous life.

DR. IRA RUSSELL.

Among the varied industries of Winchendon there is one which is quite outside of its ordinary business, but which is deserving of extended notice. We refer to

THE HIGHLANDS—(a Family Home for the Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases).¹—In 1875, Dr. Ira Russell put in successful operation an idea which had been developing in his mind for many years. Quite original with him, it has proven a radical and valuable change in the care of insane and nervous patients. He planned to care for and treat such diseases in a home, with the associations of family life thrown about them, and every possible distasteful feature of sickness removed. How well he succeeded is gladly testified by many patients restored to health and happiness by his kindly and paternal care.

Dr. Russell, whose face on another page shows the strong nature of the man, was born in Rindge, N. H., November 9, 1814, and died at Winchendon, December 19, 1888, at the age of seventy-four years. He was the son of Eliakim and Sarah (Converse) Russell, of English and Huguenot descent. Very early in boyhood he was obliged to make his own way in the world, and with great self-denial and perseverance sought for and won his education. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1841, and began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Dixi Crosby, of Hanover, N. H., and with Dr. Abell, of Rindge, and Dr. Alvah Godding, of Winchendon, Mass. He attended medical lectures in New York, and graduated from the University of New York City in 1844. He had received the appointment of district physician to the famous New York Hospital, where he had opportunities for large experience. He was among the very first to study and use the stethoscope, and indeed, in after-life, he was always in the van of medical progress. This was peculiarly shown by his going to New York and spending several months in the study of the microscope, when he was nearly sixty years of age.

He entered private practice in Winchendon, Mass., where, April 24, 1844, he married Rowena Greenwood, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Woodbury) Greenwood; she died in 1875. At first associated with Dr. Godding, and later on by himself, he practised for nine years with a constantly widening circle of friends, whom he served with unwearied devotion and energy. In 1853 he was invited by a committee of citizens to remove to Natick, where he soon took a leading position, and had an extensive and pleasant practice. In 1861 he could no longer

¹For references, terms and confidential correspondence, address: Dr. Frederick W. Russell, Winchendon.



THE HIGHLANDS.

control his desire for a more active participation in the great conflict, and he entered the army, by personal request of Surgeon-General Dale, as surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Blaisdell commanding—a body of citizen soldiery which won an enviable reputation in “Fighting Joe Hooker’s” command.

Soon after the battles about Yorktown he was promoted to surgeon United States Volunteers, and assigned to duty in Hooker’s division. His executive ability attracted attention, and he was next ordered to Baltimore, to organize the Stuart Mansion Hospital, of which he remained in charge until November, 1862. He was then ordered to St. Louis, to equip the Lawson Hospital. In December he was appointed medical director of Northwest Arkansas; while here he had charge of the wounded men after the battle of Prairie Grove, and forwarded to Washington a report more complete than that of any other battle during the entire war. In February, 1863, he was put in charge of the general and post hospitals at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., which under his administration became one of the very largest hospitals of the war. While on duty at St. Louis he was a prominent figure in the benevolent and official life of the city, and made troops of friends. In December, 1864, he was placed on the staff of General Thomas, and organized the Wilson General Hospital for colored troops, at Nashville, Tenn. Here he did a great amount of scientific work, which has secured a permanent place in medical literature. At the close of the war he was breveted lieutenant-colonel for long and meritorious services; he then spent a year in the service of the United States Sanitary Commission in extensive travel and research in the line of his profession.

In 1867 he returned to Winchendon, where he entered into practice with the enthusiasm of a younger

man. In 1875 he entered upon the crowning work of his eventful life—his long-cherished idea of a family home for mental diseases—the first of its kind in this country: an idea which came at once into remarkable public favor. He devoted himself to this work for many years, and died in harness, the hero of many a hard-fought battle with disease, displaying wonderful courage to the very last moment of his life.

Dr. Russell was a man of sturdy and powerful frame, of great vigor of mind, and of almost unique devotion to his patients.

In 1876 he married Josephine A. Lees, who survives him. He left two children,—Dr. Frederick W. Russell, for many years his associate in practice and now superintendent of the Highlands, and Mrs. S. J. Walcott, wife of E. H. Walcott, well known in newspaper work. The following description will further explain the character of the Highlands, and the system by which it is carried on:

The Highlands was established by Dr. Ira Russell in 1875 for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, the opium habit and inebriety. It is conducted like a home, where the principles of family life, non-restraint and open air are carried to the greatest possible extent. The home is not an institution or asylum, and there is no suggestion of sickness or gloom whatever about the buildings.

Each patient, when necessary, is provided with a companion. All male attendants, usually medical students, are obliged to be total abstainers from tobacco and alcohol and of gentlemanly deportment, while young American women of intelligence are the companions of lady patients. The utmost possible liberty is permitted under suitable guardianship to every patient, and each one is regarded and treated as a member of a private family.

The Highlands, so-called, is a pleasant mansion



Orlando Mason

with cottages annexed, situated in the midst of ample grounds, on an eminence overlooking the town of Winchendon and the valley of Miller's River. From the windows a superb range of hills and mountains can be seen, reaching from Wachusett in the south-east to Monadnock in the northwest.

A piano-room, billiard-room, bowling saloon, croquet and tennis courts and ample stabling are on the grounds. The drives in the vicinity are considered delightful, and for healthfulness of location the Highlands is unsurpassed.

A farm, with exceptionally pleasant surroundings, and farm-house fitted with closet and bath-room appliances with hot and cold water, is used to give suitable patients an outing as often as possible.

ORLANDO MASON.

The first American ancestor of Orlando Mason, the subject of this sketch, was Capt. Hugh Mason, who came to New England in 1634 and settled in Watertown. He was conspicuous in town affairs, and in 1653 received the commission which gave him his title. He was a representative from Watertown in the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony for ten years, and died in 1678. By a wife Esther he had a son Joseph, who was born June 10, 1644, and married Mary Fiske. Joseph had a son Joseph, who was born October 2, 1688, and married Mary Monk. Benjamin Mason, a son of the last Joseph, was born July 14, 1717, and married Martha Fairbanks. He removed to Dublin, New Hampshire, about 1764, and Bela, one of his children, was born in Dublin, October 1st, in that year. Another son of Benjamin, bearing his father's name, two years older than Bela, was a drummer boy at the battle of Bunker Hill. Bela Mason married Sarah Norcross, and had four sons and three daughters. Capt. Rufus Mason, the oldest son of Bela, was born at Dublin, N. H., May 16, 1788, and when still a boy removed to Sullivan, in the same State, where he became a successful farmer and married, June 1, 1815, Prudence Woods. At a time when herds and flocks were more abundant in New England than in these later years he raised many cattle and counted his sheep by the hundreds. He held for several years the offices of selectman and assessor, and for two years represented his adopted town in the Legislature. He died in Winchendon, December 4, 1873.

Orlando Mason, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Rufus, and was born in Sullivan, N. H., June 3, 1824. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the academy in Thetford, Vermont. After leaving the academy he taught school in Nelson, N. H., and thus, by the performance of his duties as a teacher, not only nourished the seeds of knowledge which he had planted as a pupil, but gave them better opportunities for germination and growth. On the 4th of March, 1844, he removed to Winchendon, and

entered the wooden-ware manufacturing establishment of E. Murdock, Jr., with whom he remained nine years, six years in the factory and three years in the office. On his retirement from the office of Mr. Murdock, to begin business on his own account, his employer, in token of his appreciation of the industry and fidelity which Mr. Mason had displayed, authorized him to draw on him at sight for the sum of two thousand dollars, if ever it might be required in the exigencies of the business upon which he was entering. The offer of such substantial aid was as creditable to the liberality of Mr. Murdock as the fact that advantage was never taken of it by Mr. Mason was to the spirit of independence and high sense of honor of Mr. Mason.

Mr. Mason began the manufacture of wooden-ware in 1853, purchasing one-half interest with Ephraim Kendall, and carrying on the business under the firm-name of Kendall & Mason. In 1863, Mr. Kendall sold his interest to Mr. Mason, and the latter became the sole proprietor, continuing his business alone up to the present time; in later years, since 1869, his son, Dwight L. Mason, assisting him. His mill is on Miller's River, near the centre of the central village of Winchendon. His goods bear the best reputation and find their way to the markets of both the Old and New Worlds.

But Mr. Mason, though an active and zealous business man, has found time to take part in various movements and enterprises calculated to promote the religious, moral, social and industrial welfare of the community. He has served at various times as selectman and overseer of the poor, and in 1871 represented Winchendon in the General Court. He took an active part in organizing the Winchendon Savings Bank in 1854, and while since its incorporation, he has been a member of its board of investment, during the last ten years he has been its president. He was also efficient in the organization of the First National Bank in Winchendon, in 1864, and since that time has been a member of its board of directors. His appointment on various town committees illustrates the confidence of his fellow-citizens in his sagacity and prudence and judgment. On the committees to secure volunteers during the war; to select a suitable tract of land for a cemetery; to recommend a proper site for a High School building, to oppose the division of Worcester County, and to consider the subject of town water-works, his business methods and wise council were duly appreciated by the town.

In more limited fields of usefulness he has been no less efficient. As chairman of the Republican Town Committee for many years, as superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school for twenty-two years, as trustee of the Cushing Academy and a director in the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company, his services have been in request as long as he was willing to render them.

Such a record as is here displayed renders it an easy task to form a correct estimate of the character of the man. He is such a man as every town seeking its highest and best development, guiding the footsteps of its youth, guarding the financial interests of its people, looking to progress without extravagance and respecting economy without the taint of parsimony, should possess.

Mr. Mason married, February 13, 1851, Jane S. Fifield, whose son, Dwight L. Mason, was born August 10, 1852. Twin daughters were also born June 26, 1858, one of whom died on the day of its birth and was buried with its mother, and the other at the age of five years. Dwight L. Mason graduated at the Highland Military Academy in 1869, and since that time has been engaged in business with his father.

Mr. Mason married a second wife, Calista Streeter, November 17, 1859, whose children have been Marcus Marvin and Mabel Murdock, both born October 7, 1861. Marcus Marvin Mason graduated at Amherst College in 1883, and since 1884 has occupied responsible positions in connection with stock-raising associations in Wyoming Territory, with a central office in Cheyenne. Mabel Murdock Mason, after finishing her education at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, engaged for several years in the occupation of teacher in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Mr. Mason is still in active business, with a career of usefulness, should his health be spared, far from finished.

WILLIAM WEBSTER WHITNEY.

William Webster Whitney is descended from John Whitney, who came, a boy of eleven years, from England in 1635, in the *Elizabeth and Anne*, and settled with his father and mother, and four younger brothers, in Watertown. William Whitney, the great-grandson of John, was born in Weston April 10, 1736, and settled in Winchendon in 1774. He married, June 14, 1762, Mary Mansfield, of Weston, and had seven children,—William, Phineas, Mary, Joseph, Amasa, Sally and Luke,—and died July 10, 1817. He was a soldier in the company of Captain Moses Hale and regiment of Colonel Nathan Sparhawk, which marched from Winchendon to Cambridge at the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775.

Amasa Whitney, son of William, was born June 16, 1777, and married, in December, 1802, Mary, daughter of Daniel Goodridge, and died February 2, 1852. His children were,—Webster, born in Winchendon October 6, 1803; Amasa, April 24, 1806, who married Mary, daughter of Ephraim Murdock; Harriet, January 27, 1811, who married C. C. Pierce; William Lowe, March 24, 1815; Baxter Dorrige, June 28, 1817, who married Sarah Jane, daughter of Richard Whitney; Mary Goodridge, August 2, 1819, who married William, son of Ephraim Murdock; and John Milton, December 18, 1826.

Webster Whitney, son of Amasa, born as above, married, March 16, 1828, Eliza Parks, daughter of Colonel Joseph Whitman, of Lincoln, and had Eliza Caroline, born June 16, 1830, who married William Beaman; William Webster, the subject of this sketch; and Lucy Ellen, born October 21, 1834, who married Archus S. Kimball.

William Webster Whitney was born in Winchendon May 5, 1833. He attended the public schools of that town, and Phillips Academy at Andover. At the age of eighteen he began an apprenticeship with Captain Ephraim Murdock, an extensive manufacturer of wooden-ware, and remained with him until he was twenty-seven. He then went into partnership with his father-in-law, Elisha Murdock, a brother of Ephraim, in the same business at Waterville, under the firm-name of E. Murdock & Co. In 1862 Mr. Murdock retired from the partnership on account of ill-health, and died in 1870. Under the same title Mr. Whitney formed a partnership with his cousin, James Alfred Whitman, son of Ephraim Parks Whitman, which continued seventeen years, until 1879. During the next five years he carried on the business alone, and in 1884 took his son Elisha Murdock Whitney into partnership, still retaining the old firm-name of E. Murdock & Co.

The business originally established by Mr. Elisha Murdock, always successful, has, in the hands of Mr. Whitney, gradually extended, until his establishment is now not only the oldest, but has been for the last ten years the most extensive wooden-ware manufactory in the country. He married, January 22, 1857, Sophia Morse, daughter of his old partner, Elisha Murdock, and has one son, Elisha Murdock Whitney, who is his present partner.

Concerning this young man, the son of Mr. Whitney, the interesting fact may be stated that his three great-grandfathers—Amasa Whitney, Ephraim Murdock and Isaac Morse—who were three of the most prominent men in Winchendon from 1800 to 1825, lie buried side by side in adjoining lots in the old cemetery of the town.

From the first step taken by Mr. Whitney in his business life he has devoted himself unremittingly to the enterprises with which he has been connected, and to his industry, supplemented and reinforced by a good education, a marked intelligence, a sensitive honor and an indomitable will, his success has been due. Though avoiding and refusing public office, he has never been inattentive to the wants of his native town, and any project calculated to promote its interests he has pushed with energy and zeal. With the extension of the Ware River Railroad from Gilbertville, in Hardwick, to Winchendon, he was especially identified, and from the time that extension was projected he has been a director of the road. Since its practical purchase by the Boston and Albany Railroad corporation, when it became the Ware River Branch of that company, his early efforts in its



Wm H Whitney







Wm. P. Clark.

behalf, and his high business character, have been recognized by continued re-elections to a directorship. He is also one of the trustees of the Winchendon Savings Bank, and an active member of the Unitarian Society, to which he has been a liberal benefactor, and of the executive committees of which he was for twenty years a member. Elisha Murdock, his father-in-law, was the pioneer of Unitarianism in Winchendon, and in later years his interest in the society was largely shared by his brother Ephraim.

Mr. Whitney is a man of marked presence, and with his genial social traits and broad views on the questions of the day, together with good conversational powers, he cannot fail to impress a stranger as a leader among men, possessing the brain to conceive and the ability to execute enterprises which men of less ardent and less hopeful temperament would consider impracticable, if not impossible. He is now in the prime of life, strong in body and mind, with a probable future before him of continued prosperity and usefulness.

W. P. CLARK.¹

Wilder P. Clark, of Winchendon, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., October 12, 1832. His father, Joseph Clark, a son of Solomon Clark, of Chesterfield, and a grandson of Jonas Clark, of Petersham, Mass., married Fanny Gary, who died February 27, 1817, leaving two children; he married, second, Polly Kneeland, who died May 7, 1850, leaving six children; he died July 25, 1852, aged nearly sixty years. He was an industrious man and a good citizen. A prominent member of the Methodist Church, class leader and superintendent of the Sabbath-school, his life was a consistent expression of his religious convictions and professions. For many years he was an earnest and intelligent advocate of the cause of temperance, and frequently spoke in public from the standpoint of a man who never drank liquor at a public bar, which was an unusually conspicuous record for his time. His kindness was extended to all, and he never grew weary in his efforts for the good of his fellow-men.

John Kneeland, Esq., the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, a son of Timothy Kneeland, was born in the southeast part of Winchendon (now Gardner), and in early manhood removed to Chesterfield. He was a man of marked ability, a selectman sixteen years, a representative several years and, living to an advanced age, he continued to exercise a commanding influence in town and State affairs.

The early experience and training of Mr. Clark were those common to the lot of many successful men who have been reared in the country homes of New England. Attending the public schools of his native town, and supplementing a brief primary

course by a few terms at the academy, his school advantages were measured more by industry and application than by months or years of study.

At sixteen years of age young Clark began the battle of life. In the autumn of 1848 he found employment in the store of B. L. Marsh & Co., on Hanover Street, Boston, where he remained four years. In the mean time Mr. Marsh retired from the firm, and, in connection with Eben D. Jordan, founded the well-known house of Jordan, Marsh & Co. In this employment he was eminently successful, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his employers and his associates.

In 1852 the engagement was terminated by severe sickness, and, after a residence in Texas of a year he returned to the scenes of his first successful effort in mercantile pursuits. From 1853 to 1857 he was a salesman in the employ of Porter & Lawrence and of Locke, Hall & Co., dry-goods houses, on Hanover Street. In 1857 Mr. Clark made his first essay in business on his own account. He bought, and soon sold, with apparent advantage, a stock of goods on Hanover Street, and while contemplating the employment of his modest capital in future business, he saw it melt away, in the failure of his purchaser to meet the notes given in exchange for the stock of goods. In the common usage of the term Mr. Clark did not fail, and no creditors attended him in misfortune. He simply lost of the fruit of his early labor and the rewards of a few years of self-denial and industry. The career of many successful business men has been prefaced by misfortune, and it is probable that lessons of caution and prudence thus acquired have compensated the loss of capital.

In May, 1858, Mr. Clark came to Winchendon. During the ensuing three years he was in the employment of E. Murdock, Jr., wholesale dealer in and extensive manufacturer of wooden-ware. The succeeding three years he was again engaged in the dry-goods trade, and was with the firms of Wm. Locke & Co., of Portland, Me., and Hall, Dame & Co., of Boston, and in February, 1864, he returned to Winchendon, and renewed his business relations with Mr. Murdock, which were continued until 1872, when he began business in this town on his own account as a wholesale dealer in wooden-ware and manufacturers' supplies. During the preceding years of close application and efficient service, Mr. Clark had commanded a liberal salary. He commenced business in this town under favorable auspices, and from the first he has been eminently successful. For many years Winchendon has been an important centre in the sale and distribution of wooden-ware, and the business of Mr. Clark exceeds in volume that of any other dealer in this line in New England. Since 1883 he has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of tubs, pails and other lines of wooden-ware, having mills in this town and at East Swanzy, N. H.

While he has been actively and closely engaged in

his chosen line of business, he has accepted several positions of trust. He is a director of the Safety Fund National Bank of Fitchburg, and since 1873 he has been a trustee and one of the board of investment of the Winchendon Savings Bank. He was a member of the House of Representatives 1877-79-83, and was assigned to important committees, including those of finance and insurance. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been a member of Artisan Lodge, F. A. M., since its charter (1865), and has been W. M. three years.

Mr. Clark is a man of keen perception and ready judgment, and while he thinks quickly he acts cautiously. His qualities are eminently practical, and his resources are at his command. His success in business has not been the fruit of hazardous enterprise, nor the result of fortuitous circumstances. From the beginning he aims at well-defined results, and he has the force of character and executive ability to attain them. With such industry and qualities of mind he would have been equally successful in any other calling. Frank and direct in his habits of speech and conduct, his convictions are well defined and are always attended with the courage of expression. In his relations with his fellow-men, he is affable, kind and attentive to the demands of society and of friendship. The achievements of his life and the esteem of his associates, which has never been withheld, are the legitimate rewards of a commendable ambition and an honorable conduct.

In his domestic relations Mr. Clark has been fortunate and happy. He married, February 3, 1864, Mary C. Merrill, an accomplished daughter of Nathaniel and Caroline W. (Harris) Merrill, of Belfast, Maine. They have three children: Murdock Merrill, born December 9, 1867; Mary Wilder, born June 11, 1873, and Maurice Leonard, born July 13, 1875.

OZRO HANCOCK.

Hezekiah Hancock, the grandfather of Ozro Hancock, the subject of this sketch, lived in Templeton, and died March 24, 1828, at the age of eighty years. His wife, Martha Hancock, died December 16, 1820, at the age of sixty-six. Their children were James, Jonas, Patty Levina, Chloe, Alma, Rufus, Hezekiah, John, Artemas, Hepzibah and Olive Richardson. Rufus Hancock, son of Hezekiah, was born in Winchendon, August 21, 1780, and married Sally, daughter of Samuel Bacon, September 19, 1802. His children were Benjamin Franklin; Hannah, born in Templeton, November 25, 1803; William Martin, born in Harrisburg, Pa., March 16, 1806; Artemas, August 13, 1809, and Ozro, January 10, 1812. Rufus, the father, died April 1, 1821.

Ozro Hancock, the subject of this sketch, was born January 10, 1812, as above stated in that part of Templeton now called Baldwinville. He attended the lower-grade schools in that town and one term

at the High School. He left school at the early age of nine years, and served an apprenticeship with Peter Pierce, of Templeton, in the business of chair-making, remaining with him until he was twenty-two years of age. After that time he worked with several different persons in the same business until 1838, when he connected himself with his cousin, Moses Hancock, son of his Uncle John, in the manufacture of pails at Waterville, on that part of Miller's River about a mile and a half below the central village of Winchendon. During his connection with his cousin, which continued two or three years, the business was carried on on leased premises. After he began business alone, about the year 1842, he built a factory of his own, and continued until 1887 in the manufacture of pail ears and fixings. In 1887 he sold or transferred his business to his son, John, who has added to his product butts and hinges and other small articles of hardware. By faithful application to business in his younger days, by strict adherence to good principles, and by frugality and skillful management, Mr. Ozro Hancock has made himself what he is, and risen from slender means to a comfortable competency. He is one of those men who, no matter what may be said about the natural depravity of man, illustrate, on the other hand, the elastic and rising tendency of human nature,—a tendency which, without direct and positive hindrances, must have its way. They illustrate, too, the opportunities which the free and elevating influences of our institutions afford to the honest, faithful man to occupy a higher station in life. They increase our respect for man as a man severed from all the adventitious aids and circumstances of life. They are the most effective examples to youth,—living examples of what youth, with uncorrupted morals and a determined will, can accomplish in the race of life.

Mr. Hancock married, November 26, 1846, Sarah, a daughter of William Brooks, of Winchendon, and has two children,—John, his successor in business, who married Mary Allen, of Woburn, and Flora Jane, who married George F. Brown, of Alstead, N. H. He is a Unitarian in religion and Republican in politics, less inclined, however, to be confined within the limits of any theological creed than to rigidly adhere to the principles of his party. He is now at the age of seventy-six, in retirement from business, after sixty-seven years of work, enjoying the comforts of home and a happiness well earned.

MORTON E. CONVERSE.

The name of Converse is of French origin and is derived from Coigniers. An early seat of the family was in Navarre, France, from whence Roger de Coigniers emigrated to England in the eleventh century, and during the reign of William the Conqueror. To him the Bishop of Durham gave the constablership of Durham, and among his descendants Conyers, of Hord-



¹⁴Bro Hummel



Morton Converse

en, Durham, was created a baronet July 14, 1628. In the line of descent, Sir Humphrey, the eighth generation, wrote the name Coigners, and Sir Christopher, the twelfth generation, adopted the orthography of Conyers. In Navarre, in the sixteenth century, the seat of a family of this name was styled the Chateau de Coigniers, and families bearing the name in France were Huguenots. In the massacre on Saint Bartholomew's Day, in 1572, many of the family fell victims to the rage of the Papists. Pierre Coigniers, who was attached to the court of Henry of Navarre, having witnessed the assassination of his kinsman, Admiral Coligny, escaped with his wife and two infant children to England. He settled in the County of Essex, where a son married a lady of considerable possessions in that and an adjoining county. Ralph, a son of this marriage, was created a baronet by Charles II. In time, corresponding to the pronunciation, the name became fixed as Conyers, and sometimes by the change of a single letter, as Convers. The coat of arms of Coigniers, Conyers and Converse is substantially the same.

I. Edward Convers, the emigrant ancestor, born 1589, settled in Charlestown, 1629 or 1630. In 1631 he received a grant of the ferry from Charlestown to Boston, of which, under the favor of the General Court, he had the control several years. The same year he was admitted freeman, and he was a selectman of Charlestown, 1635 to 1640. His name is first of the seven commissioners appointed by the church in Charlestown to effect the settlement of Woburn. He removed to the new town and became one of its most useful and honored citizens. He was a selectman of Woburn from 1644 until his death, and for several years one of the board of commissioners for the trial of minor causes. He was a member of the First Church, Boston, 1630, an original member of the First Church, Charlestown, 1632, and the First Church, Woburn, 1642; of the latter church he was one of the first two deacons. His homestead is now within the town of Winchester, where he died August 10, 1663. The name of his wife was Sarah, who died January 14, 1661-62; he married (2) September 9, 1662, Joanna (Corbin) Sprague, widow of Ralph Sprague. The children of Dea. Edward and Sarah Convers were James, Josiah, Samuel and Mary.

II. James Convers, born in England, 1620, came to America with his father, Dea. Edward Convers. In the records he is styled ensign. He married, October 24, 1643, Anna Long, born 1625, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Long, of Charlestown. He lived in Woburn, where he died May 10, 1715. "Through a long life he was a very valuable and highly esteemed citizen, and was repeatedly honored by the town with the principal offices which it had to confer."

III. Major James Convers, eldest of the ten children of Ensign James Convers, was born in Woburn, October 16, 1645, and died July 8, 1706. He was prominent in military affairs, and for his gallant defence

of Storer's Garrison, in 1691, he was promoted to major. He was ten years a member of the General Court and three times elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He married, January 1, 1668-69, Hannah Carter, born January 19, 1650-51, daughter of Capt. John and Elizabeth Carter, of Woburn. They had nine children, four of whom died in infancy.

IV. John Convers, son of Major James Convers, was born in Woburn, August 22, 1673. He married, May 22, 1699, Abigail Sawyer, born March 17, 1679, daughter of Joshua Sawyer, of Woburn. He died in Woburn, January 6, 1707-08; his widow married, November 29, 1720, John Vinton.

V. Joshua Convers, son of John Convers, was born in Woburn, June 3, 1704. He removed to Dunstable where he married, July 31, 1729, Rachel Blanchard, born March 23, 1712, daughter of Joseph and Abiah (Hassell) Blanchard, and a sister of Joseph Blanchard, an agent of the Masonian proprietors. In 1729 he removed to Naticook (now Merrimack), N. H. He was there a prominent citizen, and was frequently elected to office. In 1744 he was drowned in the Merrimack River.

VI. Zebulon Converse, son of Joshua, was born March 21, 1744, the year his father was drowned. He married, 1773, Sarah Merriam, born October 10, 1753, daughter of Nathaniel and Olive (Wheeler) Merriam, of Bedford, Mass. Previous to the Revolution he removed to Rindge, N. H., where he died, November 10, 1805; his wife died the twenty-eighth of the same month.

VII. Joshua Converse, Esq., the fifth of the eleven children of Zebulon Converse, was born in Rindge, April 23, 1781. He was a farmer in his native town and a successful manufacturer of lumber and wooden-ware. Possessing a strong mind and manifesting an earnest solicitude for the public good, his services were frequently sought by his townsmen. He was a representative, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and a selectman seventeen years. He married, May 6, 1808, Polly Piper, born February 13, 1791, daughter of Thomas and Hepsibeth (Jewett) Piper, and a granddaughter of Ezekiel and Hannah (Platts) Jewett. She died February 7, 1840; he married (2) May 20, 1841, Polly Kimball, born September 25, 1789, daughter of William and Abigail (Hamlet) Kimball, of Rindge. He died November 1, 1862; his widow died September 10, 1866.

VIII. Capt. Ebenezer H. Converse, son of Joshua Converse, Esq., was born in Rindge, November 14, 1811. He resides in Rindge. He was a captain in the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was in the service in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. He married, October 8, 1835, Sarah Darling, of Winchendon, who died July 10, 1875. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Daniel O. Morton, the father of Vice-President Morton, and in his memory the subject of this sketch derives a name. Mrs. Sarah (Darling) Converse was a daughter of Jewett B. and

Hannah (Murdock) Darling, and a granddaughter of James and Deborah (Williams) Murdock, early residents of Winchendon. Captain Converse married (2) June 2, 1877, Harriet E. (Leland) Dearborn, daughter of James and Hannah (Kidder) Leland; she died July 16, 1888.

MORTON E. CONVERSE, son of Capt. Ebenezer H. Converse, and of the ninth generation in America, was born in Rindge, N. H., September 17, 1837. He pursued a stated course of study in the public schools of his native town and the academies of the vicinity, and was in business two years at Salmon Falls, N. H. In response to the first call of the President for three years' men, and joining the multitude of the loyal North, he entered the service. His regiment, the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers, an organization of excellent reputation, was assigned to the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. In July, 1862, the regiment joined the army in Virginia and shared the dangers of the second battle of Bull Run, of Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. The following spring it was ordered to Mississippi to re-enforce the army under General Grant. It was engaged at Vicksburg and saw hard service, during the ensuing months, in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. Early in 1864 the regiment was returned to the Army of Virginia and participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, the memorable assault upon Petersburg and other historic engagements. In the autumn of this year he was discharged on account of expiration of the term of enlistment. While with and sharing the fortunes of the regiment, for nearly two years, he was an acting commissary of subsistence. Having escaped wounds in the service, Mr. Converse was less fortunate in the effects of exposure and the influences of climate. The ensuing two years he suffered severely from malaria and was not actively employed. In 1867 he began, at Converseville, in Rindge, the manufacture of pyroligneous acid, iron liquor, acetic acid and other products of wood acid. This business was continued successfully eight years. In 1873 he bought and re-fitted a mill at Converseville and engaged in the manufacture of light wooden-ware.

In September, 1878, Mr. Converse removed to Winchendon, where he has been successful in the establishment of an important industry. He formed a partnership with Orlando Mason, a prominent citizen and a successful manufacturer of Winchendon, Mass., and under the firm-name of Mason & Converse, the manufacture of toys and light wooden-ware was continued successfully until 1883. At this time the existing partnership was dissolved. Mr. Converse then formed a partnership with his uncle, Alfred C. Converse, of Chelsea, Mass., under the firm-name of Converse Toy and Woodware Co. They purchased the Monadnock Mill, a commodious and substantial building, one hundred by forty feet, three stories, and ample steam-power, situated near the railroads centering in Winchendon, and in each succeeding year the

volume of the business was largely increased. In 1887 the firm-name was changed to Morton E. Converse & Co., the parties in interest being the same, and a new mill, one hundred by forty feet, four stories high, was erected, and a new industry was added to the business. The firm, under favorable auspices, has begun the manufacture of reed and rattan chairs and reed furniture. By improved machinery and processes the firm is cutting cane for its own manufacture and for the market. Until recently wooden toys were chiefly imported from Germany. The foreign goods were made without machinery in the homes of poorly-paid laborers. At the present time the home market is mainly supplied by American manufacture, and large quantities are exported. In this industry Mr. Converse maintains a foremost rank, and has built up the largest business in this line in the world. He has been successful in the production of original designs and a succession of novelties, and many of them have been protected by patents. With each year his business has steadily increased until the firm employs one hundred and fifty hands, with a pay-roll of four thousand dollars per month. Mr. Converse has his business well in hand, and under judicious supervision in each department. He has continually maintained fraternal relations with his employes, and has ever been considerate of their rights and thoughtful of their interests. In business habits he is industrious and cautious, yet quick in discerning the tendency of the trade, and in comprehending and anticipating the demands of the market. The successful issue of his business is found in his ability to organize, and in the fertility of his mind in the production of new designs and novelties, and in inventions to meet the increasing wants of the trade.

Mr. Converse is a public-spirited citizen, active in the church and in the cause of temperance, and an earnest advocate of all that relates to the welfare of the town and the community. Every enterprise that relates to the health, the convenience or the attractiveness of the town commands his influence, and support. A man of generous impulses and of a happy temperament, he is a firm friend, and he cultivates no enmities. He is sincere, frank and honest, commanding the confidence of the business community, and the respect of his associates. He is a member of Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar, having been connected with the Masonic order since early manhood, and is also an active member of the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Converse married, August 19, 1869, Hattie M. Atherton, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Peacock) Atherton, of Lowell, an accomplished lady of amiable and excellent traits of mind and character. She died in Winchendon, October 28, 1886, leaving two children: Grace Atherton Converse, born November 17, 1873, and Atherton Darling Converse, born January 7, 1877.



William Brown

WILLIAM BROWN (1st).

In 1813, while Winchendon was still in its infancy, there being but seven houses in the village proper at that time, Samuel Brown came from Lincoln to found here a permanent home for himself and family. He brought with him his young wife, Eunice Hagar, from Weston—one very competent to share with him the reverses of fortune in a new country. They chose the site for their home on a pleasant hill-top, at the foot of which nestles the little sheet of water known as Bullardville Pond.

Their oldest child, William Brown, was born July 15, 1820. He attended school in Winchendon, but, being of an energetic temperament, he, early in life, showed a preference for active labors. He was particularly fond of teaming, and he was employed when quite a young man, by the contractors at the time the Cheshire Railroad was being built, to team the iron rails from place to place as needed.

He was one of four children, and with them united in following the worthy example of their father and mother, which had taught them that true contentment and honor were the reward of honest labor, and not the fruits of idleness. He married, April 8, 1856, Julia A. Lovejoy, daughter of Oliver and Nancy (Ingalls) Lovejoy. Their union was blessed with three children,—Arthur L., born May 18, 1857; William H., born May 26, 1860, and Mary E., born March 6, 1868. For many years he farmed quite extensively, dealing mostly in stock.

In 1879 he began business; he purchased a mill about half a mile from his homestead, and fitted it for the manufacture of tubs and pails, employing from twelve to fifteen hands. His sons, having completed their education at Wilbraham and Worcester, joined him in his business. He kept on building and improving until the time of his death, when he had between sixty and seventy employés.

He was one of Winchendon's most enterprising and prosperous manufacturers, and he was personally active in whatever was necessary to be done in or about his large mill. Although engrossed in business, he found time to cultivate the benevolent side of his character. He was never too busy to attend to the appeals of those in his employ. The poor found in him a ready friend, not with good advice alone, but often with substantial aid. He was of very impulsive nature, quick to resent an injury, and as quick to do a generous or noble deed.

His illness was of short duration, there being no pause in his labors until about two weeks before his death, which occurred January 16, 1888. At the time of his decease he was the only surviving member of his father's family, except one, Mrs. Eunice Nash, who still resides in Winchendon. His oldest son, Arthur, married Anna L. Lovejoy; their child, Charles Tyler Brown, was born June 26, 1883. William H., his second son, married Ella L. Smith; their daughter, Bernice Irene Brown, was born July 25, 1887.

He left a large estate, much of which was made by his own ability and business sagacity. The old homestead is still kept in the Brown name, being now occupied by the third and fourth generations, a new house having been erected in 1837.

CHAPTER CXXXIX.

OAKHAM.

BY JESSE ALLEN.

THIS town is situated in the western part of the county of Worcester and very near the centre of the State, and bounded northerly by Barre and Rutland, easterly by Rutland and Paxton, southerly by Spencer and New Braintree, and westerly by New Braintree and Barre.

The first settlement in Worcester County was made in what is now the town of Lancaster in 1643; but it was more than seventy years after that date before the settlers had reached the "mother town of Rutland" (of which Oakham was formerly a part), and one hundred and seven years before the tide of emigration had overflowed into what is now the town of Oakham.

On the 22d of December, 1686, Joseph Trask, *alias* Pugastion, of Pennicook, Job, *alias* Pompamamay, of Natick, Simon Piticom, *alias* Wananapan, of Wamassick, Sassawannow, of Natick, and James Wiser, *alias* Qualipunit, of Natick (Indians who claimed to be lords of the soil), gave and executed a deed to Henry Willard, Joseph Rowlandson, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Willard and Cyprian Stevens, for £23, of a certain tract of land twelve miles square, the north corner of which was the "Great Mountain Wachusett." The Indian name of this tract was Naquag. The name of Rutland was given to it February 23, 1713, when this Indian deed was confirmed by the General Court. This deed, signed and acknowledged by the above-named Indians, was received April 14, 1714, and entered with the Registry of Deeds for the County of Middlesex, *liber* 16, page 511, by Samuel Phips, register. To this conveyance can be traced the titles of the present owners.

The first settlement in this tract was made in 1716, and the first male child born (in Rutland) was in 1719, for which good fortune he received one hundred acres of land.

Oakham was the southwest corner of the "twelve miles square," and, previous to its incorporation, known as "Rutland West Wing." Its surface is uneven, and the soil is of great variety. The range of hills, extending from the northeast section, through the central and southwest portion, thence into New Braintree, possess a deep, heavy, clay soil,

excellent for grass, fruit, corn and the smaller grains. While the gravelly soil of the northwest part and the sandy plains of the eastern border produce excellent crops of potatoes and all kinds of grain. At the time of its first settlement the surface was covered with vast forests principally of oak and chestnut, while many other varieties of wood and timber, such as maple, birch, ash, hemlock, pine, poplar, etc., were found in greater or less abundance.

No large streams of water are found within its borders. The small streams and brooks which water and drain its surface all have their sources within its limits, and flow either northerly to the Ware, or southerly to the Chicopee River, and by their rapid fall furnish considerable water-power the greater part of the year.

The first settlements in "Rutland West Wing" were made in the fall of 1749, when ten families from the "old town" banded together for this purpose, and united in building their log houses, all working on each one in turn. Nine were completed and occupied before winter set in, and the tenth the following spring.

The heads of these families were: James Bell, James Dean, William Harper, Robert McMane, Captain James Craige, Alexander Bothwell, Alexander McFarland, William Banks, Patrick Green and Alexander Crawford. These colonists were Scotch-Irish, from the North of Ireland, strong, courageous men. No obstacles, however great, could discourage them. Just the right kind of pioneers to subdue such a wilderness. We can hardly imagine the trials and hardships endured by these early settlers.

By the many Indian relics of stone, such as tomahawks, gouges, mortars for pulverizing corn, arrowheads, etc., found in all parts of the town, there can be no doubt that many generations of the "Red Men" had roamed over these hills and through these valleys. But, for the most part, in this section of country, they had ceased to be hostile many years previous to this date. But still many were remaining in the region, wandering around more like beggars than warriors, and were a source of continual anxiety for many years to these early settlers, who could not easily forget the stories of the atrocities committed by them only a few years before in places but a few miles distant. The country was still infested by many wild beasts. As night came on their cattle must be gathered into their rude barns, and the house doors securely fastened, and often their slumbers would be disturbed by the howlings of wolves and other animals.

A young woman started one day to walk through the dense forest, from Mr. Alexander Crawford's, in the northeast part of the settlement, to the house of his son, about three miles distant. She would pass but one house on the way. The path was traced by blazed trees. Two-thirds of the distance was accomplished in safety, when, coming suddenly into a

small clearing, what was her dismay to find herself face to face with a large bear. Although greatly terrified, her presence of mind did not leave her. She knew that an attempt to escape by flight would mean almost certain death.

Betraying no signs of fear, "she looked at the bear, and the bear looked at her." The steady gaze of the brave young woman was very soon too much for Master Bruin, who slunk away into the bushes, to the intense relief of the young lady, who completed her walk in safety.

The land was almost entirely covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber, which must be cleared off before it could be cultivated. Rocks and stumps must be gradually cleared out, roads laid out and made, buildings constructed and many other obstacles overcome.

However, in spite of all discouragements, the number of settlers was largely increased during the next nine years by the arrival of other families.

The "West Wing" had been laid out previous to its settlement, by the proprietors of Rutland, into fifty-two lots, of about two hundred and fifty acres each.

As the population increased, very soon the need of better advantages for educating their children, and for the support of preaching in their midst began to be felt. December 29, 1758, a petition, signed by twenty-four persons, was sent to the Colonial Government, praying that they be incorporated into a precinct.

In response to this petition, an act was passed "incorporating the inhabitants of the West Wing of Rutland into a precinct, with all the rights, privileges and immunities which, by law, precincts had been vested with."

The records of the town commence at this date. The first precinct meeting was held at the house of Lieutenant Alexander Bothwell March 6, 1759, for the purpose of choosing precinct officers. Colonel John Murray, of Rutland, was chosen moderator.

On the first page of the records, in May of the same year, it was voted "to raise *teen pounds* by tax to *Repair Hyways*. Also to tax the *inhabiteen teen pounds* to support *pitching* this present year, and that the meeting be kept the first Sabbath at the house of Captain James Craige, y^e 2 day at Alexander *Crawford's*, y^e 3 at *Left*. Bothwell's, y^e 4 at Patrick Green's, and so the other four days accordingly." Action was taken a few weeks later respecting a burying-ground, and three acres were set apart for that purpose, including the present ground near the church. At the same meeting it was voted "to pay Thomas Harmen for finding the *Senter* of the Precinct." Also "to pay the *Chane men thare* Charges." The benefits received by the people in becoming a separate precinct soon created an earnest desire to become entirely separated from the "Mother Town," and thus enjoy all the privileges and advantages of an independent municipality.

Only three years after having become a separate precinct at a meeting held April 16, 1762, it was voted "to petition the General Court to be incorporated as a separate town," and on the 11th day of June, 1762, was passed "an act for erecting the West Precinct of Rutland into a district by the name of Oakham."

The town was called Oakham, probably from a town of the same name in England. Perhaps, also, the fact that the tree found in the greatest abundance in her forests was the "sturdy oak" had something to do in determining the name of the new town, as it could with the greatest propriety be called, as the name signifies, "the home of the oak."

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Capt. James Craige, who lived in the north part of the town, in what is now the village of Coldbrook Springs, on Tuesday, the 22d day of June, 1762. The warrant was issued by John Murray, Esq., of Rutland (in after-years famous for his loyalty to Great Britain), "In the second year of his Majesty's reign, King George the Third." The following town officers were chosen: Clerk, George Harper; Selectmen and Assessors, James Craige, George Harper and Jonathan Bullard; Constable, James Dean; Treasurer, Arthur Forbes; Warden, James Bell; Surveyors of Highways, Joseph Craige, Arthur Forbes and Alexander McFarland; Tithingman, Solomon Parmenter.

At a meeting held soon after, George Dunn and John Crawford were chosen "hog reves," also, Samuel Boyd and William Harper, "deer reves."

From an item found in a list of bills to be paid by the town, the following year, doubtless the occasion of the first town-meeting was celebrated in a "proper and becoming manner," for the following bill was presented by Capt. Craige, at whose house the meeting was held:

An account of Charges Brought upon town Business June ye 22d, 1762, to 7 Dinners and 12 Botts of punch for Col. Murray, £1 5s. 0d.

It certainly must have been a day of rejoicing to the first settlers, who had lived to see the infant settlement of 1749 become in the short period of thirteen years a prosperous and independent town.

The new town of Oakham continued to increase in population and prosperity till the trying days of the Revolution.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The religious history of the town may be said to have begun with its first settlement. There can be little doubt that the early settlers of Oakham, if not strictly religious men, were under the influence of religious training and Puritan ideas. In their petition sent to the Colonial Government, nine years after the first settlement, to be set off as a separate precinct, the reason made the most prominent that the petition ought to be granted was "That y^e greater of us live at a very great Distance from the places of *Public Worship*, both in Old and New Rutland. That we are not in a *Capacity* of Ourselves to raise any sum of money in order to hire

Preaching among us, as we are neither a *Propriety*, *Town District*, nor *Farrish*."

It is probable that up to this date they went to church on the Sabbath to West Rutland, where was a Presbyterian Church, formed by certain persons of that faith, who had seceded from the Rutland Centre Congregational Church, where Thomas Frink was pastor, or perhaps to the centre church of Rutland.

As soon, however, as they were formed into a separate precinct, they had preaching at their own private houses for two or three months in the year. This plan was continued for about two years. On April 14, 1761, it was voted "to build a Meeting-house at the *Santer*, or next convenient place." It was to be forty-six feet in length and thirty-six in width. Instead of erecting an entirely new building, however, the old Presbyterian meeting-house of West Rutland was bought, taken down and removed to Oakham Centre, in the fall of the same year, and placed a little to the south and east of where the present building stands.

This house was finished in a very gradual manner. In the fall of 1763 the floor was laid and windows glazed, and votes were passed in reference to some of the finishing, occasionally, for many years.

It was lathed and plastered in 1785, previous to which time there were only rough boards and beams.

The pew ground was sold in 1766, the first seven choices at £4 each. Each man was to build his own pew, "finishing it in the same fashion as the town pew," for the use of the minister. The pews were nearly square, with seats on three sides, except room for a door. Chairs or a short settee were sometimes placed in the pews.

There was a gallery on three sides; one-half, to a bar in the middle of the front one, was for men; the other for women; each with a separate entrance.

It had no steeple. After it was lathed and plastered, in 1785, the beams were left unenclosed, but were hewn close and painted. This building was used for more than fifty years, when, in 1814, it gave place to the present meeting-house. The history of the town and church for the first fifty years is one.

The town was the parish. The minister was paid by a tax upon all the property. It built and owned the meeting-house, and the selectmen were often the committee to supply the pulpit. Church interests and the qualifications of ministers were subjects often warmly discussed in town-meeting.

A Presbyterian Church of about thirty members was organized August 28, 1766. There is a tradition that, owing to the questionable habits of some of the proposed members, considerable difficulty was experienced in organizing the church. Objections were made to some that they sometimes drank too freely, to others that their language sometimes bordered too closely upon profanity. At last a certain Scotchman exclaimed, "*Weel*, if the *Laard* wants a church in *Oakham* he must tak' them *such as they be*."

The first minister ever settled in Oakham was the Rev. John Strickland. He was installed over the Presbyterian Church, probably at its organization, and was the first minister settled in Oakham and the only one under the Presbyterian form of government. The town voted him £133 6s. 8d. for a settlement, and for a salary £60 the first year, £63 6s. 8d. the second year, and £66 13s. 4d. annually thereafter, so long as he should remain their minister. He was born probably in Hadley, in 1739, was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1761, and at the time of his settlement was twenty-seven years of age. Doubtless this was his first settlement.

Mr. Strickland's ministry was troubled by contentions concerning church government, which resulted in a change of government and minister. Nearly all the original settlers were Irish Presbyterians. But as the new town increased in population the Congregational element soon became the majority. Most of the neighboring churches were Congregational. In the latter part of 1772 a vote was passed "that the Church be Congregational," but it was not formally organized by a council till June 23, 1773. Accordingly, Mr. Strickland was compelled to send in his resignation, which he did at a town-meeting held June 2, 1773, in the following terms:

To the gentlemen, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon a mature and deliberate consideration of the difficulties that have long subsisted in this Society, it appears evidently to me that it is forever impossible that I should be either useful or comfortable as a minister of this parish. Am therefore willing to save the trouble of a Council or Councils by asking a dismission from this charge, in case we can come to an agreement that may be satisfactory on both sides.

You must be sensible, gentlemen, that it is probable that a dismission will be greatly detrimental to me.

You then, as you profess to be friendly, and discover an unwillingness to do me any damage, do that which is just and reasonable and Christian.

Wishing you and the Society harmony, prosperity and happiness, I subscribe myself, gentlemen, your friend, well-wisher and humble servant,

JOHN STRICKLAND, JR.

In reply, the town also showed how it would be detrimental to their interests as well as his, it costing something in those days to settle a minister, when it was understood that quite a large sum must be given the new minister at his installation as a settlement. They, however, granted his dismission, with the liberty to supply the pulpit for six months, half of the time, "not being missing a supply more than two or three Sabbaths at a time or together, if you can help it, and let us know seasonably when we are to have a supply and when not." For this service he was to have the whole pay for the six months, at the same rate as his salary had been previously. This was dated the same date as his communication, and he agreeing to it, was dismissed June 2, 1773. No records of the Presbyterian Church, as a church, are extant so far as known.

Mr. Strickland was married, October 29, 1767, to Patty Stone, daughter of Captain Isaac Stone, of

Oakham. After his dismission he was settled in Hudson, N. H., July 13, 1774, and dismissed from that place October 24, 1792. He was settled again in Turner and Andover, Me., where he died, October 4, 1823, aged eighty-four.

James Dean and Thomas White were the deacons of the Presbyterian Church.

Congregational.—December 24, 1772, it was voted "by the supporters of the Gospel and the town to be under the Congregational government or constitution, agreeably to the government of the neighboring churches." A council was called, which was to meet on the second Wednesday in January, 1773, but, for some reasons it was deferred till Wednesday, June 23, 1773, when the present Congregational Church was organized.

The council convened, consisting of pastors and delegates from four churches, viz.: First Church in Sutton, Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor; First Church in Barre, Rev. Josiah Dana, pastor; First Church in Rutland, Rev. Joseph Buckminster; Second Church in Shrewsbury.

Rev. Mr. Hall was chosen moderator of the council and Rev. J. Dana scribe and standing moderator of the church, which position he continued to occupy till May, 1779. An "Incorporating Covenant" was brought before the council, signed by sixteen men (afterwards by fifteen more), which was accepted, and after suitable examination of the applicants the church was incorporated with little other ceremony. No names of women are appended to this document, though they must afterwards have become members of the new church, and if, in the usual proportion of two females to one male, the early church must have numbered between eighty and ninety members. The following are the names of the first signers to the covenant: James Craigie, Isaac Stone, Asa Partridge, Edward Partridge, Asahel Clapp, James Brown, Benjamin Joslyn, Jonathan Bullard, Jesse Allen, Alexander Willson, Jabez Fuller, Ebenezer Woodis, Isaiah Parmenter, Samuel Metcalf, Lemuel Ashley, John Brown, sixteen.

The following signed soon after: Joseph Felton, Edward Partridge, Jr., Ichabod Packard, Jonathan Fitts, Isaac Stone, Jr., Joseph Chaddock, James Hunter, James Blair, Asa Briggs, Eleazer Spooner, John Bellknap, Isaac Tower, Samuel Davis, Joseph Osborn, John Stratten,—total, thirty-one.

Two deacons were elected the next month after the formation of the church—Jonathan Bullard and Jesse Allen.

They did not signify their acceptance of the office at once, but at a meeting of the church, three years afterward, Mr. Bullard declined to accept the position, and Jonathan Fitts was chosen in his place. Mr. Allen accepted, and continued in office to the time of his death, forty-three years afterward. The church had no settled pastor for thirteen years after its organization.

The times were very unsettled. The trying days of the "Revolution" were upon them. Everything was in a troubled state, ever unfavorable to religion. But they had preaching most of the time, and the committee were instructed to hire such men as would be likely to settle. The currency was very variable. July 3, 1778, Rev. Baruch Beckwith received a call to settle over the church. The town offered him £150 for a settlement, £50 to be the annual salary for three years, and ever after £66 13s. 4d. annually, this latter sum to vary more or less in proportion, as good merchantable Indian corn brings 3s. per bushel; rye, 4s.; best quality of pork, 4d. per pound; and best grass fed beef, 3d. per pound. Mr. Beckwith declined to accept the call. The following year a controversy arose in the town, respecting the baptism of children, whose parents were not members of the church. A meeting of the town was called to consider the matter. Finally, after much discussion, it was "voted that the town is willing to settle a minister if they can find one that is suitable. Also that they will settle a minister although he does not baptize for those who do not belong to the church. 37 for settling in that way, 24 against." The church had invited the Rev. John Davenport, who was decidedly opposed to "The Half-way Covenant," to settle with them. July 13, 1779, the town "voted to concur with the church in settling him. 26 in favor, 24 against." This meeting was adjourned to August 10th, when it was "voted to reconsider the vote of the last meeting, respecting the settling of the Rev. Mr. John Davenport." Immediately another vote was taken, and it was "voted to concur with the church in settling of the Rev. Mr. Davenport as a gospel minister. 35 in favor, 28 against." Mr. Davenport very wisely declined the invitation.

July, 1781, the town concurred with the church in calling Rev. Solomon Walcott,—34 affirmative, 13 negative. The invitation was not accepted. February 6, 1783, Rev. Daniel Farrington also received a call, which he declined to accept—50 in favor, none against. On the 3d of April, 1786, the town and church concurred in calling the Rev. Daniel Tomlinson to be the minister of the town and pastor of the church. He was offered £200 for a settlement and a salary of £60 the first year, £70 the second and £80 annually thereafter. Mr. Tomlinson accepted the call. On the 18th of May a meeting of the town was held, to make arrangements necessary for his ordination. June 22d was fixed upon as the date.

In these early days, when it was generally expected that a minister would spend his days with the people of his first charge, an ordination and installation of a new minister was an occasion of very great interest to all the town. Necessary committees were chosen by the town, one "to provide for y^e Council," one "to secure y^e meeting-house from being in danger of being damaged on y^e day of ordination," another "to

keep order in y^e meeting-house on said day of ordination, and provide seats for y^e Council," and still another "to seat y^e singers." Fifteen pounds were voted to defray the necessary expenses.

The following were among the council, if not the whole number: Rev. Charles Backus, Somers, Conn.; Rev. Josiah Dana, of Barre; Deacons Rice and Barber (delegates); Rev. Joseph Appleton, of North Brookfield; Deacons Adams and Haskell (delegates); Rev. Joseph Pope, of Spencer; Deacon Watson (delegate); Rev. Joseph Buckminster, of Rutland; Deacon Reed (delegate); Rev. David Bronson; Captain Woodruff (delegate); Rev. Mr. Sparhawk, Rev. Mr. Judd.

The examination of the candidate and the other exercises occupied a part of three days. Great numbers gathered from this and adjoining towns. The public exercises were held in the open air, on the green, south of the meeting-house. It may be of interest to know what were some of the necessary expenses for which the town had provided by their appropriation of fifteen pounds. Captain Isaac Stone presented a bill, which was paid by the town for entertaining the council:

	s	d
85 meals at 1s. 4d., "Licker" included	5	13
30 nights' horse-keeping at 7d.	2	18
16 lodgings at 4d.	6	4
	6	16

Also voted to accept of Dea. Jesse Allen's sac^t for Wine, Lemons, and so forth for the ordination of Mr. Tomlinson, 42 5s. 6d.

Some of the above items indicate the drinking customs of the times, but several members of the council and the young minister lived to see a reform of those customs, and themselves became, both by example and precept, the earnest advocates of total abstinence.

There is very little record of the early part of Mr. Tomlinson's ministry; many additions were made to the church membership, but very few names were recorded till after 1815. In the mean time the meeting-house was fast becoming old and dilapidated. The corner clap-boards were pulled off by the boys to keep tally on while playing ball. The floor-boards had become shrunk in with age. With no stoves, and the cold air pouring in at many points, we cannot wonder that in winter, as the second hour of the sermon was reached, the men and boys were almost compelled to stamp their feet to keep from freezing. But the sermon went on without cessation, so long that the sun was nearly set ere the people could reach their homes. Not long after the settlement of Mr. Tomlinson the matter of building a new church began to be agitated, and in 1804 a vote was passed to erect such a building, but a disagreement arose as to where it should stand, one party wishing it on or near the site of the old building, while many others insisted that it should be built on the top of the hill, just to the west of where the parsonage now stands. Owing to this division of feeling, it was ten years

before it was built. The old house was taken down and the new one erected on the same spot. Including the porch, it was sixty feet in length by forty-five in width, and faced the south. The entire expense of the building amounted to \$6589.19; it was finished and dedicated early in 1815. In April, 1818, a bell weighing seven hundred pounds was purchased at an expense of five hundred dollars. This building, without material change, remained till 1845. In April of that year the control of the building, under certain conditions, was relinquished to fourteen men, who proceeded to remodel it. By permission of the town it was moved several rods to the west, and turned so as to face the west. The front was built out even with the porch, making the whole building sixty feet by forty-five; the posts were cut down somewhat, and the building raised, so that a hall for the use of the town, and a vestry and selectmen's-room were constructed underneath. The expense of remodeling amounted to nearly \$5,000, fifteen hundred of which was paid by the town. This building, with ordinary repairs, remains in good condition to the present time, 1889.

Rev. Daniel Tomlinson was the son of Mr. John Tomlinson, who, with two brothers, came from Derbyshire, England, and settled in Connecticut. He was born in Derby, Conn., May 20, 1759, and graduated from Yale College, and studied theology with the eminent Rev. Dr. Backus, of Somers, Conn. A small farm was bought by him just south of the church, which is still owned and occupied by two of his grandchildren. He was licensed by the New Haven Association at Bethany, September 30, 1783. Settled over the Congregational Church in Oakham June 22, 1786. His first and only pastorate. Married, November, 1786, to Miss Lucy Beard. Seven children were born to them.

He remained as sole pastor here until 1828, and as senior pastor until his death, fourteen years later, making a pastorate of fifty-six years, during which the church increased in numbers and strength. There were several powerful revivals during his ministry, in one of which ninety-five were added to the church. Of him his successor truly said: "He was a sound theologian—a man of great faith and prayer, and mighty in the Scriptures." "Father Tomlinson," as every one came to call him, lived to the good old age of eighty-three years, and, universally loved and respected, closed a life of great usefulness October 29, 1842, and was buried within the shadow of the church, which for more than fifty-six years he had faithfully served.

In 1828 the church building went into the hands of the Unitarians, they having become a majority in town, and ministers of that faith were employed to preach. The orthodox element held service for two Sabbaths in the hall of the tavern, then for about a year in the upper part of the house now owned by Mr. S. M. Sargeant.

March 5, 1829. "At a meeting of a respectable number of the inhabitants of the town of Oakham, held for the purpose at the house of Hosea W. Crawford, a society was formed under the name of "The Evangelical Congregational Society of Oakham." Seventy-four persons became members at this time. They chose a committee to select a spot of ground for a meeting-house, and to ascertain the probable expense. A spot was selected (where Deacon Jesse Allen's house now stands) and the same committee empowered to make purchases and contracts for building. But it soon becoming evident that the Unitarians would not care long to retain control of the meeting-house, the building of the new house was deferred for a time, and in December, 1830, the house afterward owned by Rev. James Kimball (and now by the church, and used as a parsonage) was built, fitted up with seats and used for worship for three years, when the old church was rented to them at a nominal rate, and finally passed into their hands with one or two restrictions.

Rev. Asa Hixon was ordained associate pastor October 7, 1829, but after preaching eleven Sabbaths his health failed, and he was obliged to discontinue his labors, though he was not formally dismissed from the pastorate till December 26, 1832. He was born in Medway, March 6, 1800; graduated at Brown University September, 1825; studied theology at Auburn, N. Y.; was licensed to preach by the Franklin Association in 1828; came to Oakham in May, 1829; was installed October 7th of the same year, but his health failing, soon after, he was granted a leave of absence for the purpose of recuperating. But a secret disease, which baffled the skill of many physicians, was preying upon him, and he was compelled to resign his charge. But the people of Oakham, by whom he was greatly beloved, hoping that he might, after a time, regain his health and strength, did not accept of his resignation until December 26, 1832.

Although he lived many years, yet he was never able to perform much labor. After leaving Oakham he spent many years in Medway, and one year in the South. He died in Medway November 16, 1862, aged sixty-two years.

Those who knew him best say that he lived a beautiful, Christian life. He was a very clear thinker and effective preacher. His successor, the Rev. James Kimball, preached his first sermon in Oakham October 5, 1832. A call was extended to him December 15th, and he was installed over the church December 26, 1832. His salary was to be five hundred dollars, payable April 1st of each year. Rev. Josiah Clark, of Rutland, preached the installation sermon.

The controversy between the Unitarian and the orthodox societies was at this time at its height, but Mr. Kimball was eminently a "peace-maker," and full of the spirit of love, and was truly the "right man in the right place." He succeeded in gathering all parties into one, so that, in a very few years, scarcely a

sign or hint remained to show that such a division ever existed in the town. Mr. Kimball was born in Bradford, Mass., October 5, 1797, united with the church at the age of thirteen, graduated at Middlebury College and Andover Theological Seminary. He labored five years as pastor of the Congregational Church in Townshend, Vt.; also two years as a city missionary in Boston. He continued pastor of the church in Oakham precisely twenty-eight years, being dismissed December 26, 1860, on account of failure of health.

On leaving Oakham he went to reside with his daughter in St. Louis, Mo., where he died March 16, 1861, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His ministry, like that of Mr. Tomlinson, was very successful, four hundred and thirty-three being added to the church during his pastorate, and the church numbering, at the time of his resignation, two hundred and twenty-seven members.

As a Christian, he was remarkable for his consistency of character, and child-like trust in God. He did not attempt to write "great" sermons, although he was a very acceptable preacher. But as a pastor his influence cannot be over-estimated.

There were no homes in town where he was not cordially welcomed in his pastoral calls. Having been present at the formation of the "American Board of Missions," and being personally and intimately acquainted with many of the early missionaries, he early came to love the cause, and very soon imparted much of his zeal in this work to the church in Oakham, which ever since has given liberally to the support of home and foreign missions.

Being always a member of the "School Board," no child escaped his individual notice; all looked up to him as to a loving father. His influence for good over the children and youth of the town was truly remarkable.

When the news of his death reached Oakham many, even of those outside of the church, were moved to tears.

His memory will ever be cherished with the most affectionate regard by all who ever knew him.

He married, January 19, 1825, Emily, daughter of William Parker, of Dunbarton, N. H. Six children were born to them, only one of whom, Captain Wm. B. Kimball, of Enfield, is now living. Mrs. Kimball was truly a "help-meet" to her husband, aiding him in every possible way in his pastoral work, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. After her husband's death she made her home with her son, Rev. James P. Kimball, where she died at Haydenville, Mass., October 18, 1874, aged seventy-four years.

Rev. Francis N. Peloubet, the successor of Mr. Kimball, was installed over the church December 26, 1860. Sermon by the Rev. Horace James, of Worcester.

He was born in New York City December 2, 1831; graduated at Williams College 1853, and at Bangor,

Me. Theological Seminary in 1857; labored one year with the Congregational Church in Lanesville, Mass. After a very successful pastorate of five and one-half years, having received a call to Attleboro', he resigned his work in this place, and was dismissed May 28, 1866. Mr. Peloubet is a man of great industry. His pastorate in Oakham included all the trying years of the Civil War. The value of his work in this town as a pastor, teacher in High School, also in compiling and improving the records of the church, cannot be over-estimated. He has now a national reputation as a Sunday-school worker.

Rev. Joseph C. Halliday was installed over the church October 24, 1866, remaining nearly five years. He was succeeded by Rev. Alpha Morton, of West Auburn, Me., who remained until October 12, 1880. At the age of seventy-six he is still doing good work as pastor of the Congregational Church in Paxton.

March 6, 1881, Rev. A. M. Shaw, of Clinton, N. Y., became pastor of the church, remaining one year. He was succeeded April 12, 1883, by Rev. H. A. Loring, who was acting pastor of the church about two and one-half years.

The present pastor of the church, Rev. Hartford P. Leonard, commenced his labors in this place August 1, 1886, who, with James Packard, Horace W. Lincoln and Jesse Allen, deacons, are the present officers of the church. This church, in its Presbyterian and Congregational form, is the only one that has ever existed in town, excepting a

Methodist Church, which was supported for a few years. Previous to 1842 various ministers of this denomination held meetings from time to time in different parts of the town. In 1842 Rev. James Shepherd, of North Brookfield, held meetings in the south part of the town and, after a time, in the centre. Quite an interest was awakened. In January, 1843, Rev. Rufus Frost moved into town from Webster, and devoted himself wholly to the work.

The first class was gathered in March of that year, some of "the chiefest of sinners," as it is recorded, having become converted. A house of worship, standing in the edge of Barre, one mile north of the village of Coldbrook Springs, was purchased by Captain James Conant and Mr. Isaac D. Rice, taken down and removed to the centre of the town, and there rebuilt. It was dedicated October 1, 1843, the sermon on the occasion being delivered by Rev. Dr. Raymond, then of Boston. The whole expense of the house and land was one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Rev. William Gordon was stationed here in 1843-44, the church numbering at this date sixty-one members. Rev. Joseph W. Lewis succeeded in 1845, remaining two years. Rev. John Goodwin followed in 1847 and remained two years. His successor, Rev. Benjamin King, preached here one year. Rev. Asa Barnes, of New Braintree, supplied the church in 1850, and Rev. David Culver in 1851 and a part of the following

year, when he removed from town. From 1852 to 1859 the church was connected in appointment with North Brookfield. Meetings were held in 1859 by Rev. J. Coolidge, and a new interest awakened. Rev. Rufus Gould then ministered to the people for a time. Rev. P. M. Vinton was appointed to supply in 1860, and Rev. J. L. Estey in 1861, for two years.

The last pastor of the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Jordan, was stationed here in 1863, for one year, at which time, the society having become greatly reduced in numbers and financial resources, was advised by the Conference to disband, which it did the following year, many of its members joining the Congregational Church.

A Sabbath-school, which has proved to be a great power for good, was organized in connection with the Congregational Church in 1818. The first superintendent, Deacon James Allen, filled that office for more than forty years. He was succeeded by Deacon James Packard for eighteen years, and he, in 1878, by Deacon Jesse Allen, the present incumbent.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.—From the earliest history of the town the citizens of Oakham have provided liberally, according to their means, for the education of their children. In 1762, the year in which the town was incorporated, ten pounds was raised for "Schooling." In 1767 the town was divided into five "school-plots," which were known as the "Centre," "Southeast," "South," "Southwest" and "Northwest," and each plot was required to build a "decent school-house." The same year the town raised thirty pounds for schooling. William Oliver was paid £5 14s. in 1780 for teaching school two months in the "Senter Plot;" also £3 16s. 8d. was paid to Molly Osborn, for teaching school ten weeks in "Captain Crawford's Plot." The teachers usually "boarded around."

In 1787 Rev. Daniel Tomlinson was chosen inspector of schools, and in 1797 Dr. Spencer Field, Isaac Stone and Alpheus Stone were chosen a committee to assist the Rev. Daniel Tomlinson in "Examining School Masters and Inspecting Schools." The first school-houses were built of logs. A huge fire-place occupied nearly all of one side of the school-room the seats and benches were of the rudest description. The school-house in use in the "Centre Plot" in the early part of this century is still remembered by persons now living. It occupied the spot where the dwelling-house of Mr. James F. Robinson stood, which was burned in January, 1886. On one side of the school-room, in the centre, was a fire-place, large enough to burn wood four feet in length. To the right of the fire-place was the entry-way, to the left was a small, dark room, with no window, known as the "dungeon," which answered the double purpose of a room for the clothes and books of the scholars; also a very convenient place of confinement, greatly dreaded, for "naughty boys and girls." The "Master's" table and chair were movable, and, on account of the "roaring fires" often built by the boys, he was

obliged, frequently, to change his position. On the side of the room opposite the fire-place were seated the scholars, the floor slanting from the back seats to the opposite side. Discipline was of the severest kind. The master, from his chair, with his long stick, could rap the heads of the little ones when out of order, while a roguish boy in the back seat was often surprised by a heavy ruler or stick whizzing unpleasantly near his head.

If these *gentle* measures did not suffice, a severe flogging or thrashing generally would reclaim the offender.

This school-house gave place in 1826 to a brick building, which in after-years was converted into a dwelling-house and is now occupied by Deacon Jas. Packard.

At this date two terms of twelve weeks each were taught.

In the winter term the school was graded, all under the age of ten years being instructed by an assistant teacher in a separate room. Ten years later, in 1836, the number of scholars in this school had become so large it was thought best to build two school-houses, one about a half-mile to the west, the other about the same distance to the south of the Centre and known as the West and East Centre School Districts, and make two schools out of the Centre. From this date to 1874 eight schools were maintained in town, two other districts having been formed, known as the North and Coldbrook Districts. In 1874 the town, aided by "The Soldiers' Union" and the very generous contributions of her citizens, erected the building in the Centre known as Memorial Hall, of which the people are justly proud. It is two stories in height. In the first story are two large and very pleasant school-rooms, fitted up and furnished in the most approved style. The East and West Centre, together with the North and Southwest schools, having become greatly reduced in numbers, it was thought best to unite them in the Centre, using these new rooms, thus doing away with two schools, and providing for her children the advantages of a "Graded School." Since 1883 the town has maintained thirty weeks of school yearly throughout the town. Great interest is generally shown by the patrons of the several schools in their success, and, as a rule, those attending them prize their opportunities and acquire a good, practical education.

The amount expended for the support of schools by the town in the year ending March 1, 1888, was \$1,244.63.

In the autumn of 1833 Rev. L. S. Parker opened a select school for those wishing to pursue the "higher branches." This school was maintained nearly every year for half a century, with the very best of results. Among the early teachers, Gen. Wm. Crawford was known in all the region as a thorough instructor in all branches, being a graduate of Dartmouth College, but in managing a very difficult school his superior

could not be found. A giant in stature and strength, woe to the unlucky youth who ever attempted to resist his authority!

For more than forty years Deacon James Allen also exerted a great influence for good upon the rising generation, both as a teacher and a member of the School Committee. As early as 1800 a town library was established, which has been maintained ever since.

The number of volumes is not large, but they have been well selected and read by large numbers, especially of the youth of the place, with the very best of results.

In 1851 "The Oakham Lyceum" was organized, and in 1858, under the name of "The Franklin Literary Society," gathered in large numbers of the young men and women of the town, who derived great benefit therefrom.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—As Oakham is emphatically one of the "hill-towns" of the county and until quite recently has not enjoyed railroad accommodations, manufacturing has not been carried on to any great extent. The great majority of her citizens are employed in agriculture.

Large quantities of lumber are annually turned out at the mills of Daniel M. Parker and David R. Dean.

Reuben J. Brooks, manufacturer of baskets, employs several hands, and carries on a successful business.

A. H. Matthews carries on the business established by his father, manufacturing plows, seed-drills and cultivators.

Stephen M. Sergeant, manufacturer of "Flavoring Extracts," from the smallest beginnings has developed a very flourishing and profitable business.

Amory J. Holden, manufacturer of "Wood Furnaces," has commenced a business which bids fair to become large and successful. Patented as late as June 21, 1887, he has already put large numbers into nearly all the adjoining towns, with the very best of results.

The manufacture of "Wire Goods" by Hon. M. O. Ayres is an industry that gives employment to quite a number of workmen for the entire year. This business has been carried on successfully for more than fifty years.

As early as 1832 the late Stephen Lincoln began the manufacture of sieves in a small way, having them drawn to Boston, sixty miles distant. His son William, before he became of age, began to develop the business, showing much mechanical skill and inventive genius.

In 1852 he received a patent on machinery for making wire dish-covers, the manufacture of which, together with sieves and other wire goods, has been carried on very successfully ever since.

MILITARY RECORD.—The new town of Oakham had hardly started out in her career as a separate

township ere the distant rumblings of the approaching storm of the "Revolution" began to be heard.

The early settlers were *liberty-loving* people, they or their immediate ancestors having come to the "New World" that they and their descendants might enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and any encroachment upon their rights was resisted in the most *emphatic manner*.

On the passage of the infamous "Stamp Act," in 1765, a meeting of the town was called October 15th of the same year, and a committee chosen to "draw up instructions for their Representative, John Murray, Esq., which were as follows:

That, we are sensible of the duties we owe to the Crown of Great Britain, at the same time cannot but have a sensible feeling, not only for our selves and the province, but also for all the Colonies here, on account of a Test Act of parliament, Respecting the Stamp duties, which we humbly conceive presses hard on our inherited rights and privileges granted us by Charter and which tends to Distress the Subjects of this Country. Especially of this province and are convinced must lead in one Branch as well as by no means able to pay the duties imposed in said act, we, therefore, think it our Independent duty as Justices to ourselves and posterity in the most open manner, to Declare our greatest Dissatisfaction with the said Stamp act, and think it incumbent on you, by no means to Countenance the Same in any manner whatsoever, but use your Utmost Endeavors at the general assembly to oppose it and preserve our precious Liberties.

On the 16th day of January, 1775, the selectmen convened the inhabitants at the meeting-house "to discover their minds" upon several very important matters, among which were:

To see if they will choose a man to send to the Provincial Congress, to sit at Cambridge the first of February next, or sooner.

To see if they will choose a Committee of Inspection and give them instructions as they shall think proper; also

To see if they will agree to pay their proportion for the Continental Congress.

At this meeting it was voted "to pay the Continental Congress their proportion, and that the Treasurer advance the same, and that the amount £12 3s. 6d. be paid to the receiver appointed by Congress, and that no money be paid into his Majesty's Exchequer by the officers of this Town."

"Also voted unanimously to adhere to what they have done, as follows, to wit: Having perused the votes and proceedings of the Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia on the 5th of Sept., 1774, containing the Bill of Rights, a List of Grievances, the Association, &c., we esteem the same truly loyal and well stated, and calculated for the preservation of our invaluable rights and privileges, and therefore, to use the words of that venerable body, firmly agree and associate, under the sacred ties of virtue, honor and love of our Country, faithfully to adhere to said association in all respects."

Captain Isaac Stone was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress to be held at Cambridge, and instructed "to exert himself for the public good." At the same meeting a "Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety" was chosen, consisting of Jesse Allen, Jonathan Bullard, Isaac Stone, Joseph Craige, Joseph Hudson, Benjamin Joslyn and Samuel

Metcalf, and were instructed to "put into execution the resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congresses as far as they are able." This committee, with certain changes of its members, was continued throughout the war. They had no *legal* authority; but still, backed up by "public opinion," their power in the community was *great*. Persons disloyal to the cause of the Colonies were to be "held and treated as outcasts—to be shunned and avoided as enemies of humanity," and yet to be closely watched, and all their actions scrutinized by the committee.

March 6, 1775, it was voted "that the Militia Company and Alarm men shall be equipt as well as possible, and meet in the field and exercise, &c., which appears to satisfy the minute-men without any pay."

April 19, 1775, news came of the battle of Lexington, and this company left forthwith for the scene of encounter, but, the alarm soon subsiding, returned home.

Previous to May 15, 1776, the town warrants always began "These are in his Majesties name, &c."

The warrant for the meeting on this day commenced "These are in the name of the Government and People of the Massachusetts Bay." At this meeting, May 21st, £4 16s. were voted for "Entrenching tools."

Also voted, without contradiction, that, if the Honorable Congress should, for the safety of the colonies, declare them independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, that they solemnly engage, with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure.

This action of the town of Oakham was taken more than six weeks before the "Declaration of Independence," July 4, 1776.

In Executive Council July 17, 1776, it was ordered, —

That the "Declaration of Independence" be printed, and a copy sent to the minister of each Parish of every denomination within this State, and that they severally be required to read the same to their respective Congregations as soon as Divine Service is ended, in the afternoon on the first Lord's Day after they have received it; and after such publication thereof, to deliver the said "Declaration" to the Clerks of their several Towns or Districts, who are hereby required to record the same in their respective Town or District Books, there to remain as a perpetual Memorial thereof.

In the name and by the order of the Council.

R. DERRA, JUNR, *President*.
JOHN AVERY, *Deputy Secy.*
ISAAC STONE, *Town Clerk*.

A true copy. Attest.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the "Declaration of Independence" was recorded in the town records, word for word.

September 26, 1776, the town voted "that such persons as refuse to do their part in the War are unfriendly to the States of America, and ought to be so esteemed and dealt with."

The patriots of 1776 were "intensely in earnest," and such a vote, backed up by public sentiment, meant a great deal to the "Tories" of those days.

The population of the town, by the census of 1776, numbered five hundred and ninety-eight.

The town sent one hundred and forty men into the Revolutionary Army. It would seem that nearly every man in the town liable to military duty must have served in the war. The terms of service varied from two and one-half months to five and one-half years, the average being nearly one year.

The following is a list of names of soldiers engaged in the different campaigns of the Revolution:

George Black, lieut.	Daniel Deland, Jr.
Stewart Black, ensign.	George Duun.
William Black, sergt.	Carley Ward.
James Bottin, capt.	Oliver Jackson.
Joseph Eager, capt.	James Conant.
James Boyd.	Luther Conant.
Samuel Bullard.	Stephen Foster.
Thomas Gill.	Joshua Turner.
William Duun.	Libeus Washburn.
B. Harper.	Joseph Berry.
Jacob Parmenter.	Zeph Perkins.
Nehemiah Packard.	Joseph Gillis.
Isaac Stone, Jr.	James Twinerton.
Alexander McFarland.	William Johnson.
Daniel Deland.	Jacob Ames.
Josiah Parmenter, sergt.	Archibald Forbes.
Tim. Conant, corpl.	Sheers Berry.
Bartholomew Green.	Matthew Gilleyson.
Daniel Parmenter, lieut.	Eben. Woodis, sergt.
James Hunter, corpl.	Samuel Stone, corpl.
Moses Gilbert.	James Banks.
Joseph Green.	Jonia. Bullard, capt.
Wm. Banks, ensign.	Edward Partridge.
Silas Partridge.	Joseph Craige.
George Castle.	Nathaniel weeks.
Asa Partridge.	Isaac Parmenter.
George Harper.	Timothy Shaw.
Asa French, lieut.	Samuel Metcalf, sergt.
John Fobes.	Ichabod Parker.
James Bell, Jr.	Abraham Bell.
Silas Bullard.	Wm. Bothwell, corpl.
Benj. Knight.	Jacob Brooks.
Robert Willson.	Alex. Willson, lieut.
Jonas Cunningham.	Samuel Davis.
Isaiah Butler.	John Harmon.
John Bothwell.	Wm. Smith.
Thomas White.	Robert Forbes.
James Forbes.	Charles Forbes.
Jonas Rich.	George Rich.
John Hill.	James Ames.
John Boyd.	Isaac Bullard.
John Crawford, capt.	Benj. Foster, corpl.
Alex. Bothwell, lieut.	Nathan Edison.
Asa Briggs.	John Harper.
Wm. Washburn.	Jesse Allen.
Wm. Green.	James Brown.
James Blair.	Eliazer Spooner.
Wm. Crawford, capt.	Jacob Kibbey.
John Butler.	Wm. Stephenson.
Jacob Adams.	Ebenezer Nye.
John Glazier.	Marshall Walker.
Reuben McFarland.	Robert Willson, Jr.
Stephen Lincoln.	Robert Harper.
Benson Dunbar.	Ebenezer Foster.
Francis Maynard.	Benj. Perkins.
Benj. Dunbar.	James Dunbar.
James Black.	Elias Bolton.
Joseph Harper.	John Hitecock.
Leavitt Perkins.	James Shaw.
Ignatius Ames.	James Shaw, Jr.
John Crawford, Jr.	Apollo Bolton.
Josiah S. Nye.	Alex. Crawford.
George Caswell.	Nathan Fobes.
Nehemiah Allen.	George Wallis.
George Perkins.	Herman Bassett.

John Brown,
Thomas Chaddock,
Rufus Parmenter,
Skelton Foster,
Ezra Washburn.

John Bell,
Abraham Joslyn,
Benj. Spooner,
Nat. Weeks,
Isaac Packard.

The town paid and supplied these soldiers and aided their families, when necessary, raising and paying, previous to the inflation of the currency, the sum of £3,676, a part of which was afterwards refunded by the State.

As the war went on the currency became greatly depreciated in value. In June, 1780, £1000 was voted "towards supplying the pulpit this year." The next month £2089 10s. was voted by the town for horses for the Continental service, this sum purchasing three horses.

February 5, 1781, "voted £9112 10s. to purchase beef for the army." At the same meeting the town voted "to give three hundred silver dollars as hire to each soldier enlisting in the Continental Army." Becoming alarmed by the rapidly depreciating value of the currency, measures were taken by Congress and also by State and town governments, to set certain prices on all common articles, which were not to be exceeded. A State Convention assembled at Concord, July 14, 1779, to consult on measures for the relief of the people. The action of this convention was endorsed by a Worcester County convention the following month. The chief action of the convention was the adoption of a list of prices, each town to make additions of what smaller articles they pleased. Oakham adopted the same immediately, with some additions, and a committee of thirteen was chosen to see that these resolves were carried into execution, and that "said committee keep a careful watch and bring every transgressor to condign punishment."

Some of these regulated prices were: Indian corn, per bushel, £3 12s.; wheat, £8 per bushel; beef, 5s. 6d. per pound; cider, per barrel, £4; New England rum, per gallon, £5; toddy, 15s. per bowl. Labor in husbandry, £2 14s. per day; woman's labor, £2 per week.

But it was soon found that prices could not be governed by legislation and threatened "condign punishment."

In 1781 the town allowed £18 per day for common labor, and paid the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor £120 for one Sabbath's preaching. By the records of the town it is very evident that a deep interest was felt by our Revolutionary sires for the welfare of the new National Government. January 9, 1778, it was voted "that the Confederation and perpetual union proposed by Congress is approved of by this town."

When the State Constitution was submitted to them, it was fully discussed, article by article, in open town-meeting; portions of it were assigned to different committees, more fully to consider and report upon. As a result, parts were rejected, certain sections approved, and various amendments suggested to other parts.

The "Federal Constitution" also, when proposed, was considered by them in a similar manner.

It is a matter of deep regret that so little is now known of the personal experiences of the many soldiers of the Revolution who went from this town.

But "that they served their Country in the hour of her greatest need is now nearly all that can be said of them."

Captain John Crawford, it is said, served through the war. He used to remark with pride that "they called me Bold Crafford, and I walked right up to the cannon's mouth." James Conant enlisted as a private in Captain Crawford's company in 1777; July 1, 1778, was promoted to sergeant in Captain Scott's company. He afterwards enlisted for three years. After the war he became a captain of militia.

He used to relate that, at one time, a ration of rum had been dealt out to them; the hog'shead from which it was taken was standing on end, the top head having been removed in order to dip it out easily, when suddenly they were surprised by an overwhelming number of British soldiers. His comrades at once sought safety in flight; but he was determined that the "Red Coats" should not regale themselves on "Colonial rum." So, regardless of the flying bullets, with a mighty effort, he overturned the hog'shead, and then sought safety in flight, escaping unharmed.

Luther Conant enlisted at the age of seventeen as a private; afterwards promoted to sergeant. He also became captain in the militia. He served in Washington's army, was appointed by him for some special service, and knew him personally.

The War of 1812 did not commend itself to the good judgment of the citizens of the town of Oakham. They were also decidedly opposed to the proposed alliance with France. The following action was taken by the town July 13, 1812: "Voted against a war under existing circumstances." "Voted to choose a committee of nine to circulate a memorial of peace." Rev. Daniel Tomlinson, Dr. Seth Fobes and William Crawford were chosen a committee to draw up said "memorial." Also "voted to express an abhorrence of an alliance with France."

The alliance with France was not made; but the war with Great Britain went on, notwithstanding the vote of the town. A company known as the "Washington Grenadiers" enlisted from the towns of New Braintree and Oakham, was formed in 1813, and annexed to the Third Regiment of the First Brigade of the Seventh Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, with the understanding that they were to hold themselves in readiness for actual service.

Early in September, 1814, Boston being threatened by the British, the company received the expected summons, and were—

Ordered to appear at Knight Whitcomb's Tavern, in Oakham, on Sunday, the eleventh day of Sept. inst., at five o'clock in the forenoon.

from thence to march to Boston, to do duty in the service of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, JR., Capt.

The company, fully equipped, met as ordered. It was a beautiful September morning. A large number of the citizens of both towns had gathered. Nearly all of the members of the company were sons of Revolutionary sires. Many of the aged veterans were present. The aged minister, Father Tomlinson, made a long and very impressive prayer, and, with the "Good-byes" of aged parents and dear friends, they started on their long march of sixty miles to Boston, accomplishing the entire distance in two days, arriving there September 13th, tired, lame and foot-sore, but ready to perform any duty required of them.

The names of those who had enlisted from Oakham were as follows:

Capt. William Crawford.	Ensign James Allen.
Stephen Lincoln, Jr.	Mason Clark.
Daniel Flint.	Percival Hall.
Elias Marsh.	Seth Stone.
Isaac Stone.	Fabian Tomlinson.
John Macomber.	Ellis Fairbank.
Charles Sargeant.	

The enemy came within sight of the city, but finding it so thoroughly fortified, thought it not wise to make an attack, and soon sailed away. The company soon acquired great proficiency in military drill, and attracted much notice. From their uniform height of stature they were known as the "Tall Company." They remained in the service at Boston fifty-seven days, when, the danger having passed, they were discharged and returned home. "Capt." Crawford afterward became a general in the militia.

Mr. Isaac D. Rice, a resident of Oakham, enlisted in the regular army, and served ten years in the United States service previous to 1842. He saw much active service in the "Florida War." After his return home he went to California and the West Indies several times, and died in North Brookfield March 26, 1880, aged seventy-eight years.

There is no notice of the Mexican War in the records of the town, and but one man from Oakham was in the United States service in that war.

Mr. Algernon S. Crawford enlisted early in 1846, and was sent at once to join the United States forces in Mexico, but, soon after his arrival, was stricken with a fever, and soon died at Puebla, Mexico, in July, 1846.

In the War of the Rebellion Oakham did more than her full part for the preservation of the Union. From the firing on Fort Sumter to the surrender at Appomattox, the deepest interest was shown by her citizens in all the stirring events of the war, and all of the calls for men and means were responded to nobly.

The sum of \$10,867.58 was appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid furnished to the families of soldiers.

The names of those who served in the war are as follows:

Charles S. Green, Second Regiment, Company F; died Jan. 29, 1862, of typhoid fever at Frederick, Md.
 Nathaniel W. Colton, Tenth Regiment, Company F.
 Edward F. Ware, Fifteenth Regiment, Company F; died Sept. 23, 1861, at Poolesville, Md.
 George L. Caldwell, Twenty-first Regiment, Company K; died Nov. 27, 1863, at Camp Nelson, Ky., accidentally shot.
 John W. Gould, Twenty-fifth Regiment, band.
 Henry W. Crawford, Twenty-fifth Regiment, band.
 Albert Spooner, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H.
 Julius D. Hill, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H.
 Charles D. Robinson, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H.
 Charles H. Parker, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; disch. Dec. 28, 1862; re-enlisted; died March 16, 1881, at Oakham.
 Edwin Wilbur, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H.
 George W. Stone, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H.
 Lorenzo K. Lovell, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H.
 David O. Lovell, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; wounded at Drury's Bluff; died in Libby Prison June 17, 1864.
 Henry H. Ware, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; killed at Drury's Bluff May 16, 1864.
 Charles D. Dean, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H.
 Charles F. Howard, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; died Nov. 4, 1878, at Boston.
 Jonathan G. Warren, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H.
 Lawson D. Wood, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; died Nov. 23, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
 William H. Bullard, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Willard Frink, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Lyman N. Parker, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Joseph D. Whitney, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; disch. May 11, 1863.
 Edwin Parker, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; disch. Dec. 28, 1862; re-enlisted.
 William I. Temple, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; sergeant; died Jan. 14, 1871, at Oakham.
 George P. Wood, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H; died Sept. 19, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
 Edward A. Sargeant, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company A; drummer.
 George D. Macomber, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Company E; killed Sept. 18, 1869, at Fort Bowie, Arizona.
 Horace M. Green, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Company H.
 William R. Barr, Thirty-fourth Regiment, band.
 John Macomber, Jr., Thirty-first Regiment, Company G; died Nov. 5, 1862.
 Seth P. Dean, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K; died Jan. 28, 1863, in Virginia.
 Daniel Dean, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K; died Nov., 1862.
 John B. Fairbank, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K; lieutenant.
 William Macomber, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company E.
 Henry Macomber, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company E; died at Oakham August 19, 1870.
 Charles L. Haskell, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
 Edwin C. Spooner, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K.
 Silas J. Howell, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K.
 B. Miles Reed, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K; died Jan. 17, 1864, at Knoxville, Tenn.
 Edward Chamberlain, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K; died May 17, 1870, at Oakham.
 Daniel Rawson, Jr., Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K; died Aug. 4, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.
 James D. Johnson, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K.
 Charles H. Stearns, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K; died Sept. 10, 1863, at Crab Orchard, Ky.
 Lewis Pellet, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company K.
 Laban F. Rawson, Fortieth Regiment, Company A; died 29, 1863, at Folly Island, S. C.
 Henry P. Wright, Fifty-first Regiment, Company F, Sergeant.
 Levauder D. Sargeant, Fifty-first Regiment, Company F.



Your truly
S. W. Parker

Andrew Spooner, Jr., Fifty-first Regiment, Company F, died Feb. 10, 1879, at Oakham.

Henry W. Maynard, Fifty-first Regiment, Company F.

George M. Ross, Fifty-first Regiment, Company F.

James Macomber, Fifty-first Regiment, Company F, died Jan. 17, 1861, at Newbern, N. C.

Wilder E. Dean, Fifty-first Regiment, Company F.

Edwin S. Gould, Fifty-first Regiment, Company F.

Hiram P. Shield, Fifty-first Regiment, Company F.

John Adams, Forty-fourth Regiment, Company G.

Charles Crawford, Fourth Cavalry; died Aug. 26, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C.

Albert J. Walker, Fourth Cavalry.

Stephen A. Boyden, Fourth Cavalry.

George E. Reed, marine.

Gardner M. Dean, Seventeenth Regiment, Company D.

Elijah C. Dean, drafted, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Company C; died Dec. 1, 1886, at Oakham.

Asahel Bullard, Thirty-ninth Regiment; a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., many months.

Alanson J. Pierce, Third Vermont; died Jan. 23, 1863, at Oakham.

Fred. G. Crawford.

George W. Haskell, First Vermont Cavalry; died Aug. 8, 1864, at Washington.

William H. Estey, Fifty-first Regiment, Company C.

Henry W. Allen, Fifty-first Regiment, Company D.

Henry B. Mullett, Twenty-first Regiment, Company D.

For One Hundred Days.

Win. Powers.

John E. Stone.

John Boyd.

Frank E. Loring.

Charles Warren, Forty-second Regiment; died Nov. 28, 1864, at Oakham.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Thomas White, 1775; Captain Isaac Stone 1780-81, Constitutional Convention, 1779-80; Captain Jonathan Bullard, 1787-89, Convention, 1788; Captain Joseph Chaddock, 1790-92; John Boyd, 1798; Dr. Spencer Field, 1801; Jesse Allen, 1805; Perez Waterman, 1806; Jephtha Ripley, 1808; Abijah Cutler, 1809-10; Joel Jones, 1811-12, '16; William Crawford, Jr., 1813, '23, '35, '41, '46, Senate, 1825-26, Convention, 1820; Washington Allen, 1827, '31-32; James Allen, 1833-34, '38, '58, Senate, 1839, '41-42; Luther Hunter, 1836-37; Alexander Crawford (2d), 1839-40; Isaac H. Jones, 1842; Dr. Horace P. Wakefield, 1843-44; Washington Stone, 1850; James B. Ware, 1851-52; David S. Ross, 1855, Convention, 1853; Nahum Parker Humphrey, 1857; Moses Oliver Ayres, 1861, Senate, 1875-76; James Packard, 1864; Albert Watson Lincoln, 1870; Joseph Fobes, 1875; John B. Fairbank, 1877-78; Jesse Allen, 1886.

The village of Coldbrook Springs, in the north part of the town, has gained quite a notoriety from its mineral springs, the waters of which are successfully used in the treatment of many forms of disease. They are now owned by Mr. Benjamin P. Clark, of Cambridge, who has done a great deal in building up the village. Mr. James C. Bemis has recently built a large and commodious hotel in the place of the one destroyed by fire two years since.

The Central Massachusetts Railroad, recently constructed through this section of the town, proves a great convenience to the people, and, it is hoped, will tend to develop the business industries of the town.

Oakham, like most of the "hill-towns" of the

county, has been on a "gradual decline" for many years. By the census of 1885 her population numbered 749. In beauty of scenery, abundance of fresh air and pleasant drives it has no superior among the towns of the county; and now, being brought so much nearer the cities and larger towns of the State, by the Central Massachusetts and Ware River Railroads, it is hoped that more prosperous days are in store for the good old town of Oakham.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DANIEL M. PARKER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lyman, N. H., November 3, 1817. His parents were of the best of New England stock. Moody Parker, his father, was born in Massachusetts February 26, 1784; was an officer in the War of 1812, being present at the battle of Plattsburg; was a farmer and carpenter, and known as a very hard-working man, and very skillful in the use of carpenter's tools. His mother, Millicent Moulton, was born in Massachusetts December 10, 1793. The Moulton family were famous for their industry, frugality and thrift. Moody Parker and his young wife moved to Lyman, N. H., soon after marriage, it being then one of the new settlements. Their house was built out of logs. Two children were born to them there, Daniel being the second child. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Wolcott, N. H., they being among the first settlers of the town. The first school he ever attended was taught in one end of a log barn. Soon after a log school-house was built, in which two short terms were taught annually, and this school was all that he ever attended, graduating at the early age of seventeen.

His father, having become partially disabled by a very severe accident, Daniel, being the oldest son, had to be kept out of school a good deal to assist in the work of the farm. Never studied arithmetic but a few weeks in the last term that he attended, not getting beyond fractions.

He remained at home till eighteen years of age, when, wishing to "start out into the world," on the 16th of May, 1835, himself, with four other young men, started for Worcester, Mass., one hundred and eighty miles distant, walking the whole distance. He worked for three weeks at chopping in Holden, then for two months for Captain John Barnard, of Worcester, on his farm; then two months for Amos R. Black on the "Northville Pond Dam;" then went back to Holden and chopped till December 16th, when, with his four companions, he walked back to his father's home, in New Hampshire. The next spring he came down to Massachusetts alone, and went to work in Holden at what were known as the

Canada (saw and grist) Mills, where he remained about ten years. Came to Coldbrook, in the north part of Oakham, in the spring of 1846 and went to work for Mr. John Watson, in the mill which has so long been owned by himself. Mr. Watson died the following year. Then Mr. Parker hired the mill from year to year till 1854, when he, in company with William R. Whiting, bought it. They remained in business together till 1861, when Mr. Parker bought out Mr. Whiting's interest in the concern, and since that time has carried on the business alone.

For nearly thirty years "Parker's Mills" have been known in all the region. The water-power is excellent; large quantities of lumber have been sawed by him annually. Soon after going into business for himself he put in a "Planing Machine," and from time to time other wood-working machinery has been purchased, employing many hands for a great part of the year.

Mr. Parker has always been known as an industrious, public-spirited citizen, very kind and accommodating to every one, and generous almost to a fault. For many years he was one of the selectmen of the town (his son, Clarence H., being now chairman of that Board of Officers). He has ever been a stanch friend of temperance; and now, as a result of his industrious and temperate habits, at the ripe age of seventy-one years is hale and hearty, and can yet, with reason, look forward to many years of health and prosperity.

He was married, January 10, 1849, to Miss Mary A. Brigham, daughter of Captain Henry Brigham, of Rutland. She was born January 12, 1829. Their children are: Clarence H., born October 31, 1849; Evander L., born August 28, 1851; Rogene F., born August 30, 1853; D. Mildmay, born July 8, 1855; Maida A., April 5, 1857. Mrs. Parker has been truly a "help-meet" to her husband and has contributed greatly to his success by her industrious and frugal habits. Their children are all pleasantly settled near them, having young families of their own, which are and will be a great comfort to their grandparents in their declining years.

CHAPTER CXL.

MILLBURY.

BY JOHN C. CRANE.

EARLY HISTORY.—As early as the year 1740¹ a petition was laid before the town of Sutton, for a division of her territory into a new precinct or parish. The following was the petition:

¹ These if the town will leave the petition of sundry of our northerly inhabitants, with respect to setting off two miles in breadth on the northerly side of the town, joining upon the country gore, and five

miles in length from Oxford line, easterly, to join with their neighboring inhabitants, that they may be better accommodated with the word

This was the first step that finally proved to be the entering wedge, resulting in the formation of the North or Second Parish, and eventually in the birth of the town of Millbury. This petition was unsuccessful, for we find the matter was again brought up in 1742 and the town voted against it.

The same year the petitioners applied to the General Court, the town opposed and chose a committee to remonstrate. The court, notwithstanding, set them off on the 28th of October, 1743. A church was formed, the history of which is given elsewhere. Considerable feeling resulted from the breaking up of the town into two parishes. The subject of the ministry money and other matters arising from the division, having alienated somewhat the people of the North Parish from the mother town, the question was put in town-meeting, November 5, 1798,² "To see if the Town would grant the petition of the North Parish to be set off and incorporated into a separate Town."

The vote being taken, it was voted down, but a committee was chosen to talk the matter over with the people of the North Parish. May 6, 1799, the committee reported in favor of the separation, but the town refused to accept the report. In the year 1809 a petition was before the General Court from the inhabitants of the Second or North Parish of Sutton, asking to be set off into a separate town. Sutton voted to remonstrate against it, and appointed a committee of three to oppose the matter.

In 1770 attempts were made to have some of the town-meetings held in the Second Parish, but the town refused to so do. But in 1780 the town did so vote. But if any meetings were held, the custom seems to have been abandoned, for we find that, in 1810, when the matter of a new town was strongly advocated, Sutton endeavored to mollify the people of the North Parish, by consenting that one-third part of the town-meetings should be held in what is now Millbury. The condition was that the petition for a new town should be withdrawn.

In 1813 we find another petition before the General Court for the new town. Sutton again chose a committee to oppose it. It was voted that the committee, consisting of five persons, should prepare a remonstrance, which was done and submitted to the town, when it was voted that their representative should present it to the General Court. All efforts on the part of Sutton to prevent the formation of the town proved futile, and an act was passed incorporating the town of Millbury and received the signature of Governor Strong, June 11, 1813.

At a public meeting of those interested in the proposed new town, held previously to the passage of the act, the question of a name was brought before

¹ Sutton records.

² Sutton records.

the meeting. General Caleb Burbank proposed that, owing to the large number of mills in the limits of the proposed town, it be called Millbury. His proposition was received with favor and the name accepted.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Millbury is bounded on the north by Worcester, south by Sutton, east by Grafton and west by Auburn and Oxford. The town has an area of ten thousand one hundred and six acres, or fifteen and seventy-nine one-hundredths square miles. In the east part of the town is Dorothy Pond, called in the proprietors' books of Sutton "South Pond." Whitney, the historian in 1793, calls it "Dorret's" Pond. This is a fine sheet of water, and was once used in connection with the Blackstone Canal; from this pond flows a fine stream that is used for manufacturing purposes, which soon after joins the Blackstone River. The town is diversified by hills, valleys and intervals. From the Worcester line, down through Armory Village, is the valley of the Blackstone.

The river winds its serpentine course along, its once pure water defiled and unfit for use. A short distance from the Gowan bridge, Mill Brook or Singletary Stream empties its waters into the Blackstone, pure compared with those with which they unite. A short distance to the northwest Woodchuck Hill rears its rocky sides, its summit crowned with a thick growth of wood. Park Hill, in the north, lifts its crest heavenward, while to the west Wigwam and Burbank Hills stand silent in majesty, overlooking the valley below. In the extreme west Grass Hill towers high above the valley of the Ramshorn. From here old Wachusett seems a silent sentinel, ever on the alert.

In the southwest is Ramshorn Pond, partly in Millbury and partly in Sutton. This pond originally contained about seventy¹ acres, but now contains nearly twice that number. Peter Whitney locates this pond as the chief source of the Blackstone River in his article on Sutton. In his article on rivers in the same work, he also reiterates it. In the hall of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester is a copy of his history corrected by his own hand up to 1810. In it he makes no correction of the statement originally made in regard to Ramshorn being the main source of the river.

A majority of the historians since his day have confirmed his statement. The writer sees no reason for disagreeing with Whitney's original statement.

The pond takes its name from both the shape of the pond and the stream which issues from it. Its waters are pure and sweet, and an abundance of pickerel, perch, bass and pouts are found beneath. Its sides are crowned with lofty hills, from which a fine view is obtained. The dam to this pond gave way in 1873 and caused a loss of some ten thousand dollars.

A higher dam was afterwards built and the pond increased in size. South from the dam, three-fourths of a mile over the Sutton line, is Potter Hill, between which and the shore of the pond was fought the last battle between the white and red men in this region. A half-mile nearer the dam, a little more to the east, once stood on the hill the old settlers' fort or block-house. The spot has been marked, but none of the foundation remains. The fort stood on the Kenney farm, now owned by Edward Dolan.

The stream from this pond flows north through a part of Auburn, thence to New Worcester and from thence back to Millbury by way of Armory Village, and on to Providence, or to within three miles of its starting-point.

A portion of Singletary Pond is also in the southwestern part of the town, about one mile in a straight line from Ramshorn. This pond originally contained six hundred acres.² It is fed chiefly by springs, and is a beautiful sheet of water. It was originally set off by the proprietors of Sutton to Ebenezer Daggett, who was given this immense privilege and a farm in connection therewith on conditions mentioned elsewhere.

The original name of this pond was Crooked Pond.³ When the name was changed has not yet been found out, nearer than a period of nine years. It was Crooked Pond in 1793. Elijah Waters, who was born and who died in sight of its blue waters, on the hill above to the west, calls it in his diary, which he left, "Singletary," in 1802. A large portion of this pond lies in Sutton.

Garfield Pond is a small body of water near the old Common. Its water is excellent in its quality, and has been talked of in connection with a water supply for the town.

OLD COMMON.—What was once the centre of this town is now a quiet dwelling spot. The old church moved away in 1835, and with it went the town-meetings. The old training-ground remains, but the tramp of armed men ceased long ago. Its pristine glory has faded. The old public-house ceased to exist, and the little old store (still standing) where "Old Medford and West India" was sold, became a dwelling-house. A little below, at the foot of the hill, towards Armory Village, was the old "Braman distillery." "The worm of the still" was long ago crushed, but the scars of its bite long remained. To sum it all up, the old Common was left alone in its glory, as the dawn of a new life opened, with the advent of the canal and railroad, together with increasing business at the Armory.

ANNALS OF THE TOWN, 1813.—It was provided that upon application to any justice of the peace, he could call a meeting of the inhabitants. Accordingly, on the 12th day of June, 1813, notice was given to Aaron Peirce, Esq., to call such a meeting; this notice

¹ Whitney's History

² Proprietors' records.

³ Whitney's History

was signed by Gen. Caleb Burbank, Ezra Lovell, Samuel Bixby, Jacob Chamberlain, Solomon Marble, Asa Waters, Jr., Jonathan Trask, Josiah S. Prentice, Simeon Waters, Stephen Blanchard, Capt. Azor Phelps.

Squire Peirce directed Samuel Waters to call a meeting of the inhabitants on the 1st day of July following, at the Congregational meeting-house, at one o'clock, signed "Aaron Peirce, Justice of the Peace."

At this meeting Capt. Azor Phelps was chosen moderator; Aaron Peirce, town clerk; Lieut. Asa Goodell, Capt. Azor Phelps, Dea. Solomon Marble, Capt. Reuben Barton, Jr., and Lieut. James Greenwood, selectmen; Samuel Waters, treasurer; Aaron Peirce, Simeon Waters, Jonathan Groat, assessors.

"Voted that the taxes be set up to the lowest bidder, with the understanding that whoever bid them off should be chosen constable if he could procure surities." Alfred Hood bid them off at three cents on the dollar and was chosen constable.

The first highway surveyors chosen were Capt. Amasa Wood, Curtis Searles, Jonathan Muzzy, Moses Brigham, Jonathan Gale, Jr., Samuel Waters, Josiah S. Prentice, Josiah Brown and Joel Wesson; Jonathan Richardson was chosen tythingman.

August 23. At a town meeting, "Voted to raise Millbury's proportion of the one thousand dollars, which had been voted by Sutton for schools previous to the separation." The amount for Millbury was three hundred and sixty-five dollars. The meeting was adjourned to September 13th, when they "Voted to raise for the support of the poor and other town charges, seven hundred dollars." "Four hundred dollars for Rev. Mr. Goffe, the present year, in lieu of the same sum voted by Sutton, at their annual town-meeting."

1814.—March 7. At the town-meeting William Hull was chosen moderator; Aaron Peirce, town clerk. "Voted that horses and cattle should not go at large without a permit from the selectmen."

April 4. At a town-meeting held to choose State officers, Caleb Strong for Governor had one hundred and nineteen votes, and Samuel Dexter, forty-six.

May 2. Lieut. Asa Goodell was chosen the first Representative to the General Court; he had fifty votes.

May 2. General Joseph Farnsworth chosen moderator. "Voted to raise for schooling this year \$370; \$800 for support of poor and other town charges; \$400 for Rev. Joseph Goffe, —"

November 7. "Inhabitants met at the meeting-house and Voted for congressman. All who had a freehold estate of the annual income of ten dollars, or any estate of the value of \$200, and have resided in town the year last past, can vote." Hon. Elijah Brigham had ninety-four votes, and John Spurr sixteen.

"Voted to have the bell tolled at the death of any of the inhabitants."

1815.—March 6. At the town-meeting, General Burbank was chosen moderator. Among the tythingmen chosen was Martin Craw, but it does not appear that he was sworn. Thomas Blanchard was chosen one of the field-drivers, as was also Captain Joseph Bancroft and Aaron Trask. Stephen Blanchard, Dr. Amasa Brame, Dr. William M. Benedict, Samuel Waters, Captain Asa Goodell, Josiah S. Prentice and Josiah Stiles, Esq., were chosen a committee on schools.

1816.—May 6. The town "Voted that Thomas Kendall, Jr., have leave to draw his school-money and carry it to Oxford," where his children probably went to school. Dr. Amasa Brame was chosen representative to the General Court.

August 26. Town "Voted to pay the bill of expense exhibited by John Goodell and Simon Farnsworth for refreshment found to those persons who searched for Mr. Packard's children, amounting to \$23.26." The children had evidently been lost and were probably the children of Mr. Job Packard, who lived not far from Park Hill.

1817.—March 3. At the annual town-meeting, Asa Waters, Esq., was chosen moderator, and Deacon John Peirce, Rufus Barton, Major Josiah Woodward, Captain Daniel Rice and General Caleb Burbank, selectmen; Josiah Stiles, Josiah S. Prentice and Elijah Waters, assessors. John E. Blanchard was chosen tythingman in place of General Burbank.

May 5. Town "Voted to discontinue the road leading from Joshua Wait's, by his saw-mill to Captain Josiah Brown's."

May 5. The town refused to send a representative to the General Court.

1818.—Ithran Harris having received a land warrant for military services in the War of 1812, assigns the same (160 acres in Illinois) to Solomon Dwinell and Seneca Simeon Dwinell for \$115.00. Assigned March 19, 1818.

Squire Harris was a sergeant in Foster's company, Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

May 4. The town again refused to send a representative to General Court.

May 4. "Voted to accept of the meeting-house upon the conditions as recorded in the Proprietors' book."

"Voted to raise \$25.00 for supporting a singing-school."

"Voted that the town will appropriate out of the money due the town from individuals, a sum of money, which, being added to the present school-money, shall amount to \$500.00 for a permanent school-fund."

September 5. Solomon Dwinell, Jr., paper-maker, assigns his land in Illinois, which came from Ithran Harris, to Seneca Simeon Dwinell.

August 20. Lyman Peck, of Rehoboth, for the sum of sixty dollars, assigns to Seneca Simeon Dwinell his land warrant received for service as a sergeant in Perry's company, Fortieth Regiment of Infantry.

August 17. At a town-meeting John B. Blanchard was chosen moderator. "Voted to paint the meeting-house the present year."

Two hundred and twenty-five dollars was appropriated for the purpose, "to be assessed upon the Congregational Society, as parochial charges." General Burbank, Deacon John Peirce and Elder Samuel Waters were chosen to superintend the work. The town also chose a committee to ask the people to assist in the work.

1819.—March 1. Town-meeting, General Burbank chosen moderator; Captain Reuben Barton, Jr., constable.

May 3. At this meeting the town "Voted that the money which the town appropriated at their meeting held May 4, 1818, to form a school fund, shall be taken to defray the expenses of the town."

May 3. General Burbank, chosen as Representative to General Court, had fifty votes.

Jury list first published in the town records, General Caleb Burbank heads the list.

1820.—January 3. Town "Voted that the Town consent that there may be a stove or stoves placed in the meeting-house, provided the same are procured by subscription, as mentioned in the warrant." Samuel Waters, Jr., General Caleb Burbank, Stephen Blanchard, Elias Forbes and Reuben Barton, Jr., were chosen a committee to have charge of placing them.

May 1. Town refused to send a Representative to General Court.

May 21. Town voted by eight majority in favor of a State Convention to alter the Constitution.

October 16. Town chose Aaron Peirce, Esq., delegate to the convention to alter and revise the State Constitution.

October 16. Town "Voted that the town give leave that a well may be sunk on the Common, near the Elm Tree, upon the conditions mentioned in the warrant." The conditions there mentioned were, that it should be done free of expense to the town.

1821.—May 7. Town "Voted to instruct the town agent to call upon those who have broken the windows in the meeting-house and compel them to pay for the same."

"Voted to lengthen the intermission on the Sabbath, from one hour to an hour and a quarter."

November 12. "Voted to discontinue the old road leading from Samuel Waters' to Dr. Braman's 'Still-House.'"

1822.—March 4. Josiah Stiles, Esq., chosen town agent, to act in civil and legal capacity.

May 5. Town "Voted to raise \$50.00 for a singing-school."

1823.—May 5. Asa Waters, Esq., chosen Representative. "Voted that \$25.00 of the \$400.00 raised for Mr. Goffe's salary and other parochial charges, be appropriated for the support of the Sabbath-school."

1824.—March 1. "Voted to raise \$15.00 for wood

and building fires for the meeting-house the past and present year."

1825.—May 2. "Voted to raise \$25.00 in addition to the school money, to be put into the hands of the School Committee, to be expended for the use of schools, in rewards and premiums as they shall see fit."

Up to 1825 it had been a custom to require the highway surveyors to expend the road money in the months of June and August; the consequence was after this money was expended the surveyors felt their responsibility gone, and the roads were often in an unsatisfactory condition; this year a committee was chosen to see what improvement could be made. There had been but few surveyors, and the districts were so large that complaints were frequent.

1826.—April 26. The Highway Committee, appointed in 1825, reported that the town be set off into fourteen highway districts, with a surveyor for each district. The town voted to make a three years' trial of the plan, and chose the surveyors.

1827.—April 2. Stephen Blanchard chosen tything-man for Grass Hill.

"Voted to choose six persons as Town School Committee, according to the new law." Chose Dr. William M. Benedict, Joseph Griggs, Oliver Rice, Vernon Stiles, Paul C. Chase and Hervey Peirce.

"Voted that the Prudential School Committee shall be chosen by the town the present year."

August 27. "Voted, that the Town is dissatisfied with the report of the commissioners for estimating damages arising by the location of the Blackstone Canal, so far as it respects the town's maintaining Bridges and Causeway over the canal, and that they direct their agent, with the advice and assistance of the Selectmen, to claim and demand a Jury, or agree upon a reference."

December 10. "The Town thought it expedient to choose a committee to devise the best method in their opinion to support the poor for the year 1828, and report at the next annual March meeting." The committee chosen were Dr. Amasa Braman, Rufus Barton, General Caleb Burbank, Solomon Dwinell and Aaron Peirce, Esq.

1828.—March 3. The committee who were chosen on the support of the poor in December, 1827, reported: "They agree to recommend to the town to appoint a board of Overseers, to consist of three persons, to manage all the concerns relating to the poor of the town." The town voted to accept the report, and chose Aaron Trask, Solomon Dwinell and Hervey Peirce overseers for the year ensuing.

April 7. Town "voted to allow ten cents an hour and eight cents an hour for use of oxen to work on the Highways."

At this date, on the vote for a new county, the vote stood nineteen yeas and twenty nays.

1829.—May 4. The town chose Aaron Peirce, Esq., and Colonel Amos Hill representatives to General Court.

"Voted to choose a committee of seven to examine the records and to determine whether the Congregational meeting-house in Millbury is the property of the town or of the individuals who built it, and whether, when it is necessary to repair it, it properly belongs to the town to do it." The committee were Aaron Peirce, Elias Forbes, Samuel Waters, George W. Livermore, Caleb Burbank, Asa Andrews and John Jacobs, "which committee are to report at the next meeting."

May 11. The Committee on Meeting-house reported as follows: "That upon a careful examination of the records of the town and Parish, as well as the proprietors who built said house, they are brought to the conclusion that it is doubtful whether the town, as a corporation, has any legal right in said house. Your committee recommend that all repairs upon the meeting-house aforesaid be made by the Congregational Parish, and that the town allow them a reasonable compensation for the use of said house, as long as they shall occupy the same for the purpose of holding meetings therein." Signed by the committee.

1830.—May 3. "Voted to forbid Surveyors of Highways appropriating money for ardent spirits, raised for support of Highways and Bridges the present year."

"Voted to discontinue the road from Tyrus March's to Jonathan F. Putnam's."

1831.—March 7. The committee appointed in 1830 to examine schools in town reported. They say: "We were much gratified with the wisdom and economy of the arrangement in the schools on Grass Hill, at the Paper-Mill and Union Districts, in dividing them and placing all under a certain age by themselves, under the instruction of female teachers, thus leaving the master unembarrassed by young children, to pay an undivided attention to the older scholars."

They commend the infant school kept by Miss Hooper in the Paper-Mill District, and say: "This is beginning the work of government and education where it ought to begin—it is laying the axe at the very root of ignorance and insubordination." They say that "four hundred and eighty-five scholars had attended the schools in town the past winter."

April 4. An adjourned town-meeting; an article was in the warrant relating to a petition received from Rev. George W. Campbell and others, who had petitioned to have the town see what could be done to prevent the sale of ardent spirits in town. In this article—which in substance contained the petition—it was voted to adopt the following resolves:

"Resolved, that we view with abhorrence the ravages which ardent spirits has made among us, so that we fully approve of the efforts made by temperance societies in suppressing it.

"Resolved, that considering the pernicious effects of ardent spirit by increasing pauperism and crime in the community, the public good of this town

does not require the vending and retailing of it within the limits of its jurisdiction.

"Resolved, that the Selectmen be requested not to recommend any person or persons to the Court of Sessions for a license for retailing."

"Voted, that the law respecting taking fish be carried into effect against all those persons not residing in Millbury who shall take fish from the Ponds and Streams in town."

May 11. Voted nine hundred dollars for schools this year.

1832.—March 5. Voted to raise one thousand dollars to support public schools this year, and thirteen hundred dollars to support the town's poor and other town charges.

1833.—March 4. "Voted that Joseph Goffe, William Whittlesey and James Shepard be a committee to inquire into the causes of pauperism in this town, and also the best method of preventing the same, and report at the next town-meeting."

"Voted that the Selectmen be a committee to take into consideration the expediency of procuring a farm for the town for the purpose of supporting the town's poor."

"Voted that the Selectmen be required not to appropiate any person as an Innholder in this town who will not agree (as an express condition of such approbation) to close his bar on the Sabbath, in strict accordance with the Statute in such cases made and provided."

November 11. "Voted that the subject of procuring a farm for the town be recommitted."

1834.—March 3. "Voted that it is expedient to purchase a farm for the support of the town paupers, and that John Jacobs, Simeon Waters, Aaron Trask and Elisha Jacobs be a committee authorized to purchase a farm for the use of the town."

The town heard the report of the committee chosen to inquire into the causes of pauperism in this town—accepted.

April 7. "Voted that the committee on the subject of pauperism be requested to ascertain the amount of money paid by this town since its incorporation for the support of paupers, either directly or indirectly, in consequence of intemperance."

November 11. Committee on buying town farm reported at this meeting, and it was recommitted with two added to the committee, namely, Samuel Waters and Rufus Barton. "Voted, that said committee be authorized to purchase a farm when they shall think best; also that the purchase-money shall not exceed \$6,000.00."

1835.—March 2. "Voted, to accept the report of the committee chosen to purchase a farm for the town as reported." "Voted, this town choose a committee of Three, who shall be called a Board of Overseers of the poor farm and Town poor, and who shall be duly authorized to manage the same in all respects as they in their wisdom shall think most for the interest of

the town, intending by these instructions to make all necessary improvements on the farm, and also to take under their care the paupers of the town, and contract with any person or persons for the carrying on of the farm, and taking care of the paupers as they shall think proper, and in all to do and perform all that is necessary to do and carry into complete effect all the contracts already made in the name and for the town. Simeon Waters, Simon Farnsworth and Samuel D. Torrey were chosen Overseers of Poor and Farm."

March 25. "Voted, that the Selectmen be requested not to approbate any persons in town to sell Wine, Beer or Cider."

1836.—March 8. "Voted, that \$400.00 be raised and appropriated for the purpose of purchasing a Fire Engine and necessary apparatus, provided the same sum be raised by private subscription within ninety days, said Engine to be located by the Selectmen."

"Voted, that the subject of licensing be left discretionary with the Selectmen."

"Voted, the Selectmen be a committee on the part of the town to purchase an Engine."

1837.—Engines were soon purchased, for we find the town, on March 6th, voting money to build houses for Engines Nos. 3 and 4.

March 6. "Voted, that the Treasurer of this town be authorized to issue licenses to all persons owning Dogs, who shall apply and pay the sum of \$2.00, and that no dogs owned in this town be suffered at large without such license having been obtained as aforesaid, said license to continue one year from the 15 of March instant."

May 17. "Voted, that this town agrees to receive from the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth its proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States in deposit, and will comply with the terms and provisions of the several acts passed by the Legislature of said Commonwealth, concerning the deposits of the surplus revenue." William Whittlesey was appointed agent of the town in the matter.

The town "Voted, that \$2,000.00 of the sum received from this Revenue be used towards paying the debt the town owes for the poor farm." The town had previously bought, in 1835, the farm of Aaron Peirce, Esq., now in use as a poor farm, containing at that time one hundred and nine acres and thirty-three rods, with the buildings thereon.

November 13. "Voted, that the Trustees of the Surplus Revenue from the United States be required to appropriate the balance of this revenue in their hands not appropriated to the payment of the Town Farm Debt."

1838.—March 5. Town voted nine hundred dollars for schools.

1839.—March 4. "Voted to re-commit the report offered by the committee to examine the title to the land occupied as a public common, with instructions

to take such legal advice as they may think proper, provided, the First Congregational Society will share with the town in the expense."

"Voted to allow members of Engine Companies Three Dollars each per year."

1840.—March 2. "Voted that the sum of \$250 be appropriated towards purchasing an Engine with Suction Hose, provided, the same amount be raised by subscription." Chose Asa H. Waters, Dr. Wm. M. Benedict, Stephen Blanchard, School Committee. There seems to have been something remaining of the surplus revenue from the United States, for we find at this meeting the town "Voted that the balance of this revenue be appropriated towards building new roads."

1841.—March 1. "Voted that \$250 be appropriated for Grass Hill Engine, provided the same amount be subscribed in ninety days."

Town also "Voted to appropriate \$250 to build an engine-house on Grass Hill, if an engine is procured."

1842.—This year the town, at the March meeting, voted \$1000 for schools.

1844.—March 4. "Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to purchase three and one-half acres of land near the new cemetery, if it can be purchased for the same sum per acre that was paid for the lot purchased last year (Central Cemetery)."

1845.—March 3. "Voted to appropriate the sum of \$60.00 to repair the fence, and to purchase the right which Elijah Holman has, in the Grass Hill burying-ground."

1846.—March 2. "Voted that the Town raise and appropriate a sum of money, which shall be equal to one-half of the expense of purchasing a Fire-Engine for District No. 3, provided the inhabitants of said district raise and pay into the town treasury the other half of said expense, said Engine not to cost more than \$1000."

March 16. "Voted that the Selectmen be authorized and required to build a receiving Tomb at the new Cemetery."

November 9. The town chose Benjamin Flagg Representative to General Court.

1847.—March 1. Town "Voted not to build a Town House."

Voted one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for schools this year. The license law seems to have been in force, for the town, at this meeting, voted to prosecute all violators.

1848.—March 6. Town "Voted that the Overseers of the Poor be, and they are hereby, authorized to expend out of the money raised for the support of the poor, such sum or amount as they may deem proper, for the support of ——— in a private family." The name left out above is that of an eminent citizen of the town, who had done much for her prosperity, but who, by successive misfortunes, had become poor. He was kindly cared for to the end of his days in the above manner.

Voted this year, for the support of schools, one

thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. For the poor, one thousand dollars.

1849.—March 5. "Voted to accept the road as laid out recently by the Selectmen, leading from the Cemetery in West Millbury to Oxford line, by the house of Aaron Small."

November 12. Chose Asa H. Waters Representative to General Court.

1850.—March 5. "Voted that the Selectmen be instructed to examine the rights of the Town in the old Common, also localities of the roads, and lay out necessary roads upon said Common."

April 1. "Voted to refer the article 6th, concerning a High School, to a committee, to be chosen one from each School district, and report at next March meeting." Committee were Simeon Waters, Leonard Dwinell, Samuel Waters, C. R. Miles, Josiah L. Woodward, Oliver Rice and Simeon Hayward.

1851.—March 4. "Voted that the Town do have a High School. Voted that a Committee of seven, one from each school district be chosen, to bring in plans and estimates at the April Meeting, to establish a High School." Committee: J. E. Waters, Horace Waters, A. H. Waters, E. W. Goffe, Josiah L. Woodward, John E. Bacon and Hervey Park.

"Voted to raise and appropriate \$100 to purchase Town maps, said maps to be placed in the hands of the Town Clerk and by him to be sold at cost.

April 7. High School committee reported, and it was accepted. "Voted to choose a committee of three, and that they be instructed to purchase the Millbury Academy estate, provided, it can be purchased on the conditions as by the report of the High School Committee."

"Voted that the committee be appointed by the chair." C. R. Miles, Andrus March and Mowry Farnum, committee. Fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated as part payment of the Academy estate. Selectmen authorized to borrow five hundred dollars to make the first payment. "Voted to raise \$500 for the support of the High School the current year."

November 10. J. E. Waters, A. P. Benchley and Henry Waterman appointed envelope distributors under the Secret Ballot Law.

At this meeting, on the question of revising or altering the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the vote stood yeas, 228; nays, 172.

1852.—March 1. Voted seven hundred and fifty dollars for High School the current year.

1853.—March 7. Asa H. Waters, moderator; Ira N. Goddard chosen town clerk (Mr. Goddard has filled the office ever since). At this meeting Asa H. Waters was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Boston.

March 8. Voted one thousand dollars for High School. "Voted the Prudential committee of school Districts are authorized to hire teachers for the several school Districts."

1854.—March 6. "Voted that the Selectmen be

authorized to purchase of Asa H. Waters about three acres of land suitable for an addition to the cemetery (Central.)"

1855.—March 5. "Voted to build a receiving tomb in the cemetery on Grass Hill."

"Voted on article 5th, to determine the manner of repairing Highways,"—a committee was chosen.

"Voted to abolish the Highway Districts."

In article 5th, at the town-meeting March 5th, it was "to determine the manner of repairing the highways, townways and bridges the year ensuing."

March 19. At the meeting, which was an adjourned one, the committee chosen before reported. The report was accepted. They reported that one agent should be appointed for each district, who should make a semi-annual report to the selectmen.

"Voted that the name 'Central Cemetery' be applied to the new cemetery, and the part laid out in 1854 be called the West Section, and the other part be called the East Section."

By-laws in regard to dogs accepted.

"Voted that dogs shall pay a tax of one Dollar, and be muzzled if they run at large."

May 23. B. C. Sumner appointed liquor agent by the selectmen.

October 23. At a meeting of the selectmen, T. H. Barton was appointed police officer, with all the powers of constables, except the serving and executing any civil process.

October 30. The town collector and treasurer having absconded, the assessors appointed Ira N. Goddard collector.

November 6. Town chose David Atwood treasurer, to fill vacancy.

1856.—March 8. Simon Farnsworth chosen town treasurer. "Voted that the highway districts be re-established, and that surveyors be chosen to repair the same as in former years.

March 10. Orra Goodell, Gates Chapman, A. W. Wood and N. H. Jordan appointed police officers.

March 22. David Atwood chosen to a vacancy on the School Committee, caused by the resignation of Rev. N. Beach.

1857.—March 2. "Voted to raise and appropriate the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars for common schools."

"Voted to raise the sum of one thousand dollars for High School."

1858.—March 1. David Atwood chosen town treasurer.

"Voted to instruct the selectmen to appoint a liquor agent with a salary of one dollar.

"Voted that no compensation be allowed the members of the fire department the year ensuing."

1859.—March 7. This year the town voted three dollars per year to each member of the fire department.

"Voted that the selectmen be instructed to retain the control of Academy Hall—that they let it for all

proper purposes, and that the town-meetings be held there." This was the last meeting held in the First Congregational Church building.

1860.—March 19. "Voted that the price per hour for labor on the highways for man be twelve and one-half cents, and for ox-team twelve and one-half cents per hour."

1861.—March 18. "Voted that the selectmen be authorized to negotiate with Col. Waters, or some other person, for a room or rooms for a lock-up."

"Voted to raise the sum of one hundred dollars for the purpose of improving the Dwinell burying ground, so-called, provided, the owners convey the same to the town by quit-claim deed."

March 25. D. G. Prentice, Abiel W. Wood, B. D. Humes, David T. March appointed special police officers.

May 7. "Voted that a committee of seven be appointed to furnish such persons who shall enlist, and to those inhabitants who have enlisted, as soldiers, and be accepted as such, in the volunteer militia, with anything which in the opinion of the committee may be necessary for their comfort, and for the support of such of their families as may need, during the absence of said volunteers, and for organizing said volunteers. That said committee shall call for such sums as they may want for the purpose aforesaid, and the selectmen shall draw their orders therefor upon the treasurer, and may borrow upon the credit of the town, such sums as may be needed for that purpose." The committee chosen were: J. E. Waters, Nymphas Longley, C. D. Morse, Hosea Crane, Sylvester Smith, Silas Dunton, David F. Wood.

June 4. Town "voted to hear the report of the committee chosen at the last meeting."

"Voted that the matter of enlisting and organizing a military company in Millbury be re-committed to the committee chosen at the last meeting, and that they be instructed to proceed with the organizing of such a company, when, in their opinion, the state of the country calls for such an effort on the part of the town."

September 24. "Voted that the town raise the sum of \$2500 to defray the expenses already incurred, in fulfilling the encouragement, given by the Town of Millbury, to such of its inhabitants as may have volunteered, or who may volunteer, as members of the militia of this State in the service of the United States, and that the selectmen be directed to continue supplying the families of such volunteers at their discretion."

"Voted that the town fully approve and ratify the doings of the selectmen in furnishing the families of our townsmen, who are defending our country in this unholly and unprovoked Rebellion."

1862.—July 17. "Voted that the town pay each man who shall voluntarily enlist from this town, under the present requisition, the sum of \$100 upon

his being duly mustered into the service of the United States."

"Voted that the town add to the War Committee Horace Armsby, D. T. March, C. R. Miles, J. E. Bacon."

August 19. "Voted that the town pay one hundred dollars bounty in addition to that already voted to those men who enlisted between August 13th and the 15th inclusive, to fill up the quota of the town on the first 300,000 volunteers called for by the President."

"Voted that the Town offer a bounty of \$150 to each man who will voluntarily enlist to fill up the quota of this town, on the last call for 300,000 men for nine months."

"Voted to choose the following persons as an addition to the War Committee: Dr. S. W. Cooke, E. E. Forbes, H. L. Bancroft, V. A. King, A. A. Livermore, George A. Perry, John G. Wood, Rufus Carter, George W. Mallalieu, Davis Guild, William H. Harrington, E. M. Holman." (At this time war-meetings were frequent.)

1863.—March 16. "Voted the selectmen be authorized to assist such families of volunteers as they shall think best, from the treasury of the town."

"Voted to abolish the School Districts."

1864.—March 30. "Voted the town will raise the sum of \$4400, to be assessed at the next annual assessment, for the purpose of refunding money which has been contributed by individuals, in aid of and for the purpose of procuring its proportion of the quota of volunteers called for from the Commonwealth, under the order of the President, dated October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, and for the purpose of paying \$100 to each of those persons who have enlisted under said calls."

"Voted that the Town will pay those persons who have or may enlist into the United States service as a part of the quota of the town, under the last call of the President for 200,000 men—bounty as follows, to wit, to those who enlisted from the time the act was passed by the legislature, authorizing towns to raise money for this purpose to this day \$100, to those who have enlisted to-day or who may hereafter enlist \$125."

1864.—A meeting¹ of the Society of Social Friends was held at the Millbury Bank on the 7th of April. They voted

That the library belonging to the Society be offered to the Town, for the purpose of founding a free public library.

WM. H. HARRINGTON.
SILAS DUNTON.
D. B. CHASE.

Committee of Society of Social Friends.

April 11. Town "Voted to accept the Library from the Society," and to choose a Board of Trustees to take charge of it. The first Board of Trustees chosen were: David Atwood, O. H. Waters, Hosea Crane. The

¹ Town records.

chairman of the School Committee and principal of the High School were to be members *ex-officio*.

"Voted that we allow the Catholics to open a cemetery, and that we choose a committee of three to make arrangements which shall be satisfactory to Col. Waters, The Catholic Church and the Town, in regard to a right of way to said cemetery."

1865.—March 13. "Voted to raise a sufficient sum of money to pay the old school districts what may be due them for the school-houses, which the town possesses in consequence of having abolished the school districts."

Town voted two hundred dollars for the town library.

Colonel Waters proposed to give the land to make the road leading from the Town Hall to the cemetery, so as to measure at least forty feet in width, provided the town repair the road and fences.

Thanks of the town were voted to William Dickinson, of Worcester, for the gift of a lot of land for the Park Hill School-house.

April 3. "Voted to choose a board of Trustees of Central Cemetery, to consist of three persons"—Chose Hosea Crane, Joseph Robbins and Jason Emerson.

Voted by the town to adopt by-laws in regard to children truant from school.

The School Committee recommended that the overseers of poor provide suitable accommodations for children sentenced under the truant law.

May 30. The town "Voted to reimburse individuals for money paid for filling the quota of the Town during the year 1864."

December 30. "Voted to establish and maintain Schools for the education of persons over fifteen years of age."

1866.—March 19. Voted to adopt the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS the frequent violation of the Sabbath has become a source of great annoyance to law-abiding citizens of this town, therefore *Resolved*, that we recommend that our Board of Selectmen see that the law relating to the matter be enforced."

November 6. "Voted to appropriate a sum of money, not exceeding \$300, for the purpose of establishing evening Schools."

1867.—March 11. "Voted to abolish the Liquor agency, and that the liquor on hand be turned into the Street."

(This vote was not literally carried out.)

June 5. At a meeting of the selectmen sixteen persons were appointed police officers.

(Probably to execute the liquor law.)

1868.—June 24. "Voted that no license shall be granted in this town, which will authorize the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises, of either distilled or fermented liquors or both."

1869.—March 15. "Voted that a committee of five be chosen to investigate the matter of Steam Fire

Engines, also to consider the feasibility of providing suitable reservoirs for use in case of fire."

March 29. Committee on Steam Fire Engines reported "That they had visited two establishments for their manufacture, and examined the different machines, and were unanimous in recommending to the town the purchase of two machines of the third class, for \$6000." Report accepted.

November 2. A committee was chosen to investigate matters at the Almshouse, some complaints having been made of the management.

1870.—March 14. Committee of Investigation of the Almshouse affairs reported "That the inmates had been well treated, and that the house had been kept in good order." John Hopkins, of the committee, dissented to some of the views of the majority, and made a minority report.

"Voted, on motion of Col. Waters, that the present master of the Almshouse be discharged as soon as it can be legally done."

"Voted that the Selectmen be instructed to appoint a committee to look after the interests of the Town in matters relating to the proposed Railway to Cutler's Summit."

Voted for support of schools six thousand dollars.

September 6. "Voted to take a vote by Ballot to see if the town will allow the sale of Ale, Porter and Strong Beer in this town."

The ballot being taken, it was voted no.

1871.—January 3. Cattle notice from the selectmen. Cattle to be prohibited from being driven through town without a certificate from a veterinary surgeon that such cattle are not infected by any contagious disease.

March 20. "Voted that the School Committee be instructed to employ a Superintendent of the public schools in town." Fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for his salary.

The dog-tax money was voted to the town library.

"Voted that the Selectmen be instructed to procure a place, if possible, for a Lock-up."

April 19. "Voted to rescind the vote instructing the School Committee to employ a Superintendent of Schools."

1872.—March 25. "Voted to accept the provisions of the act of legislature to provide for the election of road commissioners.

"Voted to choose a board of road commissioners—one for two, and one for one year."

"Voted that the Selectmen be authorized and empowered to present to Samuel E. Hull a testimonial, not exceeding in value \$100, for his services in rescuing persons from the water near the Hull Saw-mill."

"Voted \$250 for Memorial Day."

"Voted a Piano for the High School."

"Voted in addition to the Dog-tax \$400 for the town Library."

"Voted for the support of schools in town, \$7500."

"Voted to choose a committee of Seven to take measures to get steam-power on the Millbury Branch Rail Road."

1873.—March 17. "Voted that Firemen be paid ten Dollars and the amount of their poll-tax."

"Voted that a committee of three be appointed to collect facts in regard to the part this town had in the late war, and prepare the same for preservation." The committee appointed were: Colonel A. H. Waters, Ira N. Goddard, Jonathan E. Waters.

A committee was appointed by vote of the town to consider the best means of furnishing water supply for use in case of fire.

The committee on procuring steam on the Millbury Branch reported: "Voted that the report be recommended."

1874.—March 16. "Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to toll the Bells in Town this afternoon at 3 o'clock, during the funeral of Hon. Charles Sumner, and that a committee of three be appointed to present resolutions upon the death of our late Senator."

"Voted to accept the report of the committee chosen at the last annual meeting to collect facts in regard to the part the Town had in the late war, as made by Colonel Waters, the chairman, and that with the record of the Soldiers, as prepared in 1866, it be printed with the next annual reports."

"Voted that a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration and report upon the matter of the pollution of the Blackstone river, by the Worcester System of Sewerage. Committee appointed Geo. A. Flagg, C. D. Morse, O. H. Waters."

"Voted that the road commissioners be instructed to construct side-walks, mentioned in Article 26th of the warrant, and that the town appropriate the sum of \$1200 for the same."

Resolutions were reported on the death of Charles Sumner.

"Voted, that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the whole subject of a Town Hall, and report to the Town at the next November meeting."

March 23. "Voted, that the Road Commissioners be authorized to Sell the land mentioned in article 25 of warrant (a gravel pit near the house of John Marlboro') in their opinion the interests of the Town will not be subverted thereby—with the reservation that if intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold upon said premises the title to said land shall revert to the Town."

Committee appointed at annual meeting in 1873 on water supply in case of fire reported, and it was accepted. They say they have caused two routes to be surveyed—one taking the water from Singletary Pond and the other from Hathaway's Pond. "Your committee are of the opinion that the most feasible and reliable plan for furnishing an adequate supply

of water for fire purposes is by taking the water from Singletary Pond."

"Voted, that the committee chosen in 1873 see on what terms Pipes can be laid, etc., to the Armory Village."

"The vote passed on the 16th of March amended so as to consist of seven persons, and that the committee be instructed to select a suitable site for a Town-House."

"Voted, that the Trustees of cemeteries be a committee to ascertain the graves of any soldiers on the roll of Honor of this town which are not marked, and report the cost of procuring and setting such stones."

April 1. The selectmen notify Wm. Ryan that he has been appointed keeper of the lock-up. Salary, fifty dollars per year.

May 7. "Voted, to receive the majority and minority reports of the committee on Town-House."

November 7. "Voted, that the citizens of this Town are opposed to any division of the County of Worcester."

1875.—March 15. "Town revokes the acceptance of the act in regard to Road Commissioners, and abolishes said board."

The old Board of Selectmen to appoint sixteen highway surveyors.

Two hundred dollars was appropriated for head-stones for soldiers' graves.

"Voted, to have the Selectmen put the Town into Highway districts."

1876.—March 20. "Voted, to appropriate \$75.00 to furnish the armory in Aiken's Block."

"Voted, that the Trustees of Cemeteries be instructed to set apart a lot in the Cemetery (Central) on which to erect head-stones for those soldiers who died elsewhere, but who were credited on the quota of this Town."

"Voted, that head-stones be erected to the graves of those soldiers credited elsewhere, but buried in this Town."

1877.—March 19. Committee on extinguishing fires reported, and the matter was postponed. Again taken up, and a committee of three chosen to investigate. Seven thousand dollars voted for schools.

1878.—March 18. Six hundred dollars voted for lighting the streets. "Voted, that the Town prohibit the encampment of Gypsies within its limits."

"Voted, that the selectmen be authorized to take for the Town from the Commissioners of Inland fisheries a lease to the Town of Dorothy Pond." "Voted, that the Town build a Town-Hall," and a committee of nine was appointed to get plans and estimates. C. D. Morse, chairman. They were also to find a suitable location and report. "Voted three thousand dollars for support of Poor."

March 25. Committee on town-house reported recommending the Rhodes or the Torry lot. The committee desired to sit again, and report further

(granted). Town then voted for a location; the majority was in favor of the Rhodes lot—(present site).

April 13. Committee on plans and estimates for town-house reported—"That as the Town had voted for the Rhodes lot, they had prepared their plans and estimates for that lot." Their total estimate of cost was twenty-eight thousand dollars for the building and lot, ready for the fixtures, and recommended the town to adopt the plans.

A minority report was presented; it agreed with the majority report, so far as it related to the plans, but differed in regard to the manner of stating the probable cost of the same. The minority believed the building would cost not less than thirty-five thousand dollars. It was then voted that the plans of the committee be accepted and adopted.

The same committee were then by vote chosen as a building committee, with power to build, but should not do so until the money was appropriated. The committee were David Atwood, H. L. Bancroft, Rufus Carter, John Hopkins, B. B. Howard, C. D. Morse, I. B. Sayles, N. H. Sears, L. L. Whitney.

A motion was made to borrow twenty-eight thousand dollars, and appropriate it for buying a lot and building a Town House. It did not receive a two-thirds vote, and failed to pass. It was then voted to borrow twenty-eight thousand dollars in anticipation of the taxes of 1878 and 1879, for the same purpose, and the vote passed. (This vote was afterwards rescinded.)

Attempts were afterwards made to change the location of the new Town House; but the \$28,000 was finally voted, payable in ten years, and the Rhodes lot retained. But before the matter ended, the building far exceeded in cost the before-mentioned sum. \$2000 was paid for the lot, and later the town bought a small strip of land more. The total cost of the Town House completed was \$40,936.72.

1879.—March 24. "Voted that the Town join with Sutton in taking for both towns a lease of Singletary Pond." It was afterwards stocked with Lake Superior salmon trout.

"Voted \$100 for grading the Common in Armory Village."

1880.—March 22. Town first met in new Town Hall.

"Voted to reduce the number of School Committee from six to three, as provided by law."

"Voted \$1000 for Town Library, to be wholly expended for Books."

"Voted, the Reading-room (so-called) be set apart to be used for the Town Library."

"Voted that the old Town Hall be turned over to the School Committee, to be used for School purposes."

"Voted \$500 for Sidewalks from Crane & Waters to Wheeler's Village."

"Voted that Millbury be a Fair town, and that the

management of Fairs shall be under the control of the Selectmen."

May 5. Tramp officers appointed by the Selectmen this date; they were to arrest all such.

1881.—March 21. "Voted a board of Health be appointed, and that a committee be appointed to present names for such a board."

"Voted, a committee of three be appointed to consider the purchase of Steam Fire Engines."

Committee on Pollution of Blackstone River made a partial report; they were instructed to press the matter as they saw fit.

Committee on Board of Health, chosen to select names for such a board, reported a list of names, when it was "Voted that further consideration of the report be postponed."

November 8. "Voted that the Treasurer be authorized to borrow money to meet the expenses of the committee on pollution of the Blackstone."

1882.—March 20. "Voted the town ask the legislature to extend to women who are citizens the right to hold town offices and to vote in town affairs, on the same terms as male citizens."

In regard to the unfenced part of the Old Common, and the title to it, the town "voted that if a clear title to the land can be obtained, the sum of \$150 be appropriated to fence it."

"Voted to accept the report of the committee on water supply and Fire-Engines."

March 29. A committee was appointed to see about pipes and hydrants in the streets.

1883.—March 19. The committee on steam fire-engines having reported it best to purchase two steamers, the selectmen were instructed to have a trial of machines, and then to purchase the best machines.

A committee was appointed to confer with the towns of Grafton and Northbridge in regard to having a superintendent of schools in conjunction with them.

November 6. "Voted a committee be appointed to provide suitable quarters for Steamer No. 1."

1884.—March 17. "Voted \$800 for lighting the streets." \$9000 was voted for schools.

"Voted the Engineers make arrangements to give alarm at fires, expense not to exceed \$250."

June 27. Registrars of voters appointed by the selectmen.

November 4. Self-registering ballot-box used. The box registered 616 votes and 601 names were checked on the voting list. The ballots were then taken from the box and found to be 601 canceled and one uncanceled.

1885.—March 16. "Voted the committee on pollution of the Blackstone be continued in office and to continue their efforts."

The selectmen were authorized to put the cistern in order near the Baptist Church.

By-laws of the town adopted, and all existing by-laws, except those relating to truants, repealed.

1886.—March 15. "Voted for the support of the Poor \$3,000."

April 7. Nathan J. Streeter appointed police-officer by the selectmen.

1887.—March 21. "Voted, that the town most strongly protests against any amendment nullifying, or in any way changing, the provision of said act, that said Sewerage (Worcester) shall be purified before being anywhere discharged into the Blackstone River." The above referring to petitions presented to the Legislature looking to an amendment to the Sewerage Act before passed in 1886.

"Resolved, that the Town instruct the Selectmen to oppose the granting of any charter to any private corporation for the purpose of supplying the town with water."

"Voted, to appropriate the sum of \$1,200 for Electric Lights."

1888.—March 19. "\$3,500 voted for repairing High-School building. For Schools, \$9,000."

"Voted, that Hon. H. L. Bancroft be a committee to correspond with the proper person in regard to the portraits of Gen. Caleb Burbank and Wife, and that said portraits be obtained, if possible, and placed in the Library Room."

November 6. "Water question indefinitely postponed."

The present Board of Selectmen, 1888, are George F. Chase, James H. Ferguson, I. B. Sayles.

CHURCH HISTORY.—Warrant for the first meeting in Second or North Parish, Sutton:

WORCESTER SS. To Jeremiah Buckman, Jr., of Sutton, in ye county of Worcester, Greeting.

You are hereby required in his majesties name to warrant and give notice to ye freeholders and others, inhabitants in ye Second Parish in Sutton aforesaid, qualified to vote in Town affairs, that they must meet at the house of Mr. Richard Singletary, in said Sutton, in said precinct, on Monday, the twenty-sixth Day of December instant, at unmed ye clock in ye forenoon, then and there to act on each of ye particulars expressed in above request.¹ By posting a copy of the request and this warrant at such public place in said Precinct, hearof fail not and make return hearof and of your doings hearin at or before ye said twenty-sixth Day of December instant at nine o'clock in ye morning. Given under my hand and Seal at Oxford this Eighth Day of December, A.D. 1743.

RICHARD MOORE, Justice of Peace.

First Congregational Church.—Accordingly, on the 26th of December, 1743,² the first meeting of the parish was held at the house of Richard Singletary. The first moderator was Capt. Timothy Carter; and Robert Goddard, clerk. The parish continued to hold meetings at the same place until May, 1745. The house was also used for religious meetings for quite a period. April 29, 1745, Rev. Matthew Bridge was called to the ministry, but declined. They next called Rev. Josiah Dunster, and he also refused. The third call was extended to James Wellman. The church was formally organized on the 10th of September, 1747. Mr. Wellman was ordained October 7, 1747. Among those who participated at the or-

dination was the Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, of the Old South Church, Worcester. The church adopted the Cambridge platform. Ruling elders were chosen by this church, but it has always been carried on under the Congregational system. The first church building was begun in 1744,³ on the spot now known as the Old Common. It was a barn-like structure, and during the latter part of its use as a church it was known as "The Lord's Barn." It was afterwards removed across the road some four or five rods, and used in connection with a public-house. The next church edifice was begun in 1802, and was dedicated to the service of God November 27, 1804. Soon after the year 1827 the idea was put forth of removing this church to Bramanville. It became a question to be discussed in parish meetings about the year 1832. There were many opinions in regard to the matter. It was finally left to a board of referees, composed of members of churches in different places, who decided that it would be best for the church to have the building removed. The parish accepted their report, and the church was taken down in 1835, and was again consecrated to God January 14, 1836. The pastors who have presided over this church have been as follows: Rev. James Wellman, ordained October 7, 1747, dismissed July 22, 1760; Rev. Ebenezer Chaplin, ordained November 14, 1764, dismissed March 22, 1792; Rev. Joseph Goffe, ordained September 10, 1794, dismissed December 9, 1830; Rev. Osgood Herrick, ordained December 9, 1830, died March 16, 1837; Rev. Nathaniel Beach, ordained November 22, 1837, dismissed May 11, 1857; Rev. Edmund Y. Garrette, installed September 30, 1857, dismissed November 3, 1869; Rev. Geo. A. Putnam, installed April 11, 1872.

Among those who have been deacons in this church we find the name of Asa Waters, the Revolutionary gun-maker. The present ones are David T. March, Osgood H. Waters, Royal Thayer. There have been no ruling elders elected in this church since Jonathan Waters, in 1829. Among the early elders was Amos Singletary, the first male white child born in Sutton. This church has been a power for good in the community, and is still doing a good work. The total number connected with it since its organization is one thousand and ninety-five, according to the records the church has. But it must be remembered that those for the first seventeen years after its organization are lost.

Rev. Mr. Putnam, the present pastor, in 1875, made quite an extended visit to Palestine and the Holy Land, drawing inspiration and knowledge at places sacred for all time. The present superintendent of the Sunday-school is D. Edmund March.

Second Congregational Church and Society.—A handful of praying men and women, including among its number Asa Waters, members of the First Church in

¹ Petition for meeting.

² Church records.

³ Church records.

Millbury, may justly be styled the founders of the Second Congregational Church and Society. Mr. Waters, with others, was instrumental in procuring the charter under which it now lives. It contained a wholly original provision to operate as a bar against its ever being subverted or converted to the use of any other sect or denomination, as was often done in those days. Mr. Waters was among the first to move in the matter of colonizing from the parent society. After the separation the infant colony had no fit place for holding meetings. Mr. Waters built and fitted up a hall, lighted and warmed it expressly for their accommodation. Here, free from rent, the infant society was encouraged to grow.

Among those who officiated at this place from Sabbath to Sabbath was Rev. Dr. Austin, of Worcester. Rev. Joseph Goffe, who had keenly felt their removal from his church, had forgiven them so far, that he presided at the evening meetings. At this time a fierce and bitter controversy was raging throughout the State between the Orthodox (so called) and the Unitarians. The latter had gained control of Harvard College, and a powerful wave of Unitarianism was sweeping out of Boston and Cambridge, and overturning the oldest and best established churches in the principal towns throughout the Commonwealth. This was the situation at the time the Second Congregational Church was being formed in 1827.

By law every man was obliged to pay taxes for the support of religion somewhere. The restrictions on voting in most societies was very loose. One had only to hand in his name to the clerk of any society he chose to become a member and to vote.

Mr. Waters was greatly exercised by these events, and wishing to guard the new society against the sectarian wave then raging and rolling over the State, went to consult the Hon. Alfred D. Foster, who, among the eminent lawyers of that day, stood almost alone in his firm adherence to the Orthodox faith.

Mr. Foster drew up the charter and by-laws, and inserted a provision that to become a member the applicant must receive a majority affirmative vote from the present members. This was an original idea, and was afterwards copied into other charters. It proved an effectual barrier against sudden assaults, and on one occasion it undoubtedly saved this society from a like overthrow. The same provision is found in a charter at Lowell and in a charter at Amesbury—each member may cast as many votes as he owns pews.

The charter is dated February 10, 1827, and its first section reads:

Be it enacted, etc., that Asa Waters,¹ Elias Forbes, Joseph Torrey, Vernon Stiles, David Woodward, Calvin Barker, Simon Farnsworth and Aaron Trask be incorporated into a religious Society.

The Second Congregational Society dates its birth from this act of incorporation February 10, 1827.

¹ Although the first named in the act of incorporation, and a prime mover in the matter of separation, the records show that Mr. Waters was not dismissed from the First Church until January 1, 1828.

It will be noticed that the act of incorporation is dated, some time before a petition was presented to the parent church for any to be dismissed for such a purpose. This proceeding was considered irregular by the First Church, and they complained of it. Their records have considerable to say in regard to the matter.

June 30,² 1827, a petition from forty persons living in Armory Village and near by, who were members of the First Church, was presented, asking to be dismissed. On the 16th of July the request was granted, and on the 23d of August they formed themselves into what was known as the Presbyterian Church of Millbury. In 1834 the church was changed from the Presbyterian to the Congregational form of government. The church edifice was completed and dedicated October 2, 1828, and in 1867 a parsonage was completed and first occupied by Rev. Stacy Fowler, the same year. We find that though Rev. Joseph Goffe had, in the beginning, objected to the formation of this church, he became a member of it February 5, 1837.

Among those who have filled the office of deacon in this church may be mentioned: Moses Dunton, Moses L. Morse, John Leland, Henry Mills, Thomas H. Witherby and Nathaniel Goddard, the latter chosen in 1836, and continued until his death, in 1887. The present ones are Amos Armsby and A. W. Lincoln. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Lyman S. Waters.

In the early part of 1888 the pastor, Rev. John L. Ewell, was on leave of absence for a visit to the Holy Land. He returned with health and spirits renewed for more efficient work. The membership in this church January 1, 1889, was two hundred and twelve. The total number that have joined since its organization has been seven hundred and thirty-two. This church is in a flourishing condition, and is doing a great work for the moral and spiritual welfare of the community.

The following have been pastors of this church: Rev. George W. Campbell, installed January 13, 1830, dismissed in 1833; William A. Larned, ordained May 7, 1834, dismissed October 19, 1835; Samuel G. Buckingham, D.D., ordained May 24, 1837, dismissed May 3, 1847; Leverett Griggs, D.D., installed September 22, 1847, dismissed January 19, 1856; Lewis Jessup, installed April 24, 1856, dismissed March 29, 1860; Charles H. Pierce, installed October 22, 1862, died October 5, 1865; Stacy Fowler, installed December 6, 1866, dismissed March 5, 1878; John L. Ewell, installed April 16, 1878.

Methodist Episcopal.—A Methodist class was formed in this town in 1825 by Rev. William Archer, an English preacher. This class flourished a short time and was then discontinued. In 1835 another class was formed by Rev. Erastus Spaulding, still liv-

² First Church records.

ing in town and well-known as Father Spaulding. The church was organized the same year under the circuit plan. The preachers on this circuit at that time were Revs. M. P. Alderman and William Heath. The first regular stationed minister with this church was Thomas Tucker. The church building was dedicated to the service of God November 17, 1840; the sermon was by Rev. Orange Scott. Since the advent of Mr. Tucker the church has been regularly supplied by the Conference with ministers who have labored faithfully to advance her interests. This church has been successful in rescuing many from the ways of sin and planting their feet on a sure foundation. The present pastor is Rev. W. C. Townsend, it being his third year among this people. The church is prosperous and a bright future is before it. The Sunday-school is in charge of Mr. F. W. Sawyer and is well attended.

Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was once an active member of this church, and his relatives still reside here. He was president of the Lyceum at Bramanville in 1856, and was greatly interested in literary work.

Baptist.—The town records show that as early as 1814 there were in Millbury several people belonging to the Baptist Church at Grafton, and also that as early as 1817 there was a Baptist Society at Millbury. May 10, 1826, a more thorough organization was effected among them, to spread their doctrines among the people. This organization had its ups and downs, Revs. Christopher Hale, Otis Converse, Elder Harrington and others preaching for them. Strong objections were made by a few people in town to these reverend gentlemen coming here for that purpose; anonymous letters were written to them, telling them to "stay at home and mind your own business; when we want you we will send for you."

At the house of Abijah Gleason, in West Millbury, December 23, 1836, the Baptist Church of this town was formed, with eighteen constituent members. The first public meeting was held in the old school-house, the site of the present Union Chapel. The West Congregational Church having been built in 1837, the Baptists joined with them in Union services there. In 1840 this Union arrangement was closed, and the church removed to Armory Village, where distinctively Baptist services were held in the old Academy Hall. The first regularly settled pastor was Rev. Hervey Fitts, in 1841.

Rev. Hervey Fitts remained with the church from 1841 to 1843; Rev. James Upham, D.D., 1843-45; Rev. S. J. Bronson, 1846-53, and again, 1870-74; Rev. Cyrus T. Tucker, 1853-56; Rev. S. A. Thomas, 1858-61; Rev. J. E. Brown, 1863-67; C. A. Skinner, 1867-69; Rev. George B. Gow, D.D., 1874-80; Rev. D. W. Hoyt, 1880-89.

December 26, 1864, their house of worship was occupied for the first time, and since then the church has been in a prosperous condition. The present

deacons are Cyrus White, B. F. McIntyre and Francis R. Herrick, the two latter in active service. This church has connected with it an organization known as the "Gough Temperance Society," in charge of the following committee: John C. Crane, James A. Dike, Henry B. Magoon. The church accepted the resignation of Rev. D. W. Hoyt, January 6, 1889. P. W. Wood superintends the Sunday-school.

The West Congregational Church.—Owing to the removal of the First Congregational Church building from the "Old Common" to Bramanville, in 1835, some who were dissatisfied with the change determined upon building a church at West Millbury. April 20, 1837, found the work completed, and twenty-nine members withdrew from the First Church. May 23, 1837, the West Congregational Church was organized with forty-five members. The same articles of faith and covenant used by the First Church were adopted by them. The early Congregational ministers who preached here were Rev. Caleb B. Elliott and Rev. A. Phillips. Mr. Elliott was educated for the ministry by General Burbank. Other ministers in conjunction with these carried on the work until 1840, when, on July 8th, Rev. Sidney Holman was installed as pastor. Previous to this the Congregationalists and Baptists had used it as a union church, the Congregationalists having their pastors three Sundays a month, and the Baptists one—each paying in that proportion. Rev. Mr. Holman was dismissed June 11, 1851. After this services, from time to time, were held until December 28, 1857, when the church disbanded. Some time later the church was again opened, and preachers were supplied by the Methodist Conference. The church building, which stood on land now owned by Mr. Ira Glazier, was sold about 1871, and removed about two years later. The closing history of this building will be found under that of the Union Chapel.

The Baptists, while worshipping here in conjunction with the Congregationalists, were supplied by Rev. Hervey Fitts, Professor Knowles, of Newton, and Jonah G. Warren, all faithful preachers of the Word.

Protestant Episcopal Mission.—A few years previous to 1879 Rev. James T. Ellis, then rector of St. John's Church at Wilkinsons ville, opened, at the invitation of his parishioners in Millbury, a mission. Meetings were held awhile in the old Town Hall, and for a longer time in the vestry of the Methodist Church. Upon the completion of the present Town Hall the mission met there. Mr. Ellis remained with it until 1882, when he resigned at the parent church. Rev. John Gregson was next in charge, and labored faithfully to advance its interests. But the small number becoming discouraged, the mission was discontinued at the close of 1888.

The year 1884 opens the first chapter of the *First Unitarian Society in Millbury*. The matter of organizing such a society had for some time been

talked about. The first services were held in Blanchard Hall Sunday, March 16, 1884; the preacher was Rev. Austin F. Garver, of Worcester. The society's covenant was adopted June 29, 1884. The provisions were that in this church all seats should be free. The first Sunday-school was organized July 13, 1884.

The society was incorporated under the law of the State March 19, 1885. In that year a lot was purchased and given to the society by John Rhodes, Silas Dunton and Thomas A. Winter. The church building, a unique structure, was completed in August, 1888. The September following, on the 20th, the new edifice was dedicated to the service of God. In 1885 a call was extended to Rev. Julius Blass, who accepted, and still remains beloved by his people.

Union Chapel (West Millbury).—As before stated, the West Congregational Church was disbanded in 1857, but soon afterwards the people, feeling the need of religious services, applied to the Methodist Episcopal Conference to be supplied, who sent to the people Rev. Messrs. Hamilton and Abbott. Other local preachers followed—Rev. J. J. Woodbury (Methodist) and Rev. Mr. Barber (a Baptist), but not under the Conference. Rev. Edwin S. Snow, while supplying the Methodist Episcopal Church at Millbury, occasionally preached Sunday afternoons.

The church building was sold to John G. Wood about 1871, and converted into a cotton-factory, and burned April 27, 1876; about 1878 religious services began to be holden in the school house, and were continued there for several years, several of the pastors in town supplying in the afternoon.

In 1887 the people began in earnest to talk of having a new chapel. A Ladies' Union Entertainment Society was formed, officers chosen and the society placed on a working basis. A few entertainments were given, and in the fall the following solicitors were chosen to procure subscriptions to build the chapel: Mrs. J. S. Blanchard, Mrs. J. C. Crane, Mrs. E. C. Goulding, Mrs. H. W. Davidson, Lizzie Wheeler, Florence Freeman, Leora Balcom and Florence Crane, who forthwith collected sufficient funds to begin the work. A Building Committee was chosen as follows: Thomas Windle, H. W. Bentley, Ira Glazier, Freeman Vanorman and H. W. Davidson. The building was soon up and finished, and on May 29, 1888, it was dedicated to the service of the Most High. The building and property is to be forever held by a Board of Trustees, for the people of the village. These trustees are to be members of the following churches in town,—Baptist Church, First and Second Congregational Churches and the Methodist Episcopal Church. The number is three. The first board were Ira Glazier, Edwin Hoyle and Theodore B. Sherwood. No regular preachers are settled here, but the pastors of the above-named churches officiate Sunday afternoons, with Mr. John C. Crane, a local preacher of the Baptist Church.

A Sunday-school is maintained throughout the year, and a weekly prayer-meeting is held in the neighborhood. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is J. C. Crane.

The Board of Trustees for 1889 are J. C. Crane, H. W. Davidson and Mrs. H. W. Bentley.

St. Bridget's (Catholic).—The first Catholic clergyman to officiate was Rev. James Fitton, the first pastor of St. John's Church in Worcester. Millbury was established as a mission in 1850, when this church was begun and dedicated to God. Several years previous to this, however, services were held in the Town Hall, in the Arcade, and in the house of James Campbell, near Wheeler's Village. Rev. Matthew Gibson succeeded Father Fitton at Worcester, and also in missionary work here. The succeeding pastors in mission work here were Revs. A. L'Eveque and E. J. Sheridan, of Uxbridge, they being succeeded by Rev. J. J. Power. During the pastorate of Father Power the church was enlarged. In 1869 the mission ended, and the church became a regular parish, with Rev. M. J. Doherty as resident priest. This church has a wide-spread influence among our Catholic fellow-citizens.

On the death of Rev. M. J. Doherty, Rev. William H. Goggin—then rector of the cathedral in Springfield—was appointed by Bishop O'Reilly, pastor of St. Bridget's Church, September 1, 1886. Within one year Father Goggin completely remodeled the church so as to make it one of the prettiest in town. The congregation numbers eleven hundred souls. The church has several societies,—Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin and Children of Mary, temperance societies for boys and young men. There is also connected with the church a flourishing literary society of sixty members, with rooms in the Arcade Block, on Elm Street.

Church of the Assumption (French Catholic).—This church was dedicated November 14, 1886. The first priest in charge was the Rev. J. A. Charland, who still remains and is highly esteemed by his people. The church is of wood, and has ample grounds connected with it. The regular attendance is about six hundred souls.

A St. Jean Baptiste Society was formed in town in 1872, and ended in 1875.

Again, started January 31, 1880, and still continues.

SCHOOLS.—The people of Millbury early saw the need of having school accommodations, but the beginning was very small. At the annual meeting of the town of Sutton in 1813, the year of the separation, the parent town had voted one thousand dollars for schools. August 23d of the same year Millbury voted to raise her proportion of this money, which was three hundred and sixty-five dollars, a sum that would about pay the salary of a good teacher at the present time. The above sum was the whole amount paid for schooling in 1813. In 1887 there was paid for the salaries of teachers in town \$7,772.44. For

the year ending March 16, 1888, the total receipts for school purposes was \$10,246.01. The expenditures were the same.

The school-house of early days in Millbury was a different building from that of the present time, but from those early structures have gone forth noble men and women, who have made their mark in the world, whose lives have shed lustre on the town of their birth. But those structures have been removed by the hand of time, and more commodious houses have arisen. The old residence of Gen. Caleb Burbank on Burbank Hill, was bought and remodeled for school purposes. It stands on the hill overlooking the valley of the Blackstone, a reminder of him who did so much for the prosperity of our town.

Private schools were early held in Millbury, an excellent one being kept at Bramanville. September 5, 1836, Mr. Thomas P. Green, from Amherst College, opened what he called a high school at West Millbury. The terms were three dollars per quarter, but for Greek, Latin and French four dollars was charged. The Millbury Academy was incorporated March 5, 1832. Those named in the act were Gen. Caleb Burbank, Asa Waters, Simon Farnsworth, Jonas Sibley, A. G. Randall.

The property was divided into shares, of which many were taken by citizens. They were signed by Gen. C. Burbank, president.

The academy was advertised to commence October 24, 1832.

We find that William Hall was the first principal; in 1834, Mr. Richardson; R. L. Hathaway in 1837; also William H. Wood in 1837; Foster Freeland in 1840; A. P. Stone in 1851. The academy received a gift of land from Asa Waters.

A. H. Waters was secretary of the Board of trustees in 1834.

It was a successful institution, for several years being well patronized by people in and out of town, but we find it advertised to be sold at auction in 1845. It was evidently not sold, for it was continued as an academy for some years after. Among those who graduated from this academy was the Hon. Horace Maynard, a name that afterwards became familiar to the people of this and other countries.

In 1851 the town voted to establish a high school. The same year a committee was chosen to purchase the academy property, and it was done that year, and money appropriated for the support of the high school there. The year following seven hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for the same purpose.

Ever since that time a high school has been maintained. The school at present is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Blanpied, an excellent teacher. The total number of schools in town is seventeen, and it is believed they will compare favorably with those in other places. The first persons in town authorized as a committee to have charge of schools were Stephen Blanchard, Dr. Amasa Braman, Dr. William M. Bene-

dict, Samuel Waters, Captain Asa Goodell, Josiah S. Prentice and Josiah Stiles, Esq. They were chosen in 1815. About 1827, a new law having come into operation, six persons were chosen as a town School Committee as follows: Dr. William M. Benedict, Joseph Griggs, Oliver Rice, Vernon Stiles, Paul C. Chase and Deacon Hervey Pierce.

In this connection we would not overlook Dr. Leonard Spaulding and Dr. George C. Webber, who for long years served on the School Committee, and faithfully labored with others to advance the cause of education among us.

The present School Committee are Dr. George A. Slocomb, Irving B. Sayles and Deacon David T. March.

Among the former school-teachers at West Millbury was Clara Barton, a lady whose presence is hailed with delight by the people of two continents, and whose name will go down to latest posterity as, "One of the few, the immortal names that were not born to die."

TOWN LIBRARY.—In 1851 a society connected with the Millbury Academy existed called "Social Friends." Through their efforts had been collected about six hundred volumes of books. The old academy was about to be merged into the present high school. This society having made so good a beginning in 1864, determined among themselves to offer their library to the town on condition that it be cared for and increased from year to year. The town accepted the offer with a vote of thanks; a board of trustees were chosen to serve each for three years. This was the beginning of the present public library, which is kept in the town building. The librarian is Abby B. Freeman. Present number of volumes, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. Trustees, Irving B. Sayles, D. Edmund March, John Hopkins.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING.—In the history of the town there have been two or three efforts made to establish a newspaper here; one was the *Millbury Plebeian*, but that, with others, were short-lived. The last was the *Millbury Chronicle*, in 1877. Frederick W. Fletcher was editor and proprietor. It was a fair little sheet and published weekly. The number we have before us is dated July 6, 1877, and contains an account of the 4th of July Studlefunk parade of that year. Several printing-offices have existed. Benjamin T. Albro was a printer here in 1832; he printed at that time the Confession of Faith and Covenant of the First Presbyterian Church (now Second Congregational). Later a Mr. Thompson did small job work. Sewall Goodridge was a printer in Sutton in 1808, but whether he was at that time in what is now the limits of Millbury is unknown. Sermons printed by him for Rev. Joseph Goffe, in 1808, are still in existence. Our town relies chiefly upon Boston and Worcester for its daily newspapers. In 1871 a directory of the town was published by Tyler & Seagrave, of Worcester, and in 1886 another was published by A. E.

Foss & Co., of Needham, Mass. A news-room was formerly kept by Perlin W. Graves, and at the present time by William H. Belcher.

RAILROADS.—Millbury is well supplied with railroad communication, the Providence and Worcester line furnishing many trains per day. A branch of the Boston and Albany was early built at a cost of forty-one thousand dollars. The Providence and Worcester station is in charge of F. W. Sawyer, and the Boston and Albany in charge of B. T. Rice. Various lines of stages have from time to time existed, but the last one was taken off in 1888. Great things were expected of the old Blackstone Canal, and, in fact, it did give quite an impetus to the business of the town, but the railroads that soon followed, gave a death-blow to that enterprise. The old upper basin of the canal was close by the residence of the late Nelson Walling, the lower one near the Tourtellotte tavern.

SOCIETIES.—May 20, 1812, the Religious Charitable Society of the County of Worcester was formed in the church of the Second Parish of Sutton, then situated on what is now the old Common in Millbury. This society had several objects in view, and gentlemen from several towns in the county were present. The objects were: "1st. To aid indigent young men of piety and talents in the acquisition of a suitable education, with a view to the Christian ministry. 2d. To afford pecuniary aid to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. 3d. To assist feeble churches and societies in maintaining among them the preaching and institutions of the Gospel." A committee was chosen to prepare an address to the people, who reported June 16th, of the same year. The first board of officers chosen were to act until the first annual meeting in August following, and were Rev. Dr. John Crane, of Northbridge, president, and Rev. Benjamin Wood, of Upton, secretary. A board of directors were also chosen. At the annual meeting in August, Dr. Crane was again chosen president, the meeting being held at Sutton South Parish. The society, in its day, was productive of much good.

Temperance Societies.—Soon after the year 1800, a temperance society was formed in what is now the limits of this town. Its purpose was not total abstinence, only moderation in drinking. Reports were required of its members every Saturday evening. About the year 1820 a total abstinence society was formed here that became a power for good. The good old ministers of those days had not all then come to this point, for we find in the report of the cattle show of 1824 that the Rev. Joseph Goffe, of Millbury, took a premium of six dollars for the best cider, and in the *Spy* of the same year he had a long article on how to make good cider. March 18, 1864, Blackstone Lodge of Good Templars was organized. In 1871 the membership was one hundred and fifty-seven. The presiding officer was P. W. Wood. A Gough temperance society was formed in the Baptist Church in 1886,

which is in charge of a committee of three.¹ Through the influence of this society many have signed the pledge. The Millbury Temperance Union was formed at the Baptist Church in 1886. This society is composed of males only, and represented in it are members of the several churches, and others outside of the church. Among its number are many of the solid men of the town. It has done much for the moral welfare of the place. The first president was L. L. Whitney, and the present one Rev. D. W. Hoyt. The total membership is about one hundred. There is also a lodge of Good Templars still in the field.

An Anti-Slavery Society was early formed here, for we find in 1835 an organization effected to resist the aggressions of the slave-power. The society had much to do with changing the sentiment of the people on the question of slavery. Sterry S. Kegwin was secretary, and the executive committee were Samuel Waters, Tyrus March, Alex. Hamilton, John Morse and Joseph Griggs.

Lyceum.—It is said that the first Lyceum in the country started in this town. Investigation on this point has confirmed the truth of the above statement, but the date of its origin cannot be given.

Masonic.—Olive Branch Lodge, F. and A. M., received its charter September 14, 1797, from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. It is signed by Paul Revere, grand master; Isaiah Thomas, senior grand warden; Joseph Laughton, junior grand warden; and Daniel Oliver, secretary. The first communication was held May 1, 1797. The first officers of the lodge were Jonathan Larned, master; D. Fiske, S. W.; J. Davis, J. W.; S. Larned, secretary; S. Town, treasurer; J. Harris, S. D.; J. Kingsbury, J. D.; N. Whitman, S. S.; P. Butler, J. S.; Wm. Robinson, tyler. Among the list of past masters, deceased, are Archibald Campbell, Jonas L. Sibley, Jotham Gale, Dr. Levi Rawson, H. E. Rockwell. Of the masters now living we give N. H. Greenwood, R. N. Holman, I. B. Sayles, N. H. Sears, James Dyson, Jr., S. E. Hull, F. K. Hodgeman, S. N. Rogers, James H. Ferguson, E. J. Humphreys. The officers for the present year are F. A. Lapham, W. M.; C. H. Hakes, S. W.; C. B. Perry, J. D.; T. A. Barrow, treasurer; R. R. Crane, secretary; Rev. Julius Blass, chaplain; John French, marshal; Geo. C. Webber, S. D.; H. F. Rice, J. D.; H. T. Merriam and Fred. Ogden, stewards; A. L. Tolman, I. S.; Geo. Gates, tyler.

Tyrian Royal Arch Chapter, chartered December 9, A. I. 2403, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month. Annual convocation held. Past High Priests—M. E. Irving B. Sayles, M. E. Edward J. Humphreys, M. E. Samuel E. Hall, M. E. George J. Dudley, M. E. George C. Webber, M. D.

The Masonic lodges of the town include among its members many of the leading citizens, who are thoroughly interested in the work of the craft.

¹ Gough's career as a lecturer may be said to have begun in this town.

Order Easter Star, Adah Chapter, No. 15, chartered July 10, 1884, organized April 28th, same year, had eighteen charter-members. The order has a board of three trustees and a relief committee, and meets once a month. The first W. M. was Mrs. J. A. Crane; first W. P., Mr. E. J. Humphreys; first Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Goddard. Officers for 1889—W. M., Miss Nellie M. Nye; Secretary, Mrs. Lizzie G. Winter.

Patrons of Husbandry, Millbury Grange, No. 107, was organized Feb. 9, 1883. The first Master was N. B. Chase; first Secretary, Lilla Wheelock; first Treasurer, C. H. Maxham; first Chaplain, C. H. Searles. Following is a partial list of present officers: Master, I. E. Howe; Secretary, H. W. Carter; Treasurer, G. J. Dudley; Steward, S. N. Rogers; Chaplain, C. H. Searles. Past Masters—N. B. Chase, Geo. J. Dudley, H. W. Carter, C. R. Brackett. The present membership is ninety-one, and a good interest is maintained in the work.

Royal Arcanum.—Millbury Council, chartered March, 1885. It is a fraternal benevolent institution, having an assessment plan of insurance connected with it. Its object is a good one and the council here is in a flourishing condition. The first regent was F. A. Lapham, E. J. Humphreys was first orator and J. Henry Searles the first secretary. Their meetings are held in the Town Hall building. The following are some of the officers: C. F. Gale, regent; A. H. Batchelor, secretary; J. A. Dike, chaplain; E. J. Humphreys, T. A. Winter, H. T. Merriam, trustees.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.—Millbury Division, No. 9, meets once a month. The division was organized November, 1871. The first officers were: President, Thomas McCarthy; Vice-President, John Ivory; Recording Secretary, Patrick Kinney; Financial Secretary, Patrick T. Duggan; Treasurer, Jeremiah Sullivan. Present officers: President, John Clifford; Vice-President, Thomas Brown; Recording Secretary, Patrick Carroll; Financial Secretary, Jeremiah Keleher; Treasurer, Edward J. Dolan. Present membership, seventy-three.

Bands.—In 1853 the Millbury Cornet Band existed, of which J. P. Denison was leader.

The Millbury Cadet Band was organized June 10, 1886, with a membership of twenty-four. The first leader was Frank Weidmiller. In September of that year Mr. C. G. Marcy, of Worcester, became teacher and leader. Mr. William C. Gegenheimer is the present leader. The band numbers twenty members.

Grand Army of the Republic.—George A. Custer Post 70, G. A. R., was organized August 10, 1876. The following were charter members: Edward E. Howe, A. B. Slocum, Dr. George C. Webber, Edward Holden, George R. Leland, O. N. Carpenter, Daniel Cobb, James Clark, R. E. Bowen, Dr. William H. Lincoln. The first commander was Edward E. Howe; first chaplain, B. F. McIntyre; first adjutant, R. D. Loomis. The present officers are: Commander, R.

D. Loomis; S. V. C., H. F. Hobart; J. V. C., David Herlihey; Surgeon, John G. French; Adjutant, Joseph Packard; S. M., Thomas J. Tourtellotte; Chaplain, M. M. Goodnow; Q. M., S. D. Waters; O. D., S. C. Spooner; O. G., Thomas Donlon; Q. M. S., T. A. Winter. The post meets twice a month, and has within its membership many battle-scarred veterans, who fought that our Union might be preserved. They deserve well of their country; year by year their numbers are growing less as they go to join their comrades who passed on before.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Morning Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 130. This lodge was instituted September 25, 1883, with fourteen charter members and sixteen joined on the night of institution. First officers elected were: N. G., D. M. Waterman; V. G., Herbert A. Ryan; R. C., H. W. Carter; Permanent Secretary, Chas. Whitworth. First appointed officers were: R. S. to N. G., C. S. Parker; L. S. to N. G., H. T. Spear; R. S. to V. G., F. W. Sawyer; L. S. to V. G., Lewis L. Richardson; L. G., T. M. Williams; O. G., James Whatley; R. S. S., Orin A. McIntire; L. S. S., Charles A. Gould; Conductor, Joseph Packard; Warden, George E. Frissell; Chaplain, H. B. Magoon. Present membership, one hundred and eleven. Since this lodge was instituted eight have withdrawn to form a lodge at Webster and thirteen to form one at North Grafton. Elective officers at present time: N. G., George F. Chase; V. G., Charles A. Gould; R. S., Dexter Rogers; Perm. Secretary, J. A. Coffin. Appointed officers: R. S. to N. G., Charles Whitworth; L. S. to N. G., F. K. Ogden; R. S. to V. G., Frederick D. Goss; L. S. to V. G., Charles Dursthoff; L. G., A. M. Stone; O. G., Henry F. Hobart; R. S. S., John H. Barron; L. S. S., G. T. Anderson; Conductor, Leon A. Power; Warden, L. H. Brackett; Chaplain, Herbert A. Ryan.

A thief-detecting society was established in this town fifty-eight years ago, which includes among its number many of the prominent men of the town.

LAWYERS.—The first lawyer that we have a record of in what is now Millbury was Amos Singletary, who was born near the outlet of Singletary Pond. He was at one time a justice of the peace and quorum, an important position in those days. A bail commissioner with a tender heart, he was often imposed upon by the rascals of those days.

Aaron Peirce, Esq., was another of the old-time lawyers, whose services were often called into requisition. He was prominent in the legal business of the town in early times. Josiah S. Prentice and Josiah Stiles were also, to a certain extent, in law business in the early history of the town. Of Thomas Pope we would speak also, who resided near the old Common in 1813. Among the later disciples of the green bag fraternity may be mentioned Gen. Wm. S. Lincoln, Alex. Hamilton, E. W. Lincoln, who came here from Worcester to get their hand in. Others

were Abraham G. Randall, Geo. W. Livermore, Asa H. Waters, C. R. Miles, Daniel J. Paul and others of lesser note. In the days of the old justice of the peace courts, Millbury was quite a busy place for the scribes, but with the decline of their power the number of lawyers became less. Of the present ones in town, John Hopkins, Esq., came here from Blackstone soon after being admitted to the bar of the county. He has become eminent as a criminal lawyer, and has been very successful also in civil cases. It is generally admitted that as a criminal lawyer he has few equals at the Worcester bar. H. W. Aiken, Esq., is a young and rising lawyer who does much town business. Col. Geo. A. Flagg was formerly in practice here, but his time now is mostly given elsewhere. Charles B. Perry, Esq., has also lately been admitted to practice.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician we can learn of in what is now Millbury was Doctor Boylston, who owned the great Cedar Swamp, and who also owned land near by, on which it was proposed, in 1743, to build the church of the Second Parish of Sutton. The old doctor must go down to posterity comparatively unknown, for but little can be found in regard to him. Another of the early doctors was Azor Phelps, who lived not far from the church on the old Common.

Dr. Phineas Longley will be remembered by the oldest citizens as a gentleman of the old school, whose members are nearly extinct.

It is related of Dr. Green, of Auburn, that many years ago he visited a patient at West Millbury some half-dozen times, for which he charged the enormous sum of thirty-seven cents, the patient being in rather humble circumstances.

Dr. William M. Benedict was another early doctor, quite prominent in business and town affairs also. Contemporary with him was Dr. Amasa Braman, whose time was more given to business than to the practice of his profession.

Dr. Asa Andrews was a young and promising physician, who, in attending a patient, contracted blood-poisoning, which ended what promised to be a useful life.

Dr. William B. Moore was a good physician in his day. Dr. Joseph E. Corlew was a skillful man, and performed some remarkable cures. Dr. D. S. C. H. Smith, of Sutton, also practiced here to a considerable extent.

A generation ago we find practicing here Dr. Leonard Spaulding. He was a man of good education, fine address and universally respected—moderate in his charges, sympathetic in his nature, he made friends with all. He had quite an influence in town affairs, and was much interested in educational matters. He was also well versed in historical matters and antiquarian lore. He was succeeded by Dr. George C. Webber, who has a large practice and has been very successful in the profession, in which he

is still active. Dr. Webber is much interested in natural history, being considered a good authority in such matters. He is also a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity. He was formerly chairman of the School Committee, and has done much in many ways for the prosperity of the town.

Dr. William H. Lincoln has practiced here for many years, and has had a good share of the cases that have arisen. He has been surgeon of the Grand Army of the Republic post, and is quite active in town affairs.

Dr. R. Booth also has a large practice among both the native and foreign population. He is considered a skillful physician in his school of medicine.

Dr. J. R. Lincoln also began practice here in 1888. He is a son of Dr. William H. Lincoln, and a graduate of the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Cyrus Carter and Dr. George F. Jordan, located in other places, are both natives of Millbury.

In 1853 Dr. Henry G. Davis was located in Millbury, and made a specialty of curvatures and club-feet.

Mr. Maurice Welch, one of our adopted citizens, a son of an old Irish physician, has long been known as a natural bone-setter. Although not in regular practice, yet his services are often called into requisition by people of all classes.

Of the homeopathic school may be mentioned Dr. Southgate, one of the early ones; also Dr. Underwood and Dr. H. A. Clarke in 1871, who died young. He was succeeded by Dr. C. C. Slocomb, from Rutland, Mass., who was a faithful and conscientious man. In his prime he was stricken down with paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. Dr. B. F. Green also practiced here to some extent.

Dr. George A. Slocomb succeeded to his father's business, and has built up for himself a large practice, in which he takes much interest. He enjoys the distinction of presiding at the birth of the quartette of girls born in 1888 to Mr. and Mrs. Frank De Groote, an opportunity which few physicians of this or any other country can boast of having had. Dr. Slocomb is a member of the School Committee, and a graduate of the Millbury High School.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—*The Millbury Bank* was founded by Asa Waters in 1825. Mr. Waters procured its charter and was its first president. This bank was in 1843 robbed of nearly \$20,000, but most of the money was recovered. The bank was changed from a State to a national bank in 1864. The present officers are C. D. Morse, president; Amos Armsby, cashier; C. D. Morse, H. S. Warren, John Rhodes, L. L. Whitney, A. Armsby, David Atwood, directors. The amount of deposits, January 28, 1889, subject to check at sight, was \$148,400. Present capital, \$200,000.

The Millbury Savings Bank.—This institution was organized July, 1854, and has proved a well-managed institution. Its deposits amounted in January, 1889,

to \$715,000. Reserve fund, \$21,000. The officers are David Atwood, treasurer; L. L. Whitney, president. Board of Investment, L. L. Whitney, C. D. Morse, Ira N. Goddard, Royal Thayer, John Gegenheimer, D. T. March.

BUSINESS.—For three-fourths of a century, Millbury has been quite a manufacturing centre. With natural water-power, her advantages have been great. The business early centred along its water-courses. The first privilege at the outlet of Singletary Pond was the old grist-mill of Ebenezer Daggett, who had this right given him of a pond of six hundred acres and a farm, on condition that he maintain a grist-mill there, which he failed to do, and the privilege was returned to the proprietors of Sutton. We find John Singletary next in possession, and his mill-door became the bulletin-board for the North Parish, at the time of its organization. Why Mr. Daggett returned this privilege to Sutton is not known. A saw-mill was afterwards built, and at one time plaster was here ground. This privilege and the land and water-power from here to the paper-mill afterwards came into the hands of General Caleb Burbank. About 1828 or 1830, the old buildings which stood here were fitted up for the manufacture of cotton-batting under the charge of Deacon Henry Mills.

Just previous to 1835, a Boston company were engaged here in the manufacture of woollen goods. Becoming involved the creditors formed what was known about 1838 as the Singletary Manufacturing Company.

Samuel Marble, the old hand-scythe maker, once had a shop near the old bridle-path that went to the paper-mill; near the old outlet of the pond, traces of this old mill and path can still be seen. Captain Amasa Wood was president of the old Singletary Company, and the president, with Samuel Davis (one of the earliest lessees of Court Mills, Worcester), and A. G. Stiles, Horace Waters and Asa Hunting, directors. The assets of the company were \$52,620.22. This company was formed to secure debts due to its members from the Boston concern, but in this they were disappointed. After a few years this company also went down. We find after them a concern called Boston & Millbury Co., then Pierce, Mills & Wheeler, Farnum & Jenks, then Mowry Farnum, Farnum & Wheeler, next Jonathan D. Wheeler. Later the Wheeler Cotton-Mills Company was formed, an incorporated company—W. H. Wheeler, president; H. F. Wing, treasurer, by whom the mills are now run. Their capital is about \$80,000. The Boston & Millbury Co.'s mill was burnt in 1843. The mill of Farnum & Jenks was burnt the 5th of April, 1846. There have also been other fires at this place.

General Burbank and his father, Abijah, it seems, at one time were the owners of most of the water privileges on Singletary Stream, or Burbank River. Where the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company's shop now is was a shop used by the general. About

1828 a machine-shop was built here by Harvey Waters. On this spot, also, Samuel Marble had at one time operated a scythe-shop. Previous to 1837 the Woodward Bros. operated the woollen-mill which was built about that time. It then passed into the hands of Woodward & Gorton, who run it awhile on both woollen and cotton goods until about 1842, they being succeeded by Abijah Larned, then Jonas A. Hovey & Co.; from them it passed to Jonathan A. Pope; from him to James Brierly & Co.; thence again to Pope in 1851, and later to Emerson & Brierly. Some time later Crane & Waters purchased the privilege, which they sold to L. L. Whitney in 1877, who run it on yarns until 1884, when the mill was burnt. In 1886 the present machine-shop was erected and leased to a company from Erie, Penn., known as the Stonemetz Company, who manufacture printers' machinery. This company do quite an extensive business, their products going to all parts of the country.

We next come to the old paper-mill site of Captain Abijah Burbank, established in 1776. It was the first paper-mill in the county, and was chiefly relied upon for paper during the Revolution by the printers of this region. In 1783 it passed into the hands of General Caleb Burbank, son of Abijah, who ran it until 1834, when, becoming involved with his brother Elijah, at Quinsigamond Village, Worcester, he failed, and the business passed from his hands. His successor was Silas Goddard, a former employee. Later the business passed into the hands of Brierly & Co., who run on paper up to about 1857. F. H. Richmond next became the owner of the privilege, who sold to M. A. Lapham, the present owner, in 1863. Mr. Lapham built a fine brick mill, which was burnt in July, 1876. A larger mill was afterwards built about 1879, which is run on fine woollen goods, said to be of pure quality. Additions have been made to the mill from time to time, until it is one of the finest mills in town. The superintendent is Mr. F. A. Lapham.

Just below the Lapham mill is the old privilege of Braman & Benedict. In early times John Waters had a clothier's mill here—wool-carding and the like, for we find that Simeon Waters succeeded him at this place in 1808. The same year the second armory was built. A factory was built here by Braman & Benedict. Smith & Pratt were here in 1845 and as late as 1851, and after that time Sylvester Smith run alone awhile. Various concerns have occupied the mill at different times, namely; Jonathan A. Pope, Braman Cotton-Mill Co., Emerson & Brierly, J. H. Mason & Co., John Rhodes took the mill about 1872, and it is still run by him on cotton warp.

Just below the Braman factory is the old site of the Revolutionary powder-mill,¹ run at one time by

¹ Housed this mill was accidentally blown up by two boys.

Asa Waters the first. From this old mill powder was furnished to the patriots of those days. Some of the foundation can yet be seen. Near by, on the other side of the little pond, where are the ruins of the Iona or Walling mill, an old shop once stood, erected in 1836, and used as late as 1851 by Leland & Sabin as a machine-shop, for the manufacture of looms and other machinery. Here, too, paper of a coarse kind was at one time made by them. After Leland & Sabin came Benchley & Jackson. About 1854 the Walling mill was erected. It was run for a time under the name of J. C. Howe & Co., and for a long time after by Nelson Walling. After Mr. Walling's death another company run the mill some time, when it was burned. It was lately known as the Iona Mill. Mr. Walling, while running the mill, made fancy cassimeres.

In 1793, just below Burbank's paper-mill, was an oil-mill, and between that and the ruins of the old powder-mill was a fulling-mill, probably the site of the factory of Braman & Benedict. At the oil-mill referred to above, Jonathan Holman, Asa Waters and others were at different times interested in the management. In those early days such mills were quite common. On this stream seems to have centred the earliest business of the North Parish.

The next privilege on this stream is that of the Crane & Waters Manufacturing Company. Here a small mill and dam was built in 1825. This was the old Waters & Goodell mill. In 1831 broadcloth was made at this mill of an excellent quality. In 1849 this concern came to an end. Mr. Horace Waters remained at this place, and began the manufacture of hosiery. Soon after Hosea Crane became a partner with him in the business until the death of Mr. Crane. The business was continued under the same firm-name until it was merged into a corporation in 1885. Mr. O. H. Waters and Mr. Royal Thayer are largely interested here. At this place for a long term of years an excellent quality of knit goods have been manufactured.

The last privilege on this stream, which in Revolutionary days was one and the same with the Crane & Waters privilege, is now occupied by John Rhodes as a mill for the manufacture of cotton warp.

Just below the dam was situated the Revolutionary armory of Asa and Andrus Waters. Here guns were made in those stirring times. From here to the old Braman factory seems to have been a territory controlled by the Waters family for a long period of time. The Rhodes or the Stone mill was built in 1828 by Elder Samuel Waters, who put in machinery and manufactured cotton thread. In 1833 Jonathan A. Pope was agent at this mill.¹ Afterwards Briggs & Waters run it. In 1850 a company known as Russell Phelps & Co. was formed for the manufacture of hosiery here. The company had a capital of

twenty thousand dollars, and Horatio Phelps, the old loom manufacturer of Worcester, was a silent partner. In 1851 this mill was located on the map as the hosiery-mill of Orra Goodell, but was probably occupied by Phelps & Co. Quite a business was done by them for a short time. The next concern to occupy this mill was Jonas A. Hovey. It next passed to Rhodes & Merry in 1854, and from them to John Rhodes, the present owner.

This is the last water-power on Mill Brook, a stream that has from the earliest times furnished good power for the mills of this region. About 1827 an old building stood near this privilege, which was used for the manufacture of hoes and scythes, and was run by Timothy Longley. After the close of the Revolutionary armory it was converted into a manufactory for scythes, axes and mill-irons. Their trip-hammers, bellows and grindstones went by water-power. This business was carried on also by Asa Waters, the first, with others.

On the stream coming from Ramshorn Pond, a little above where the present mill of Edwin Hoyle & Son is situated, was the old dam of Follansbee & Trask, who there had a scythe-shop. It next passed into the hands of Noah Crossman, who carried on the same business, which was known as the Upper Trip-hammer Shop. Connected with Follansbee at this place at one time was a Mr. Phelps. At this place, in 1837, Perley Whipple, the old scythe manufacturer, erected a small mill for the carding and spinning business, also for the manufacture of stocking yarn. It was burnt in 1839. Previous to this, however, the building had been used by Bigelow & Mann, who leased it from Whipple. Where the mill of Messrs. Hoyle now stands a mill had been erected, which was used by Amos Eddy and others as a grist-mill. Later the property passed to Elisha Jacobs; from Jacobs to Simeon S. Waters, from him to H. D. Tripp and thence to William and Charles Lumbard. William Lumbard having retired, it was occupied by Charles until the Ramshorn disaster in 1873. After that, in 1877, the privilege was bought by Hoyle & Windle, who repaired the old mill, which had been badly wrecked, and used it for wool-scouring. Mr. Windle retiring in 1879, Mr. Hoyle, in 1880, erected a brick mill, and later a storehouse near by, for his increasing business. In 1888 the mill was enlarged by the addition of another story to manufacture hosiery yarn. A large business is here done in wool. In 1884 Charles E. Hoyle was admitted a partner.

The next privilege, where S. A. Savary's shop is, was the old scythe-shop of Amos Eddy. It later was run by Noah Crossman, and known as the Lower Trip-hammer Shop. Captain Joseph Griggs next occupied the privilege, where he had a fulling-mill for leather and tanned sheepskins. Just across the way he had a shop for striping bindings for shoes, which is now owned by Hiram Kenney. From Griggs the Eddy privilege passed to B. Morris, who

¹ Orra Goodell here had a hosiery mill.

had a wood-working shop. It passed again to the Griggs heirs, from thence to Mr. Savary. He built the present brick shop, the lower story of which is used as a blacksmith-shop and the upper story for woodwork.

The next privilege is what is known as the old Blanchard Shop—the birth-place of the eccentric lathe. It was formerly used by Thomas Blanchard as a machine and wood-work establishment. Mr. Blanchard here brought out one of the first shearing-machines for cloth in this region. After he established his claim to the eccentric lathe he removed from town. This old building was for a long time used by the Elliotts (Andrew and Carter) for the grinding of black lead—they being interested in what was called "Elliott's Worcester Coal Mine." Later the old shop came into the hands of Abijah Gleason, who also carried on the same business, Mr. Gleason being among the first to put up the lead in packages for stove polish. The Elliotts and Mr. Gleason also shipped this material to seaport places for painting the hulls of vessels. The building was next used by Buckley W. Snow, and later by Birney W. Snow, for the manufacture of hubs, spokes, etc. In 1873 the privilege passed to J. A. Dike, who engaged in the turning of chisel handles, etc. He, in 1888, sold to H. W. Glover, who still carries it on.

The next concern on the Ramshorn stream previous to 1800 was the oil-mill of Jonathan Holman. It was connected with the old saw-mill which had existed there from the earliest times, but which was destroyed by the Ramshorn disaster in 1873. Before the year 1800, and up to the time of that disaster, just below this saw and oil-mill, extensive tanning and currying works had existed. Among the earliest tanners here was Joseph Waters. Soon after 1800 a stock company was formed, composed of Mr. Abbot, Benjamin Whitney, Lieutenant John Jacobs, Colonel Fay and other Millbury people. One after another withdrew, and a company was formed as Griggs, Abbott & Whitney. Later, Captain Joseph Griggs carried on the business. Captain Amasa Wood also at one time operated the tannery after 1830. Captain Griggs again assumed the management, and carried on the business many years. It next came into the hands of Salem Griggs, a nephew of the captain. Mr. David Marble was at one time connected with him in the currying department of the business. The tanning works were destroyed in 1873 by the Ramshorn disaster. About 1880 Thomas Windle bought the privilege, including the old saw-mill and the ruins of the tannery, and erected soon after the present mill used for wool-scouring; later, an addition was built for the manufacture of cloth-folding machinery, and occupied by J. E. Windle & Co.; but the business after a year or two was removed to Worcester. The next privilege on this stream was, in former times, a scythe shop, also run by Noah Crossman.

In 1870, or about that year, John G. Wood bought

this privilege, and built a dam, which in 1873 was nearly destroyed by the Ramshorn disaster. It was soon rebuilt, and he removed here the old West Congregational Church, which he had bought about 1871. To it was added the Union Hall building, which formerly stood on the site of the old school-house at West Millbury, which was in fact the old school-house itself remodeled. The two buildings were converted into a cotton factory, and run as such a while, but were burned in 1876. Some time later John S. Rich bought the privilege and erected a grist-mill, and, a short time after, a shoddy-mill, both of which he now carries on. At this place Mr. Rich's son, John, was drowned in 1888 by his horse bucking off the dam.

At the time Thomas Blanchard was in his shop at West Millbury, Asa Kenney had a brass foundry opposite; he had established on this spot the first brass foundry in Central Massachusetts years before. In connection with it he had a room where he manufactured clocks, gold beads, trusses, silver spoons, surgeons' lancets, etc. The first brass balls for cattle's horns used in this region were here made by him. Mr. Kenney contested with Blanchard the right to the patent for the eccentric lathe, but was beaten in the court of arbitration, held on the old Common, in Millbury. At this village, in 1854, T. W. Childs was carrying on the currying business. John G. Wood also at one time carried on the same business. Ephraim Goulding and Silas G. Carlton at one time manufactured shoes here. Near where the farmhouse of Maurice Welch stands, at West Millbury, was formerly a tannery. It was in early times run by Lieut. John Jacobs, Joseph Griggs and a Col. Fay, from Westboro', Lieut. Jacobs owning it at the time. Some of the buildings were afterwards removed to the old tan-yard privilege, on Ramshorn Brook, in which Mr. Jacobs became interested. A saw-mill existed at one time near the Erastus Davis place, not far from Ramshorn Pond. It was known as Bartlett's mill.

After the closing up of the brass foundry of Asa Kenney, Hiram Kenney, a son, built a small one on land now owned by him, and did quite a business in brass work, supplying gun shops and other manufactories. He afterwards closed the business and engaged in wood-work. His carts and wheels were considered the best made in the county.

The first privilege on the Blackstone in this town is what was known as the Burling mills. When the old canal closed, Asa Waters bought what then existed. This he created into a valuable water-power. Michael Coogan built a small mill in 1850, and operated it awhile. Later H. H. Chamberlain & Co., of Worcester, became interested with him, and they occupied the privilege for some time. Wm. H. Harrington & Co. were the next owners, and operated the mill until it was burnt down, December 8, 1883. The mill has been run mostly on woolen goods.

The next privilege on the Blackstone was also first put to a practical use by Asa Waters. Near this place, in 1841, was the flannel-mill owned by him. In 1834 we find that Allen & Rice were located in an old, two-story building, not far from where the Providence & Worcester Depot now is. They were succeeded by Allen & Coombs—both of the above firms being engaged in the manufacture of sash and blinds. We find that in 1851, J. Coombs & Co., their successors, were established where the sash and blind shop of C. D. Morse & Co. now is. The latter company was formed in 1852, under the firm-name of Fullam, Morse & Co. The firm consisted of T. S. Fullam, C. D. Morse, E. M. Park, A. P. Small. The same year Mr. Small ceased to be a partner. In 1853 Mr. Fullam retired, selling to Horace Armsby. The firm then became Armsby & Morse. About 1856 Mr. Park retired. In 1871, Mr. Morse purchased Mr. Armsby's interest, and the firm became C. D. Morse & Co., which still continues.

This concern in 1852 employed twenty-five men, and now have on an average sixty. Their products go to all parts of the country. They were burned out July 24, 1872, and in sixty days were again running. They again suffered by fire in 1881, when their works were partially burnt, but were soon rebuilt. They use annually about one million five hundred thousand feet of pine and hard-wood lumber. Mr. Morse is a native of Woodstock, Ct., having been born there November 1, 1827. One of the finest mills ever built in this town was the Stillwater mill, erected by Col. A. H. Waters on this privilege; it was burnt in 1868.

Elijah and Asa Waters (1st) had for several years prior to the building of the armory, in 1808, extensive blacksmith and scythe works in town. On the 25th of March, 1808, Mr. Isaac Stiles was killed at these works by the bursting of a grind-stone. Deacon Elijah and Asa Waters (2d), sons of Asa, were the ones who built what is known as the Second Armory. Asa (1st) died in 1813. The following is found:

SEEKON, August 24, 1801.

Elijah Waters & Co. dissolve.

ELIJAH WATERS,
JOSEPH FARNSWORTH,
SEEKON WATERS.

Elijah Waters and J. Farnsworth continue.

Mr. Farnsworth seems to have left Elijah not many years after, for he was a manufacturer of scythes alone in 1806.

Again we find, October 11, 1809, that Elijah and Asa Waters (1st) dissolve.

October 11, 1809, we find a company formed as follows: Elijah Waters & Company, to manufacture muskets, mill-saws and scythes. The company were Elijah Waters, Asa Waters, Jr., Nathaniel Whitmore, Joseph Farnsworth, Luther Whitmore.

We now come to the old armory of Asa (2d) and Elijah Waters, built in 1808. The dam at this place was also erected by them. At this time they had

made a contract with the United States Government to manufacture guns. At this time an old grist-mill stood near where the Millbury Cotton-Mills are. This business at the armory was, in fact, the real pushing forward of manufacturing at Armory Village. From that beginning sprung what of manufacturing has since been carried on. Here were erected by the Waters' extensive works in iron, forge-shops, scythe-shops, trip-hammers. They also had a saw and mill-iron factory, a steel furnace and everything necessary for their work. They also had a rolling and slitting-mill in connection with their other business. Upon the death of Elijah, in 1814, Asa Waters took the business, and carried it on until his death, in 1841, having previously taken in company his son, Asa H. After the death of Asa the elder the business was continued by his son until 1845, when the armory business closed. After the close of the armory business, previous to 1850, A. H. Waters & Company built the Millbury Cotton-Mills (now so-called), which was the site of the early grist-mill, and business was carried on under that and other firm-names for several years.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861, Col. Waters was requested to again manufacture guns, which he did not do, but took contracts for supplying the government with rods and bayonets, doing a large business. The old armory was at one time rented, or a part of it, to Col. J. D. Green, who made patent rifles for the Russian Government. At the close of the War of the Rebellion Col. Waters, under the firm-name of A. H. Waters & Company,¹ continued to run the extensive cotton-mill opposite the old armory, and later the Atlanta Mill, in the old armory buildings, which was run on woolen goods. Of the latter company he was president. Col. Waters retired from business about 1870. The cotton-mill was continued by Benj. Flagg and Thomas J. Harrington. Cotton machinery was at one time made in the old armory buildings. Here also was at one time in operation the Witherby Tool Company, Thompson, Skinner & Co., Harrington & Heald, who made wrenches and tools. The old grist-mill that stood near where are the Millbury Cotton-Mills, opposite the old armory, was an old landmark of this region. At this place, near by, was the old spindle factory of Brown. Shoe nails were also made here. Luke Harrington also stocked guns here for the armory. The Atlanta Mills, that are in the old armory buildings, are run at the present time by Wm. H. Harrington, on satinets. He took the mill about 1871, and turns out about two hundred thousand yards per year. Mr. Harrington has been for a long time a business man in town.

The Millbury Cotton-Mills are now run by J. H. Mason & Company, who do an extensive business.

Cordis Mills.—We now come to what at present is

¹ At one time the concern was Flagg & Waters.

known as the above mills. Through the courtesy of John Gegenheimer, the agent of these mills, we are permitted to give copies of old records as follows:

Sept. 21, 1813, one-third of water privilege, Elijah Waters, Asa Waters, Jr., and Joseph Earnsworth, to Asa Trask, Asa Goodell, Jr., John Goodell and Orra Goodell.

At this time there was a saw-mill at the dam and a rolling-mill at the place where the dye-house now is. The Goodells must have raised the dam, and also built the dam back of the present mill. So Mr. Gegenheimer says:

Feb. 22, 1814, Elijah Waters, Asa Waters, Jr., and Joseph Earnsworth deed one-third of the saw-mill property to the Goodells.

Nov. 26, 1821, Asa Waters to Asa Goodell & Co. (land where present mill stands), and one-third of Dams, canals, ponds, etc., and one-third of the water that runs in aforesaid river—subject to the restriction that a Grist-mill should be built.

Dec. 25, 1824, Asa Waters to Goodell Manufacturing Co. seventy-six hundred and two-thirds of a hundredth part of a Rolling-mill privilege.

Dec. 1, 1835, John B. Blanchard to Goodell M'f'g Co. one-tenth of Rolling-mill property.

Goodell M'f'g Co. to Brown Woolen Mill, Aug. 30, 1836.

Brown Woolen Mills to Cordis Co. April 1, 1844.

Cordis Co. to J. S. Wright & Co. Dec. 28, 1863.

John S. Wright & Co. to Cordis Mills July 1, 1875.

This company has done much for the prosperity of the town. The amount of their business in 1888 was two hundred thousand dollars. They used 1800 bales of cotton and manufactured 1,999,180 yards of bed-ticking, employing 145 hands. The old mill is 185x37; new mill is 167x42; boiler-house is 64x36; picker-house is 68x48. This is the site of the old broadcloth manufactory of the Goodells. In the early days of the town their goods had a reputation that was a national one. This company, under the management of the present agent, John Gegenheimer, Esq., is in a prosperous condition, with improved machinery and tenements for their large number of employés.

The last privilege on the Blackstone was begun about 1828 and finished in 1830 by Shepard & Ridgeway. Next came Edward W. Ridgeway, who ran the mill under his and other names until 1837. Trowbridge & Co. were there at one time. The later ones have been Park & Wright, Bellows, Baker & Co. William Crompton, the inventor of the fancy loom, run the mill for some time on broadcloth. While engaged in running this mill he was still at work perfecting his loom. He was at this place as late as 1847 and 1848. His foundry and loom establishment, at this time, was situated near the Cordis Mills on that privilege. In 1847 Mr. Crompton advertised as follows:

Being about to make woolen and cotton goods entirely, will sell out tools used in the manufacture of machinery at Millbury, the 22d of April, 1848.

He had eight large engines. The machine-shop, foundry and blacksmith-shop was to let, by applying to the agent of the Cordis Company. After Mr. Crompton came David F. Wood, then Merriam, Simpson & Rays. Merriam and Rays finally withdrew, and

since that time the factory has been run by Captain Peter Simpson. At the time Crompton was here the power was said to have been about sixty horse. The Hathaway saw-mill privilege has lately been added, so that now it is about one hundred horse-power.

On Dorothy Pond Brook is the tool-works of R. T. Buck, formerly Buck Brothers. The business was established at the junction shop in Worcester, in 1853. It was removed to this place in 1864. They purchased of Andrus March the privilege where is now the Riverlin Chisel-Works. At this place Deacon Witherby once made chisels, and later skates were made there. Then followed Williams, who also made tools. Later Dennis Fisher manufactured cut nippers. Then came Charles Hale, who pursued the same business as Fisher, to some extent. It was then occupied by Harrington & Heald on tool-work. After this came A. H. Waters, who occupied it awhile. Buck Bros. remained together some time, then Charles withdrew. This privilege has three ponds connected with it,—Dorothy, which was the old canal feeder, another pond built in 1868, and one other.

In 1878 a new factory was built of fine pressed brick, and a tasteful little village has grown up. Mr. R. T. Buck is a native of England, and his chisels have a reputation the world over.

The next privilege on this brook was originally occupied by Chester Hastings, in wood-work. After him it was used by H. H. Ward as a grist-mill. It then passed to G. C. Molt, the patentee of the celebrated indigo blue dye. Later Mr. Molt took in as a partner Jerome Marble, of Worcester. After Mr. Marble retired L. L. Whitney became a partner. Since the death of Mr. G. C. Molt, the business has been continued as Whitney & Molt, Mr. Whitney and the sons of Mr. Molt constituting the firm. An extensive business is here done in this line of manufacture.

The last privilege on this stream is the flock-mill of Peter Simpson. Here was originally a saw-mill. The next occupants were Wilcox & Tuft, who made excelsior for mattresses. It was again used as a grist-mill by Goodell, and later by Marsh for the same purpose. Then came Jabez Ellis, who used it for a carpenter-shop. After that it was occupied by the Ohio Mowing-Machine Company, of which James E. Taylor was at one time agent. This company dissolved in 1867.

Nathaniel Goddard came to this town from Royalston March 19, 1819, six years after the incorporation of Millbury. He immediately began the manufacture of boots and shoes for the local trade. In 1826 his brother, Danforth, became a partner with him, under the style of N. & D. Goddard. This partnership continued until 1834, when Danforth retired from the firm. Deacon Goddard's next partner was Abner Rice, the firm being Goddard & Rice. Their business constantly increased, so they were soon hav-

ing, for those times, quite a large Southern and Western trade. In 1841 George H. Rice became a member of the firm, which then became Goddard, Rice & Co. They next turned their attention to the currying of leather in connection with their boot and shoe business. In 1844 Abner Rice retired. This left the firm as Goddard & Rice, which so continued until 1851. At that time the firm was dissolved. Ira N. Goddard then became a partner with his father, the firm being N. Goddard & Son, which continues to this day. Of late years their business has been confined mostly to the retailing of boots and shoes. Deacon Goddard, the senior member of the firm, continued daily at his place in the store until a short time previous to his death, in 1887, at nearly ninety-one years of age. Deacon Goddard, throughout his long business career in this community, maintained the character of an honest, upright man. His word was as good as his bond at any and all times. His veracity was never questioned. He was ever found on the side of truth, justice and equal rights. A friend of the slave, he ever looked forward to the time when his shackles should fall. Temperate in all things, he labored that the curse of strong drink might be removed from the community. A faithful Christian, he worked in his Master's vineyard until the last. The world is better that he lived, and his memory is blessed. The surviving partner, Mr. I. N. Goddard, is the clerk of the town. He was chosen to that position in 1853, and for over thirty-five years has faithfully performed its duties. Courteous and obliging, he is recognized by all parties as the right man in the right place. He is a notary public, and has connected with his other business an insurance office.

Near where stands the Providence and Worcester Depot, in 1830 stood a two-story wooden shop. In 1834 it was occupied by Allen & Coombs for the manufacture of sash and blinds. About that time Moses L. Morse used some part of the upper story for the manufacture of cutlery. Deacon Morse at one time took the premium at the Worcester cattle show for the best penknives. He later removed to Worcester, where he died. Henry Tower about this time occupied some part of this building for making hoes, tri-squares, etc. The old building was afterwards converted into a dwelling-house.

Extensive scythe-works were formerly carried on at Millbury by Hale, Whipple & Waters and by the Hale's at different times and under different firm-names.

Allen & Harrington have also been engaged in blacksmithing and in carriage-making; also Stoye & Harrington at blacksmithing.

H. M. Goddard began the ice business in this town in 1880. In 1879 he had erected a building sixty by forty feet, near what was then known as Chamberlin Pond, for the storage of ice. In 1882 he built another at Singletary Pond, which has since been enlarged so that now it is one hundred and twenty by forty feet.

In 1883 he bought the coal business formerly carried on by Eddy & Co., which was begun by Justus Eddy in 1860. In 1884 Mr. Goddard added to his other business a lumber yard. This business, with his other, is constantly increasing, requiring many horses and men. The past year he has built for his use one of the finest and most commodious barns in town, with sleeping-rooms connected with it for his help. He is one of the rising business men of the town. His coal and lumber sheds and office are near the Boston and Albany Railroad Station on Canal Street.

S. R. Parker & Co., carriage manufacturers, came to this town many years ago. In 1858 was erected their present block for their business. Connected with it is also a blacksmith shop. They manufacture all kinds of wagons and carriages. In 1888 was manufactured eighty-eight top-carriages and twenty-five open wagons and buggies. Parker's carriages have a good reputation at home and abroad.

Charles Buck, chisel manufacturer, came to Millbury in 1864, and was a member of the firm of Buck Brothers. Later the partnership was dissolved, and in 1873 Charles built his present mill. It was occupied in 1875. Mr. Buck employs thirteen hands, and makes goods of a superior quality.

Samuel E. Hull is a dealer in cotton, cotton-waste, paper and paper stock. This business was established by J. H. Merry. It next passed into the hands of Briggs & Co., and from them, June 20, 1883, to Mr. Hull, who does quite an extensive business.

Millbury Machine Co.—At the close of the iron and gun business of A. H. Waters & Co., they were succeeded by the Millbury Machine Company. In 1866 this company occupied some of the armory buildings until 1872. At that time C. D. Morse erected for them the shop they now use, near the sash and blind shop of Mr. Morse. The members of the company are Charles D. Morse and E. J. Humphreys. Their business is general machine jobbing, and the manufacture of special machinery, used for sash and blind work, flock cutting machines for woolen-mills, shafting, pulleys and the like.

H. W. Hakes manufactures heddle-frames for looms. Started in Morse's sash and blind shop in 1879. The present shop was built in 1881.

A. M. Stone, Armsby's building, began in 1883 to manufacture ticking lug-straps for looms, and also roll-covering. He also has a laundry.

T. A. M. Bennett, merchant tailor, began business in Randall's Block in 1868. Removed to the rooms of the old Millbury Bank in 1884, where he now is.

Millbury Foundry.—This foundry was begun by Bradway, Felton & Lathrop. It next passed to John Martin. Then to Martin & Sweetser. Next in possession was Felton again. Then the firm became Felton & Cunningham. Later, Cunningham ran it alone awhile. Then he sold one-half interest to John Martin. Soon Mr. Cunningham retired, leaving Martin in full possession. Then Martin sold to Colvin,

but later it came back into the hands of Martin again, who sold to H. T. Merriam in 1886. This company manufactures wrought-iron bridges, iron fronts and all kinds of constructional iron work.

Moses D. Garfield began the shuttle business here in 1863. The partnership was W. Wilder, F. Searles, M. D. Garfield. In 1865 Wilder bought out the business of the company. Mr. Garfield then began alone the manufacture of porcelain shuttle-eyes and other goods of the same material.

Present Armory Village.—Dunton & Winter, dry goods and groceries, began business in Randall's Block in 1871; moved from there in 1875 to the block of Silas Dunton. This is a first-class country store, and a large business is done.

Sweetser & Co. also do a good business in the same line. Their stand is an old one and commands a good trade.

Among the meat and provision dealers are Lyman S. Waters, Joseph Simpson, Desmariez Bros., D. Ducharme. Milliner, Madam E. D. York. A jewelry store is kept by J. F. Dodge. D. Shurn, cigars. Drug stores, N. H. Sears, E. Thompson & Son, E. E. Wood, P. Bellville, B. F. Aiken.

J. J. Power, coal dealer, began business here in 1874, and in 1876 sold to F. E. Powers, who is now engaged in the coal and lumber trade.

The Millbury Grain Company's store was built in 1880 by H. H. Ward, who carried it on two years. It is now known as the above company, with H. Houghton as manager.

John S. Rich also keeps a grain store, at which quite an extensive business is carried on.

In the rear of the Baptist Church D. A. Powers keeps a first-class livery stable, and has many fine turnouts.

John Odium is also engaged in the stable business. The dentists at present are Dr. C. H. Hakes and Dr. Bristol, who are prepared at all times to do good work.

Herbert A. Ryan also keeps a paper-hanging and fancy goods store in connection with his other business.

Silas Undergraves, boots and shoes. N. A. Fechan is also in same business. W. E. Gale, hats and men's furnishing goods. Cronin Bros. are also dealers in groceries, teas and coffees.

J. D. Fairchild and H. E. Newell are here engaged in the furniture business.

Among the livery stables is also that of M. H. Murphy.

Present Bramanville.—William E. Horne, dry-goods and groceries, does quite a large business in this line. He also has a meat and provision market. A. S. Winter also keeps a general country store. He has had a long business experience in town and has his share of patronage.

A. B. Lovell has for years kept boots and shoes and a general notion store. Thomas Dolan, at this place, has a provision and meat market.

At West Millbury no store is now kept. Formerly trade was carried on here by Stephen Blanchard, Ephraim Goulding, Henry P. Howe, A. Wood & Sons, D. G. Prentice and Ira D. Bates. The last store was kept by Ira Glazier.

STOREKEEPERS.—In town in old times were John Morse, Sterry S. Kegwin, Dr. William M. Benedict, Dr. Braman, Stephen Blanchard, Elias Lovell, Jabez Hull, E. W. Goffe, Abraham G. Randall, Ephraim Goulding, Henry P. Howe, Goddard Rice & Co., Thaniel Cutting, Dana A. Braman, Simon Farnsworth, Wiswall & Co., Daggett, Wright & Co., Lucian S. Larned, Otis Packard & Co. and many others that might be mentioned.

HOTELS.—Among the old hotel-keepers of the town may be mentioned Dr. Amasa Braman, Dr. William M. Benedict, Landlord Longley, Elijah A. Johnson, Elias Lovell and Simon Farnsworth. Charles A. Tourtellotte, John M. White, Charles T. Pratt and E. A. Bartlett are among the modern ones. Mr. White at the present time is landlord at the Tourtellotte House and Mr. Bartlett at the St. Charles.

LANDMARK.—One of the old landmarks of Millbury is the old homestead built by Asa Waters (2d), and now occupied by the family of the late Colonel A. H. Waters. The house is of the Corinthian order in architecture, which was a novelty in this region, and afforded builders many new designs in house-building, mouldings, stucco, winding-stairs and other work. The architect was Bryant, of Boston. Every part of the work was done by hand in most thorough manner and from best materials. Its broad entryways, arched halls and winding stairways remind the visitor of some old castle of ancient times. This magnificent old structure is not without its historical associations, its lofty halls having echoed to the voices of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Levi Lincoln and other distinguished men. On the occasion of a visit of Henry Clay to Massachusetts, the citizens of Millbury formed a cavalcade and received him at the Worcester line, whence he was escorted to the residence of Mr. Waters, who gave a reception to the citizens for an interview with the distinguished visitor. He was given a ride about town to visit its various manufactures, in which, as the champion defender of protective duties, he manifested deep interest. Returning to the house of Mr. Waters, Colonel Shepard, superintendent of the woolen-mills now known as the Cordis Mills, in a graceful speech presented to Mr. Clay an elegant roll of blue broadcloth, to which the orator replied in a happy manner, saying his next suit would show Congress what American manufacturers could do. The mansion was commenced in 1826 and completed in the fall of 1829, being some over three years in building, with an average of ten men employed. On Christmas the completion was celebrated by a thorough house-warming—a general invitation was given, great numbers collected, many being present from neighboring

towns, the house was illuminated throughout, prayers were offered, hallelujah anthems sung by a large choir, with instruments, and also an original ode composed by the host himself. The house sets back from the street, grand and stately, its broad lawns shaded by noble trees, an ornament to the town. The trees were set by the hand of the late Colonel Waters, after his return from college. In 1854 President Sears, then secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, came to town with the whole corps of professors, then employed by the State; among the number was Agassiz, Guyot, Colburn, Lowell Mason and others. A week was given to lectures on literary and scientific subjects. During their stay in town they were the guests of Colonel Waters. *

FAMILIES—*Singlebury*.—Of this family Amos was the first white male child born in what is now Millbury. He was a member of the Provincial Congress.

Goffe.—Rev. Joseph Goffe was the third minister of the town, born at Bedford, N. H., 1776. He preached here thirty-six years—three hundred and thirty-six joined the church during his ministry.

Pierce.—This family has ever been prominent in religious and town affairs, several filling the office of deacon—Ebenezer chosen in 1768, John in 1795, Aaron in 1810 and Hervey in 1828.

Burbank.—Of this family was Abijah, the paper manufacturer, and General Caleb his son and successor to the business, the latter once the richest man in town, but who died poor.

Braman.—Dr. Amasa and Dana A. were once prominent in business circles. None of the name are now living in town.

Benedict.—Dr. William M. and William G., his son, were once prominent men. This name is also extinct here.

Kendall.—Thomas Kendall, born here, was one of the earliest, if not the first, to make thermometers in the country. He removed to New York State, where he died in 1831.

Farnsworth.—General Joseph was a prominent business man in old times. Simon was a wealthy citizen, once president of the bank. His son Simon is postmaster at Armory Village.

Goodell.—Asa Goodell was one of the first broadcloth manufacturers of this region. Orra was also an early hosiery manufacturer and also made some broadcloth.

Holman.—Colonel Jonathan, of the Sutton Regiment in the Revolution, lies buried at West Millbury. His old homestead is still standing in the same village. A grandson, E. M. Holman, is living at Webster, Mass.

Jacobs.—Lieutenant John was fifth John from John born in England in 1079. He, with Elisha, were both at one time in business to considerable extent.

Wood.—Captain Amasa came here in 1811 and began the manufacture of shoes. The business extended to Vermont, the South and to California, and

is still carried on in the latter State by the sons—William H., Samuel A. and Charles V.

Waters.—Asa Waters the 1st and his brother Andrus were born in what is now West Millbury. Other prominent members of this family have been Horace and Jonathan E. Elder Samuel is spoken of elsewhere. Elijah Waters, of West Millbury, left ten thousand dollars for religious purposes.

Trask.—Among these were Captain Samuel, who was in the Revolution. Aaron was an active business man in his day. None of the name are to be found here at present.

Blanchard.—(For sketch see page 975.)

Gale.—Leonard D. Gale, born in what is now Millbury, was one of the real inventors of the electric telegraph. Dr. Jackson and Prof. Henry are also to be credited with a large share of the honor connected with it. Prof. Morse never would have succeeded as he did without the aid of Prof. Gale, as he himself admitted. Morse brought it out, and that is about all he did do, except inventing the dash and dot alphabet.

Andrews.—This family was early identified with town affairs. Asa, the elder, was a small manufacturer. His son, Dr. Asa, is mentioned elsewhere.

Griggs.—Capt. Joseph was one of the earliest business men; prominently concerned in religious affairs also. He was born in Sutton, November 3, 1786; died in Worcester, December 6, 1852. The name is extinct in this town.

Barton.—This was one of the old families. Rufus Barton's old homestead is still left. Captain Reuben Barton, Jr., was an early town officer. Hon. George S. Barton, of Worcester, came from this family.

Dwinell.—This was another of the early families. Among them were Solomon, Seneca, Simeon and Deacon Leonard—all worthy citizens.

Longley.—Of this family may be mentioned old Dr. Longley, Landlord Longley and 'Squire Nymphas—all men of the old school.

Harris.—Ithran was a soldier in 1812 and a shoe manufacturer in a small way. Harry W. was a prominent agriculturist; George carried on a brickyard formerly, which is now operated by A. J. Harris.

March.—An early and much-respected family. Prominent among them were Samuel, Dr. Alden and Deacon Tyrus. Deacon David T. is still living.

Small.—The first Small was Stephen, of colonial fame; Capt. Samuel was in the Revolution; Aaron was a farmer, as was also Samuel A., who at his death owned the largest and best farm in town.

Gleason.—This family is extinct. Abijah was once one of our prominent men.

Flagg.—Benj. Flagg was one of our largest manufacturers; was in the Legislature, and was highly respected. Col. Geo. A., his son, is one of the leading men in town.

Harrington.—Thomas J. was another old manufac-

turer, who became wealthy, and died in 1888. Russell, John E. and David B. have all been identified with the prosperity of the town.

Lovell.—Of this family may be mentioned Elias, Elias, Jr., Ezra, Russell, Wm. A. Their descendants are still among us.

Chase.—Paul C. Chase was once prominent. G. F. Chase, one of our selectmen, is a contractor.

Stowe.—Ithamar Stowe came from Grafton, and became one of the useful citizens of the town, was for a while a business man, but later retired to his farm, which is now occupied by his son, George I. Stowe. Numerous descendants are living.

Armsby.—Horace Armsby, for fifteen years, was a manufacturer of sash and blinds here. He was a man highly esteemed. His son, Amos Armsby, Esq., is reckoned among the best of financiers, and is a respected member of the community.

Crane.—Hon. Hosea Crane was once president of the Millbury Bank, was long a manufacturer, and was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts.

Atwood.—David Atwood was long cashier of the Millbury Bank, has served the town as treasurer many years, has served on the School Committee, and in every way has proved a valuable citizen. In 1889 his commission as justice of the peace was renewed.

Davidson.—William G. Davidson was formerly a tanner, but now is an extensive farmer at the west part. One son, William E., is a lawyer in Boston; H. W. Davidson, Esq., another son, is a farmer.

Goulding.—Ephraim Goulding, Esq., was the first postmaster at West Millbury. He was long identified with trade in the west part of the town. None of the name are living among us.

Freeman.—Silas M. Freeman was an old-time stage driver, running from Sturbridge, Mass., east. He has been dead several years.

Ryan.—William Ryan was for several years town undertaker. He retired in 1882, and his son, Herbert M. Ryan, succeeded.

Bancroft.—Hon. H. L. Bancroft was once in trade here. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate and has long been connected with religious and town affairs.

Dunton.—Silas Dunton has for many years been engaged in trade in this town. He has represented the town in the Legislature, and is a respected and honored citizen.

Simpson.—Captain Peter Simpson is a prominent manufacturer of the town. He has done much for its prosperity, and is a liberal giver to every worthy object.

Sayles.—Hon. Irving B. Sayles is another citizen of the town who has been honored with a seat in the Massachusetts House and Senate. He has served the town as selectman, School Committee and trustee of the Town Library. He has also been engaged in trade here.

Benchley.—Henry W. Benchley, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was once a citizen of Millbury. He was a man highly respected while here.

Space forbids a more extended mention of the families of the town, but in passing we may name the Parks, Woodwards, Haywards, Pitts, Richardsons, Bouds, Garfields, Glaziers, Rices, Carters, Hulls, Haydens, Tainters, Snows, and others might be mentioned who are or have been active to more or less extent in the affairs of Millbury.

Millbury has been the birth-place of many ingenious and useful inventions, and among others those of Hervey Waters justly deserve mention. Mr. Waters is a native of this town; was a son of Deacon Elijah Waters, of Armory fame; he resided here when making many of his inventions. He later resided in Boston, where he was recognized by the courts as an expert of superior merit in the trial of patent cases. One of his inventions has been thought worthy to be classed with "Babbage's Calculator," which has been pronounced by British critics to be the nearest approach to the human intellect of anything ever created by man.

Pins were formerly made in England by hand process. The manufacture had been repeatedly attempted in this country, but always failed until Hervey Waters invented machines to make them by motive-power. His first machine made them with solid heads. When taken to market, he was told they would not sell because not like the English pin, whose head was formed of a fine wire twisted around one end. When he assured them his style was best, the reply was, "Tis not in fashion, and 'tis useless to argue or contend against fashion." He then devised and built a machine to make the English pin at one motion from wire of two sizes—a very ingenious contrivance. When he took these to market, he found it flooded with English pins selling far below cost. The English had attempted a game often practiced by them to kill off our infant manufactures, of drowning him out.

He had too much Yankee grit to be put down in this way. Knowing it cost the English much labor to stick them by hand, he determined to stick them by a machine, and then his two machines would defy all competition. Accordingly, he contrived and built such a machine. Into a large hopper at the top the pins were poured, shaken down an opening, marshaled into parallel lines, forty-eight pins in a line, all pointing the same way, and at one motion the whole row was thrust upon paper, in less time than it requires to read this description. Like "Babbage's Calculator," the machine was *taught to count*, and to count rapidly and correctly, and what seems equally marvelous, it arranged the pins in rows with heads all one way and points the other.

By this triumph of American genius the manufacture of pins became permanently established in this country. Mr. Waters sold out his machines to parties

in Derby, Conn., where the business continues to be pursued.

He next turned his attention to the manufacture of scythes. Hitherto the practice had been to draw out the blades under trip-hammers. He conceived the idea of rolling them out between grooved rollers. The curvature of the scythe produced obstacles almost insuperable, but after years of persistent effort and many ingenious contrivances he overcame them all and made scythes cheaper, if not better, than had ever been done before.

When the late war broke out he invented a machine for rolling bayonet blades which did the work so perfectly as to save grinding and only require buffing.

It was adopted at once at the United States Armory, Springfield, by many private contractors and most of the bayonets made during the war—numbering hundreds of thousands—were rolled out on Mr. Waters' machine.

MILITARY RECORD.—What is now Millbury did her part in furnishing soldiers as long ago as the French and Indian War—among this number was Jonathan Holman. From this part of Sutton went a goodly quota for those times. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War the men of the North Parish were not backward in responding to the call of their country. The names of Waters, Tainter, Dwinell, Holman, Lovell, Elliott, Small, Goodell and Pierce stand out on the roll of fame in letters never to be erased. Millbury has been the home of one major-general, one brigadier-general and several colonels. In the days of the old militia this town had her companies of infantry¹ and her annual trainings. But the old captains and the privates (most of them) long ago took their march for that country from which no soldier returns.

In the late conflict with the South the men of Millbury were not backward in the war for equal rights. Her dead lie on many a hard-fought field, the living bear the scars of the battle's fray. Some of her sons became the gaunt victims of a cruel foe. But the strife ceased at last, right triumphed over wrong, but at a fearful cost. As near as can be ascertained, Millbury, in the War of the Rebellion furnished four hundred and three soldiers for the different terms of service. War-meetings were often held and the spirit of patriotism was ever on the alert. The women of the town showed their willingness to serve their country by giving up their husbands, fathers, sons on the altar. The Millbury roll of honor will stand for all coming time a record of what her sons did to exterminate the accursed institution of slavery.

Memorial tablets have been erected to those who died in the service. The living "tell how fields were won." Thirty-two lives were lost in the great struggle.

STATISTICS.—In 1840 the population was 1611; in 1850, 3081; 1870, 4397; 1885, 4555. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,954,847. The business of Millbury in 1837 amounted to about \$515,775. In 1870 it had increased to upwards of \$2,500,000.

The census of 1870 showed 2679 natives and 1718 foreigners, all white but nine.

The county tax in 1822, paid by this town, was \$125.31. In 1888 the State tax was \$2700; county, \$1604; town grant, \$31,785; overlays, \$785.79. Total, \$36,874.79. Tax on each thousand dollars in 1888, \$17.70; poll, male, \$2; female, 50 cents.

No attempts have been successful to obtain the amount of business for the year 1888.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ASA WATERS.¹

When the American Colonies boldly declared for independence, they were sadly deficient in means of defence against the well-armed troops of Great Britain. They had no public armories; guns were scarce; gun-makers more so, and neither could be readily imported.

Fortunately for the Massachusetts Colony, there dwelt in Sutton a family in which gun-making had been an hereditary pursuit for several generations. Their presence in this locality is thus accounted for:

When Governor Winthrop came, in 1630, to found the Massachusetts Colony, in and around Salem and Boston, he brought a much larger company than the Pilgrim Fathers, who had previously settled at Plymouth, and embracing various trades and professions. Knowing that the country abounded in wild game and Indians, he took the wise precaution to bring two gun-makers, William Plaise and Richard Waters. They settled in Salem, where the town built for them a shop at public expense. Richard Waters married the daughter of Plaise, and it is a noteworthy fact that gun-making became an hereditary pursuit for seven generations.

Nathaniel, a grandson of Richard Waters, was one of the original proprietors of Sutton Township, estimated at 30,000 acres. He selected his part (one-tenth) in North Sutton, now West Millbury.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, two of his descendants, Asa and Andrus, espousing the freedom cause with ardor, proceeded forthwith to build a gun-factory on Singletary Stream, a tributary of the Blackstone River. Guns, previous to this date, had been wrought by hand-labor, and this was the first instance that can be traced by the writer where *water-power* had been brought to its aid. Gun materials were wholly wanting—even bar-iron.

The nearest source of supply they could discover

¹ About ten years ago a company existed in town called the Millbury Guards.

¹ By the late Col. Asa H. Waters.



Am. Nat. Soc.

lay in the Salisbury Mines, Connecticut, nearly one hundred miles distant. They obtained it there in pigs, carting it, through a new and rough country, to Douglas, where, wood being plenty, a forge was built to refine and hammer the iron into bars. Thence it was carted to their armory, and there wrought into guns.

Andrus Waters lost his life at the Salisbury mines, and, having rare genius for mechanics, his loss at this critical period was regarded as a public calamity, and he was buried with due honors at West Point.

Asa pursued the business with energy, and continued to support the cause with gun-flint arguments, thus proving his loyalty through all the years of the war. In the mean time the State built a powder-mill near his works, placed it under his charge and he was often heard to remark: "Hardly a barn could be found in this region under which I have not bent my back to scrape up salt-petre," thus showing the desperate straits to which the colonies were driven in their struggle for independence, of which the present generation can form but a feeble conception of the cost of success.

When the clouds began to lower, threatening the War of 1812, rightly termed by Henry Clay "The second War of Independence," two of the sons of Asa Waters, Asa (2d)—the subject of this sketch—and Elijah, built a larger gun-factory below, on the Blackstone River, where greater power was obtained, to which industry they added the making of scythes, saw-mill saws, refining iron, cast-steel, etc. During this war Deacon Elijah Waters died, much lamented, leaving his brother Asa alone to pursue the business.

Possessing great physical strength and uncommon energy, inheriting, in a remarkable degree, the mechanical talent characteristic of his family, and being awarded by the government large contracts, he introduced various improvements in gun-making, which wrought great changes, and out of which grew results whose importance can hardly be overestimated. Two only will be referred to.

Gun-barrels were welded and forged, up to this time, entirely by hand-power, the super having two strikers. All this is within the recollection of the writer.

On October 25, 1817, he was granted letters-patent for his invention for welding gun-barrels under trip-hammers, with concave dies, striking four hundred blows a minute, and controlled by a foot-treadle. This patent was signed by James Monroe, President; John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State; and Richard Rush, Attorney-General of the United States.

This invention was copied by all the armories of the United States and Europe, and his claim to originality has never been disputed.

In the following year (1818), observing that the English process of grinding the barrels down before a revolving-stone left the metal of uneven thickness around the calibre, and thus liable to explode, led him to invent a lathe to turn the barrel to uniform thick-

ness. This patent, December 21, 1818, was also signed by James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, and by William Wirt, Attorney-General, and was the first patent ever issued for turning gun-barrels in a lathe, save one, which was a failure. This proved a success, so far as the barrel was round, but to turn the irregular shape of the butt—"hoc opus hic labor est."

As I now approach what may truly be considered an epoch in progressive mechanics, from whence dates an entire revolution in the modes of work in all our large mechanic-shops, I will summon to the stand one who was an eye-witness of its first development, Maj. J. W. Wright, of Michigan, and will quote from a letter recently received from him:

I resided most of the early part of my life near the Armory of Asa Waters in Millbury, and was long employed by him—firstly preparing finished work for the United States Inspectors, then as chief clerk, and next as Superintendent of his Armory Works. While in his employ he introduced many improvements, among which was a mode of welding gun-barrels by water-power instead of the English mode by hand-power. Also a machine for turning the barrels in place of grinding them down.

Various machines were got up about the same time at other Armories. They all finally succeeded in turning the barrel so far as it was round, but to turn the irregular shape of the butt baffled all the efforts and defied the ingenuity of all the mechanics in all the Armories.

After laboring long and hard on the problem, Mr. Waters, hearing of a budding genius in a neighboring district, sent for him to come to his Armory and see if he could suggest something. He came, and soon after produced a model for a very peculiar and entirely original "Cam motion," which relieved the difficulty at once.

To reduce the forged butt to proper shape cost, in labor and files, a dollar on each gun, and this motion reduced the expense more than half. One of the stockers, while watching the operation, said to the filer, "Blanchard has robbed you of your job, but he cannot rob us of ours, for he cannot turn a gun-stock." This young man, since famous as Thomas Blanchard, modestly replied: "I'm not so certain of that." His mind being thus directed to this matter, after the study of a year or more, he brought to the Armory of Mr. Waters a wooden model, four feet long, for a machine to turn a gun-stock. The expert mechanics thought favorably of it, and a full-sized machine was built. Some of the United States Inspectors, on service at the Armory at the time, wanted it sent to Springfield for examination and trial. Blanchard consenting, it was carted to the Armory there by Horace Waters. It remained long enough to build another similar, was then returned to Mr. Waters' Armory, and there remained in use many years.

While in the employ of Mr. Waters I married the niece of Thomas Blanchard, and was thus brought into close and intimate relations with both. I had frequent conferences with Blanchard upon his various inventions, and was often requested to aid him in his suits for infringements, which were unending.

(Signed)

April 27, 1886.

J. W. WRIGHT,

Kalamazoo, Mich.

In after-years the great inventor declared that it was at this visit to the armory that the idea first flashed into his mind of the "Eccentric Lathe." The "Cam Motion" was the germ from which the "Lathe" sprung, it involving the same principle. From it has grown, by successive improvements, what is now known as the "Uniformity or Interchange System," which has revolutionized the workshops of the world, and forms an epoch in progressive mechanics, the greatest since the introduction of steam-power, and reduced the price of watches, firearms and everything made by machinery.

The world is largely indebted to Asa Waters as an instrument in hastening on the day of the "Eccentric

Lathe," in thus calling to his aid the services of Thomas Blanchard, for had he not been called at this time his inventive genius might have been turned in another direction.

By a flash of genius, as by inspiration, here was revealed the discovery of a new principle in mechanics, which has proved one of the greatest labor-saving inventions ever made. By this, a machine driven by motive-power could be made to work out almost any design or pattern—be it round or square, crooked or straight, however irregular—and rapidly reproduce an exact copy every time.

Thomas Blanchard's fame soon reached Washington, and he was invited by the War Department to take the whole charge of stocking guns in the Springfield Armory. He there extended the principle to mortising in the iron parts, until the whole hand-labor of stocking guns was performed by sixteen power machines of his own invention, which did the work with perfect uniformity, and at greatly reduced expense. The machines had exact and perfect uniformity in every part. Here a new difficulty arose. While all his work had perfect uniformity, the locks and other iron parts had not been brought up to this perfection and frequent misfits occurred. This raised loud complaints against the innovators of hand-labor and threatened the whole improvement. Blanchard then made ingenious contrivances to make his work un-uniform, so as to fit the variations of the iron parts. The War Department reported that it was important that after a battle the broken guns could be gathered up and readjusted into perfect arms; and for the model of 1840 they gave directions for all the parts to be so uniform as to be interchangeable.

This was at first pronounced to be impossible, especially of the lock, which parts were lettered or numbered to preserve their identity. It was then at least impracticable, and a legion of contrivances and experiments had to precede before the iron-work could be brought up to the standard of Blanchard's.

Thirteen years elapsed, as appears from Mr. C. H. Fitch's report, before the contrivances Blanchard had made to make his work un-uniform could be dispensed with.

In this part of the interchange system many other inventors and mechanics should share the honors, notably: Hall, of Harper's Ferry; Cyrus Buckland and Thomas Warner, of Springfield. It was under the auspices of the latter, as master armorer in 1842, that the system finally triumphed—and a grievous triumph it was for American mechanics. Individuality of parts was thus merged in numbers, and lettering and other distinguishing marks abandoned forever.

The chief feature in bringing the iron-work up to the standard was the "Milling Machine." This useful machine might well be called the Universal Filer. Such have been the improvements inaugurated by the "Interchange System," that the old-time idea that hand-work was superior to machine-work has become

an exploded notion. No human hand can compete with the sewing-machine in perfect uniformity of stitch, much less in rapidity; none with the micrometer gauge in infinitesimal nicety, nor approach it; none execute the machine engraving on bank-notes and watch-cases.

Great improvements have been made on Blanchard's machines, but the principle that he introduced has never been superseded, and will be found active to-day in factories where breech-loaders, revolvers, watches and other interchangeable work is executed. His inventive genius has rarely been surpassed, and his motto was: "Whatever the human hand can do, a machine can be made to do." He was born June 24, 1788, in North Sutton (now Millbury), and lived here until after he had made this invention, the tacking-machine and many others.

It thus appears that Thomas Blanchard's inventions were the primary cause, and are still the indispensable conditions of the interchange system, and that Asa Waters was the pioneer and his armory in Millbury the birthplace of this great improvement. His inventions preceded and were the direct cause of Blanchard's great discovery.

The War Department was very liberal in its contracts with Asa Waters as long as he lived, in consideration of the improvements he introduced. He was born in North Sutton (now Millbury) November 2, 1769. He married, May 19, 1802, Miss Susan Holman, daughter of Col. Jonathan Holman. They had eight children—seven daughters and one son.

He founded the Millbury Bank in 1825, was its first president and largest stockholder. He gave the site for the Millbury Academy. He originated five water privileges in the Blackstone Valley, and was one of the largest real-estate owners in the county. His business was extensive and diversified. In addition to his gun, scythe and forge works, he held the three water privileges now known as the Millbury Cotton-Mills, the sash and blind shop and the Berlin Mills. He also owned the extensive privilege at Wilkinsons ville. In 1815 he purchased the Dudley farm, which included the water-power there, and which he afterward sold to David Wilkinson, of Providence, from whom the village received its name.

He owned three farms in Millbury, and numerous houses, a farm of two hundred acres in Grafton, and nearly a thousand acres of woodland in Douglas. His forge furnished the bar-iron for his gun and scythe works, and Douglas woods the coal and timber.

He was a member of the Legislature when the controversy occurred about Amherst College, helped obtain its charter, and with Rev. Joseph Goffe and General Eurbank each contributed five hundred dollars towards founding it.

He was one of the founders of the Second Congregational Society, and obtained its charter in 1827.

In 1818 he was granted a patent for the invention



Asa H. Waters

of an improved method of building paddle-wheels for steamboats, and later he invented further improvements in wheels for boats and water-power; also a rock-drill.

He lived the last twelve years of his life in the homestead which he built, and which was completed in 1829. It was three years in building, and was for many years one of the finest mansions in the county.

He died December 24, 1841, and his last words were: "I am only going from this room to one above."

ASA HOLMAN WATERS.¹

Among the men who came into the colony of the Massachusetts Bay in its early years was Richard Waters, who arrived with Governor Winthrop in 1630 and settled in Salem, where he became a substantial citizen.

In his English home he was by trade a gun-maker, and his wife was the daughter of a gun-maker.

In Salem the family lived and developed itself through three generations. After King Philip's War, and especially after the beginning of the last century, there was a great movement of population from the coast to take possession of the inland territories and form new towns. It was soon after this period that Jonathan and Nathaniel Waters came from Salem and settled on the hills of Sutton. There the family lived on through three generations more. The order from the beginning at Salem down to the present has been: (1) Richard, (2) John, (3) Nathaniel, (4) Jonathan, (5) Asa, (6) Asa. This last was the father of Asa Holman (7) Waters, the subject of this sketch.

In the development of character, it is a great gain when a child can rest back upon a solid and honorable ancestry. Many a child, it is true, has risen to the high places of honor and influence in the world without such advantages. But none will deny that a worthy ancestry bears an important part in the formation of noble manhood or womanhood. At the time of Mr. Waters' birth there was no family-name of more weight and dignity than his own in the town, and it stood connected with its thrift and industry as well as with its best moral and religious interests.

On his mother's side also there was an honorable background. Susan Holman was one of twelve children of Colonel Jonathan Holman, who commanded a regiment in the War of the Revolution, known as the "Sutton Regiment." It was so called partly because he raised it and partly because a large portion of the men were gathered from this ancient town. The people were proud of the services Colonel Holman had rendered the country in that long and trying war for independence, and especially of the high and patriotic spirit with which he encountered labors

and losses that his country might be made free. He also served through the French and Indian Wars.

Asa Holman Waters was born February 8, 1808. He was an only son in a family of eight children.

He prepared for college at Monson Academy, and in 1825, then only seventeen years of age, entered Yale. He graduated in 1829. He subsequently entered upon the study of the law at Harvard, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar.

But hardly had he entered upon his professional life, when it became evident that his father, by reason of advancing years, needed his assistance, and so he turned into the walks of business, and never followed his chosen profession, though his studies in this department added to his general culture, and were of great use to him in his business life. (His father died December 24, 1841, and his mother eight years later.)

In his early life Colonel Waters connected himself with the Democratic party. On the second election of Governor Marcus Morton in 1843 as Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, he chose Mr. Waters on his staff, and it was in this way that he gained his title of "Colonel."

When the great moral questions pertaining to American slavery began to blend themselves strongly with the politics of the country, Colonel Waters passed as a dissenter from the Democratic, through the Free-Soil party, into the Republican, where he remained until his death. In 1848-49 he represented the town of Millbury in the General Court, and in 1853 was a member of the Constitutional Convention in Boston. At various times he held many positions of responsibility and trust, including all the leading offices of his native town. He was united in marriage, June 27, 1849, with Miss Mary Elizabeth Hovey, daughter of Daniel and Susan (Jacobs) Hovey, of Sutton. From this marriage there were three daughters: (1) Isabel Holman, (2) Lilian Hovey, (3) Florence Elizabeth.

Lilian Hovey was united in marriage, October 23, 1873, with Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor, of Robert College, Constantinople. They have three sons: Asa Waters, Edwin Prescott, Gilbert Hovey. Florence Elizabeth married, October 4, 1888, Henry Ayling Phillips, of Worcester, S.B., M.I.T., '73.

In 1845 Colonel Waters associated with himself Messrs. Thomas J. Harrington and Benjamin F. Flagg in establishing and carrying forward the Millbury Cotton Mills, under the firm-name of A. H. Waters & Co. In later years he built the Stillwater Mill, one of the handsomest mills on the Blackstone River, which was afterwards destroyed by fire. This order of things continued until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861. When the gigantic nature of this struggle began to make itself manifest, the Government turned again to find, if possible, the remains of the old private armories, which by its summary action it had ruined in 1845. There were but two which had survived, Waters' of Millbury,

and Whitney's of New Haven. It was a work of great labor and expense to equip the old armory with new machinery for resuming the manufacture of firearms; but after considering the matter, it was arranged that the works at Millbury should be engaged only in the manufacture of rods and bayonets for the relief of the Springfield Armory, which was greatly overburdened with work.

Millbury was again a scene of stir and activity, in a form of business to which it was thoroughly accustomed in the ancient days, and the enterprise was highly remunerative. The United States spent money with a liberal hand until the Rebellion was completely subdued. When the enterprise was started at Millbury it could not be told how soon it might be brought to an end, and Colonel Waters took upon himself great personal financial risks. After the close of the war the Atlanta Mills Company was formed and Colonel Waters was the first president.

In 1868 Colonel Waters retired from active business with a good property. In the years of leisure which now came on he developed that decided literary taste which was rooted and grounded in him through all the years of his activity, but which he had not found much time to indulge. It is true, through the years of the anti-slavery struggle preceding the war, and also as a member of the Free-Soil party, he took an active part at political meetings as a public speaker in almost every town in the county, where his speech was persuasive and effectual in moving the voters.

But now, in the calm of his advancing years, he found delight in his pen, and did not a little excellent work with it. He had also leisure for entertaining his friends and exercising hospitality. From his youth up he was gifted with fine conversational powers. His sense of humor was keen and comprehensive, and as a story-teller few could surpass him. He was a rare contributor to the delight of social converse. His conversation was always bright, entertaining, instructive.

In 1874, with his wife and two daughters, he made a journey to Europe and the East. They were gone from the country two years. Quite a long portion of this time was passed at Constantinople with his married daughter, but also long periods of time were spent in general traveling through the countries of Europe and the East, including Egypt. Looking over the note-books which he kept through this long journey, one is surprised to notice with what care and accuracy he recorded and described, in his clear, handsome handwriting, the events of the passing days and the notable things with which he came in contact.

He returned to this country, with his family, in 1876, and in the ten years of his life that remained he did no small amount of literary labor which was continued till within a few days of his death. In a sketch like this it would hardly be advisable that we

should go into any extended review of the various writings which occupied his time and thought in this advanced period of his life. Some of them were in a measure controversial, and were designed to correct what he deemed to be grave historical errors and misstatements. He believed that Wendell Phillips' famous lecture on the "Lost Arts" was visionary, not founded on truth and reality, but only on seeming truth, which vanished away when thoroughly examined. He did not believe that the human race had ever lost a single art or mechanical power of any value, which had once been in its keeping. Some arts might be lost that ministered simply to fancy or luxury, but they were always lost if at all, because they were superseded by something better which had displaced them, or were "arts abandoned for better methods."

So, too, he did not believe that Mr. Garrison and his party associates abolished American slavery. The destruction of slavery in this country did not come along that line. The Garrison party had no succession of events leading up to it, or even in any marked way leading toward it. The historical line by which this great result was reached seems to have been as follows: There was a wide-spread anti-slavery sentiment in all the northern portion of the country when Mr. Garrison began his work. What he and his associates did was one outcropping of this growing sentiment. But at the very time when he was beginning his anti-slavery activities you might have gone to the colleges all over the North, and you would have found hundreds of students of decidedly anti-slavery sentiment; but they could never be brought to adopt Mr. Garrison's methods. If you had gone to the farm-houses, to the homes of the people far and wide, you would have found this rising spirit of opposition to slavery, which did not follow in Mr. Garrison's steps, but which, on the other hand, marshaled the voters into the Liberty party, the Free-Soil party, the Republican party. When the anti-slavery voters of the country chose Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, the South rose and plunged the nation into civil war. To put down this Rebellion, the government, after long waiting, brought slavery to a summary end by the proclamation of emancipation, January 1, 1863. But the Garrison party was not composed of voters or of soldiers. How, then, can the small band of Garrisonian abolitionists claim that they were the chief instruments in bringing about this result, or that they were anything more than indirect contributors to this end. This was in general the ground maintained by Colonel Waters in his long and spirited controversy on this subject with Mr. Oliver Johnson, of New York.

Still more extended and varied have been his articles on Thomas Blanchard and his remarkable inventions, which brought about the "Uniformity or Interchange System" in mechanics. On this gene-



John F. Child



Wm. H. H. H. H.

ral subject, to which he had given special attention, several articles of his have already been published, and more are yet to appear. He furnished several valuable articles for the "History of Sutton," which was published in 1878. He prepared for it the "Genealogical Record of the Waters Family," the article on "Gun-Making," "Sutton in the Revolution," and other important matter. He was also interested in the "Worcester County History," published in 1879, and lent much aid in the preparation of that work.

After his retirement from business in 1868, and more especially after his return from the Old World in 1876, he was very much at home, busy with his books and his pen. He was thus brought into a daily intimacy and companionship with his family, such as could not naturally exist during his years of active business. His home was the centre of his brightest joys. This constant presence, this daily companionship, made his death even more of a breach in his household, and the more so because it was not preceded by a long illness. He had a rich and varied character, and his family have a blessed memory of devotion, gentleness and goodness.

He was at work with his pen until within a few days before his departure. His breaking down was sudden, not apparently from any positive disease, but by a sudden giving way of all his powers, such as is seen not infrequently in old age. He lingered on for some days without pain, until January 17, 1887, when "he was not, for God took him," a tranquil end to old age. In three weeks more he would have reached his seventy-ninth birthday.

He had a firm, controlling faith in an over-ruling Providence, and his daily motto in his later years was:

"Trust in God, do your duty, and fear not."

JOHN RHODES.

The subject of this sketch was born at Whitesboro', N. Y., February 5, 1813. His father was a dyer by trade, but at that time followed the occupation of a farmer. Until nineteen years of age Mr. Rhodes followed his father's occupation, attending school a part of the time.

After the close of his school-days Mr. Rhodes went to North Carolina, and with a team, traveled through that State for some time, selling dry-goods at retail. His first connection with mill work was as a dyer, in the State of Connecticut, which was continued at Providence, R. I., until he was about twenty-four years old. Later he was employed at the same business by J. & A. Morse, of Smithville, R. I. In 1846 he removed to Bellingham, Mass., and operated a mill for the manufacture of cotton warp. This mill was run by him until 1851. He then came to Millbury, and, in company with Joseph H. Merry, hired a small mill of the Cordis Company, and continued the manufacture of cotton warp at that place

about three years. In 1854 they bought the stone mill, built by Elder Waters, which is still run by Mr. Rhodes.

Some ten years later Mr. Rhodes leased, at North Oxford, what was known then as the Protective Mill, and a year later bought the property which was afterwards known as the Oxford Cotton-Mill. He associated with him a partner, and the firm was known as Rhodes & Wilmarth. This mill was sold by Mr. Rhodes in 1888.

In 1872 he bought what is known as the Pinafore Mill, situated on the site of the old Braman Mill, and which is now run by him on cotton warp.

1888.—Several years after the death of Alfred Morse, at Farnumsville, in company with Wm. Andrews, of Woonsocket, and Capt. Peter Simpson, of Millbury, Mr. Rhodes bought the privilege, tenements, hotel and all the factory property formerly owned by Mr. Morse. The business was continued some two or three years, when Mr. Rhodes withdrew. Two mills in town are at present run by him. He was married, in 1838, to Sarah B. Johnson, of West Woodstock, Conn., by whom he has had two children—Otis W. and Maria, who married Henry M. Wilcox, of Johnson, R. I. Mrs. Rhodes died in 1880. In 1869 Mr. Rhodes was chosen to represent his town and district in the Legislature of 1870, a position which he filled acceptably.

His career as a business man has been successful. Throughout his long business life he has paid one hundred cents on the dollar—at any and all times. By thorough application to all the details of his business a prosperous one has been maintained, which has done much for the growth and prosperity of the community about him.

LEVI L. WHITNEY.

Hon. Levi Lincoln Whitney was born in Princeton, Mass., January 20, 1838. His father, Colonel John Whitney, was a farmer, holding at one time a deputy-sheriff's commission in the county. His colonel's commission came from serving in the Massachusetts militia. At the age of thirteen Levi left home to live with his grandfather, Colonel Jacob W. Watson, an old-time tanner and leather manufacturer at Princeton, then one of the leading men in the town. Young Whitney remained with him about three years, during which he attended the common schools.

At the age of sixteen he came to Millbury and entered the employ of A. Wood & Sons, shoe manufacturers, remaining with them a year. He next went to Worcester and attended Worcester Academy one year. He then returned to Millbury and the second time entered the employ of A. Wood & Sons. He remained with them until twenty-one years of age. Previous to this his brother, Charles A. Whitney, and O. E. Thompson, formerly of Millbury, had established at Chicago the first regular boot and shoe

manufactory started in that city. In 1859 Mr. Whitney removed to that city and became a member of the firm of Thompson, Whitney & Co. This firm, with some changes, did a successful business up to the time of the great fire, in 1871, when they were burned out. This was the largest manufactory of the kind in that city up to that time. This closed the affairs of the firm and Mr. Whitney returned to Millbury and associated himself with the firm of Crane & Waters, hosiery manufacturers, continuing with them until 1885, when the concern was merged into a corporation.

In 1875 he was also engaged in the manufacture of indigo blue dye at Millbury, which business he still continues as Whitney & Molt. In 1877 Mr. Whitney bought the old cotton-mill privilege, once owned by General Burbank, and where later Harvey Waters built a machine-shop, which was followed by a woolen-mill, run by the Woodward Brothers, Woodward & Gorton, and later, as a cotton-mill, by the Larneds, Jonas A. Hovey, Jonathan A. Pope, Emerson & Brierly, and others. At this place Mr. Whitney manufactured yarns until 1884, when the mill was burnt.

In 1886 he erected the present brick machine-shop on this site. The building is leased to the Stonmetz Printers' Machinery Company, which came here from Erie, Pa., Mr. Whitney being the president. He is also treasurer of the Pentecost Steam Generator Company at Worcester. He was chosen a director of the Millbury National Bank in 1875, holding that position ever since. He was elected a trustee of the Millbury Savings Bank in 1873, and chosen president of the institution in 1888. He was elected as one of the selectmen of the town in 1877, '78, '79, and again in 1881, and the fifth time in 1887. In 1880 he was chosen to represent the old Fifteenth District in the House of Representatives, composed of the towns of Sutton, Auburn and Millbury. In 1888 he was elected to represent the Third Worcester Senatorial District in the Legislature of 1889. He is also a member of the Worcester County Commandery of Knights Templar.

Mr. Whitney married, in 1862, Annie R., daughter of the late Hon. Hosea Crane, of Millbury, by whom he has had four children,—one son, Walter L., a partner in the Worcester Steam Heating Company, of that city, and three daughters, one being dead. Mr. Whitney is one of the self-made men of the county—a man successful in all his business ventures. He has done much for the interests of his adopted town. A strong opposer of intemperance, he has done much to rid the town of this curse to its growth and prosperity. He is ever found on the side of right and justice—a man in the prime of life respected and honored by his fellow-citizens.

MOWRY A. LAPHAM.

Mr. Lapham was born in Burrillville, R. I., in 1819. His father followed the occupation of a carpenter and a mill workman. The subject of this sketch attended school until about sixteen years of age. He then worked with his father at the carpenter's trade, until he reached the age of eighteen. Removing to Waterford, Mass., he followed the same occupation there for the space of two years. He next entered the machine-shop there of W. & D. D. Farnum, with whom he remained two years, after which he entered the machine-shop of Southwick & Brown, at Millville. Here he remained two years, and then removed to Fall River, and entered a machine-shop there, being employed by Hawes, Marvill & Devoll. While at this place he was married to Harriet T. Thayer, of Mendon, of the part which is now Blackstone. After his marriage he remained there about two years. At the age of twenty-six he returned to Millville, and was employed in the machine-shop of Farnum & Harding as superintendent of the iron and wood-working department. His career as a manufacturer may be said to have begun in 1860, when he went to Cherry Valley, Mass., and began the manufacture of kerseymeres under the firm-name of Lapham & Smith. At the end of two years Mr. Smith retired, when Mr. Lapham took the business and ran the mill about four years, when it was burnt.

In 1863 he had bought the old paper-mill privilege, formerly owned by General Burbank, at Millbury, purchasing of F. H. Richmond, of Providence. A company was formed as M. & S. Lapham, and a mill built. After the death of Smith Lapham, the business was continued under the name of M. A. Lapham. The mill which had been erected was burnt in 1876. The present fine mill was erected in 1879. An excellent quality of woolen goods are made at this mill, and their reputation is a national one. The mill is one of the largest in town, is lit with electric light, and has all the most improved machinery, and gives employment to a large number of hands. The spot is an historic one, having for more than a century been used for manufacturing purposes. Mr. Lapham has held several offices in the county, having served as selectman and overseer of the poor at Blackstone two years. Of late years his residence has been at Worcester, where he was on the Board of Alderman six years. For the past sixteen years he has been a director of the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, of that city. He has two children,—Frederick A. Lapham, superintendent of the mill, and Hattie M., wife of Mr. F. A. Leland, of Worcester. The death of Mrs. Lapham took place in 1884.

Mr. Lapham is one of the successful manufacturers of the county. By industry and good management he has established a prosperous business, which has contributed much to the material welfare of the town of Millbury.



W. A. Lapham





Joseph Griggs





Sam'l. P. May

JOSEPH GRIGGS.

Captain Joseph Griggs was born in Sutton, Mass., November 3, 1786. His early youth was spent upon his father's farm. When the time arrived for him to fit himself for the duties of life, he left home and went to Charlton, Mass., and there learned the tanner's trade of Colonel Bacon, a noted tanner of those times. Having fitted himself by experience, he went to Northampton, Mass., and worked awhile at his trade. After remaining there a short time he returned to Sutton and went to school. Having added to his store of knowledge as best he could, he taught school awhile in the part of Sutton now Millbury.

At the time of the incorporation of this town, in 1813, he was engaged in the tanning business at West Millbury. Previous to this, however, he had worked at his trade in Providence. His first venture at Millbury was in company with Colonel Fay and Lieut. John Jacobs. Later, between 1810 and 1820, he was interested in the tannery on the Ramshorn stream, it being run by a stock company composed of Millbury people. The affairs of this company being wound up, a company was formed as Griggs, Abbot & Whitney. This firm run the tannery awhile, when, meeting with losses, they failed. In the settlement of the debts was shown the integrity of Captain Griggs. He had assumed those owing in the State, which was paid in full, principal and interest. He again resumed business, and was for a time connected with the late Captain Amasa Wood. About 1836 or 1837 he was again involved in business affairs, and the second time failed. About 1848 the captain became involved for the third time through his business connections, but again resumed business and paid his obligations. Captain Griggs was a constituent member of the Baptist Church in Millbury. In religious matters in town he was prominently identified—the church, the Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting.

He was early commissioned a captain in the Massachusetts Militia; and served the town in the Legislature. He was a man respected greatly in the community, having great influence with those about him. He was a liberal-hearted man, ever ready to help the poor and needy. He was prominent in the anti-slavery cause, being an active member of the Millbury Society, engaged in that work. He married a daughter of Lieut. Jonathan Trask, of Millbury, by whom he had several children. Some died in childhood, and one when a young man. Two daughters survive, Almira and Mary T., wife of Jonathan Munyan, Esq., of Worcester. After the death of Lieutenant Trask, Captain Griggs came into possession of his farm, which he occupied many years. After the close of his business life he removed to Worcester, where he died December 6, 1852, respected and honored.

SAMUEL DAVENPORT TORREY.

Samuel Davenport Torrey was born in Mendon, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on the 14th of April, 1789, and died at his home in Millbury, in the same county, December 23, 1877.

His ancestors came to the Province of Massachusetts Bay in the year 1640, from the parish of Combe, St. Nicholas, in the county of Somerset, England, and settled in the town of Weymouth, Mass.

The genealogical line of descent has been traced from William Torrey, of Combe, St. Nicholas, Somersetshire, whose will was dated in 1556, through Philip, his son, and the second William, and then through the second Philip to the third William, who was born in 1608, and came to America in 1640.

This William Torrey was a conspicuous character in Massachusetts, for many years a member of the House of Deputies, and always chosen clerk; a magistrate, and a captain of militia. He died in 1690. He was a man of affairs, with education, having some knowledge of Latin, and also fair literary ability, which appears through a printed essay on "The Futurities," a quaint production still extant.

He had three brothers who settled severally—Philip in Roxbury, James in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, and Joseph in Newport, Rhode Island. William's oldest son was the distinguished scholar and preacher, Rev. Samuel Torrey, who lived in Weymouth, and died there after a pastorate of fifty years. He was educated at Harvard College, and it is recorded that he subsequently twice declined the presidency of the college. He had also the unusual honor of preaching three "election sermons" before the "Great and General Court of Massachusetts." He left no descendants.

His brothers were William, Micajah, Josiah, Jonathan and Angell, the youngest, who settled in Mendon in 1680, and from whom the line comes down through a fourth William, and through Joseph to a fifth William, the father of Samuel Davenport Torrey, the subject of this sketch. Tradition credits the family with unusual physical proportions, the last William being fabulously reported as six feet and seven inches in height.

His wife was Anna Davenport, daughter of Seth and Chloe (Daniels) Davenport, of Mendon, by whom he had six children—Samuel, Joseph, Louisa, Stephen, Benjamin and George.

The oldest son, Samuel Davenport Torrey, established himself early in life in Boston, in the West India trade, at No. 25 South Market Street, near Faneuil Hall, where the business has ever since continued in the family name. In 1831, his health being somewhat impaired, and having acquired what he regarded as a competency, Mr. Torrey retired from business and located himself permanently in Millbury.

For forty-six years he was one of the substantial citizens of the town, bearing an important part in

its affairs, as also of the Congregational Church, of which he was a member. His life was a model of courtesy and uprightness, and his genial and cordial manners were a true index of his rare character.

Mr. Torrey was twice married. His first wife, Delia Chapin, died in 1821, about a year after their marriage. In 1824 he was again married, to Susan Holman Waters, the eldest child of Asa Waters, the founder of Armory Village, and granddaughter of Colonel Jonathan Holman, who raised and commanded a regiment in the Revolution.

Mrs. Torrey was a woman of rare endowments and character. Neglecting none of the varied practical duties of her life, and even attaining unusual success in the performance of them, her highest interest was always in the world of thought. She had an irrepressible desire to know the best that had been written in literature and philosophy, and in her search for this knowledge weariness and weakness were forgotten, and the limits of her strength were often passed. She had the courage to follow the new views of truth, which her active and progressive mind attained, to their conclusions. She died in Millbury, February 3, 1866. Her memory is cherished by her children as a precious legacy.

Five children were the fruit of this marriage—four daughters and one son—the third child, Samuel Davenport, who died in infancy. The daughters are—Delia Chapin, who resided with her father till his death; Louisa Maria, wife of Judge Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was Secretary of War and also Attorney-General under General Grant, afterwards United States Minister to Austria, and later to Russia; Susan Waters, wife of Samuel A. Wood, of San Francisco, Cal.; Anna Davenport, wife of Edward Orton, LL.D., president and professor of geology in Ohio State University at Columbus, and afterwards State geologist of Ohio.

Mr. Torrey will long be remembered as a man of marked individuality, of thorough business methods, of inflexible integrity, with a decision and force of character which left a lasting impression wherever he was known.

In Millbury he devoted his attention to the care of his farm, to his family and his friends, taking also a lively interest in passing events. As he advanced in life his health became so far established that he was spared many of the painful infirmities of old age.

It happened to him to be called upon to assist in the burial of many of his juniors.

In a green old age
He seemed like an oak, worn but steady,
Amidst the elements, whilst the younger trees
Fell fast around him

Belonging to the heroic age of New England, he never for a moment lost the bearing of a gentleman of the old school.

Without office, or the desire of office, he enjoyed

the respect and confidence of all. To an unusual degree he possessed

That which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.

DR. W. H. LINCOLN.

Dr. W. H. Lincoln was born in Dorchester, Mass., August 19, 1825. By the death of his mother, which occurred while he was quite young, the family circle was broken, and the five children, of whom he was the oldest, deprived of the many advantages which result from passing the first few years of life under a mother's influence. His early education was received at the ordinary public schools of fifty years ago, and later at the South Paris Academy, South Paris, Maine.

He began active life as a dentist in Portland, Maine. It was here that Dr. S. B. Chase, a leading physician of that city, suggested to him the idea of studying medicine, and kindly offered him the use of his library and practice. Thus it was that in 1850 he matriculated at Bowdoin Medical School, and passed the next six years of his life practicing dentistry for present needs and studying medicine for future usefulness.

He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1856, and at once began the practice of his profession in Turner, Maine. Here he married Laura Nudd, of Brunswick, Maine, who died one year later. Soon after her death Dr. Lincoln removed to Hubbardstown, Mass., where he married Eunice A. Reid, and where he practiced medicine until May, 1862, when he received a commission as assistant surgeon in the Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, then in the field before Richmond, and joined them at once.

In September, 1863, he was promoted to "full" surgeon, and as such served with this regiment until the expiration of its term of service. At the close of the war he became a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and located at Millbury, Mass., entering at once into a large and laborious practice, which he still continues.

He has three children,—Charles H., Laura B. (Mrs. F. E. Powers, Worcester, Mass.) and Jacob R. (Dr. J. R. Lincoln, Millbury, Mass.).

Dr. Lincoln never courted public opinion or sought public favor. He is a man open to conviction, but outspoken in religion, politics and whatever concerns the public welfare, building his own house and living in it. He has always been an active citizen, and interested in all municipal questions. In professional life his manner is zealous and determined; to him the patient is always of paramount, the friends of secondary importance.

His professional life has been one of unquestioned ability rather than of remarkable popularity, although it has already placed him in a position to enjoy his practice in the years to come.



W. H. Lincoln

CHAPTER CXLI.

HARDWICK.

BY WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

HARDWICK is situated on the western border of Worcester County, and is surrounded by the towns of Barre, Dana and New Braintree in that county, and the towns of Enfield, Greenwich and Ware in the county of Hampshire. Its territory measures about twenty-one thousand acres. At a time just preceding the establishment of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in 1692, this territory was little known. The hardy settlers of New England rarely ventured so far into the wilderness, where, in case of hostile Indian attacks, they had no avenues of retreat to the more secure settlements on the seaboard except through paths and trails, with which the natives were more familiar than themselves. In 1687, the date at which this narrative opens, the only western towns which had been settled—Deerfield, Westfield, Hatfield, Hadley and Northampton—were easily accessible by the Connecticut River, and along that stream they could readily escape to the garrisons along the Connecticut shore.

At the date above-mentioned, when every immigrant from the Old World felt that greed for the possession of land which abstinence at home from such a luxury had created, associations were constantly forming in the older towns of Essex and Suffolk Counties to secure grants which might, in time, secure to them abundant means of livelihood, or perhaps even untold wealth. Among these associations was one in the town of Roxbury, consisting of Joshua Lamb, Nathaniel Paige, Andrew Gardener, Benjamin Gambelin, Benjamin Tucker, John Curtis, Richard Draper and Samuel Ruggles. These men secured a deed of land which, with some alterations of boundaries, resulting from recent legislation, included the present township of Hardwick. The text of the deed is as follows :

Know all men by these presents that we, John Magus, Lawrence Nassowanno, attorneys to Annogonuck, Sachem of the tract of land called Wommescook, James and Simon, sons and heirs of Black James, Sachem of the Nipmug country for divers good causes and considerations as thereto moving, and more especially for and in consideration of the sum of twenty pounds current money of New England to us in hand paid by Joshua Lambe, Nath. Paige, Andrew Gardener, Benja. Gambelin, Benjamin Tucker, John Curtis, Richard Draper and Samuel Ruggles, of Roxbury, in the county of Suffolk, in New England, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge ourselves therewith to be fully satisfied, contented and paid, have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do fully, freely and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, aliene, enfeoff and confirm unto the said Lambe, Paige, Gardener, Gambler, Tucker, Curtis, Draper and Ruggles, their heirs and assigns, a certain tract or parcel of land containing, by estimation, twelve miles long north and south and eight miles wide east and west, situate, lying and being near Quabang, commonly known by the name of Wommescook, being hatted and bounded southerly upon the land of Joseph Dudley, Esq., lately purchased of the Indians, easterly the southermost corner upon a pond called Sasagookapang, and so by a brook which runneth into the

said pond, and so easterly into a place called N. northward until it meets with a river, Menomusick, and westerly by the river until it comes against Quabang bounds and joins unto their bounds—howsoever otherwise hatted and bounded, bounded with sea and singular the rights, commodities, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or however otherwise appertaining. To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land, containing and being as aforesaid to the said Lamb, Paige, Gardener, Gambler, Tucker, Curtis, Draper and Ruggles, their heirs and assigns, to them and to their only proper use and behoof forever. And the said John Magus, Lawrence Nassowanno, attorneys as aforesaid, James and Simon, heirs of Black James, as aforesaid, do covenant, promise and warrant to the said James, heirs, executors and administrators, and with the said Joshua Lamb, Nathaniel Paige, Andrew Gardener, Benjamin Gambler, Benjamin Tucker, Richard Draper and Samuel Ruggles, their heirs and assigns, that they will the above granted and bargained land and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances, warrant and defend from all and every person and persons whatsoever claiming any right or title thereto or interest therein, now, then, or by or under us. In witness whereof the said John Magus, Lawrence Nassowanno, attorneys as aforesaid, James and Simon, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand six hundred eighty and six, among R. Jacobs, Scamill, Angell &c. Secundo.

JOHN MAGUS,
LAWRENCE NASSOWANNO,
JAMES,
SIMON,
Attorneys.

SEAL, cancelled
delivered in presence of
JOHN GARDENER,
SAMUEL ANAN.

John Magus, James and Simon, being subscribers to this instrument personally appearing, acknowledged the same to be their act and deed, June 17th, 1687, before me.

WILLIAM SEFTON.

There was evidently a doubt on the part of the grantees in this deed whether the title sought to be obtained under it would have any validity in the estimation of the government. It bears date only seven days after the appearance of Andros as Governor of New England, who declared all titles to lands vested in the Crown. At any rate it was not recorded until the 7th of May, 1723, and up to that time at least no steps were taken to take possession under its provisions. Three years or more after the record of the deed, those who were living of the original grantees and the heirs of the others proceeded to find the bounds of the granted lands and to petition the General Court to confirm their title. Their petition, presented June 10, 1727, was unsuccessful. In 1729 another attempt to secure a confirmation of title was unsuccessful, and after other equally unsuccessful efforts to obtain from the court a title to the whole or a part of the purchased lands, on the 17th of June, 1732, it was ordered "that there be and hereby is granted unto the petitioners and their associates a tract of land of the contents of six miles square for a township at the place petitioned for, to be laid out in a regular form by a surveyor and chainman under oath, a plan thereof to be presented to this court at their next session for confirmation; the said land by them to be settled on the conditions following, viz.: that they within the space of five years settle and have on the spot sixty families (the settlers to be none but such as are natives of New England), each settler

to build a good and convenient dwelling-house of one story high, eighteen feet square at the least, and clear and bring to four acres fit for improvement and three acres more well stocked with English grass, and also lay out three shares throughout the town, each share to be one sixty-third part of the said town, one share for the first settled minister, one for the ministry and the other for the school; and also build a convenient meeting-house and settle a learned and orthodox minister within the time aforesaid." This order was concurred in by the Council June 20, 1732, and became a law on the signature of Governor Belcher being affixed on the 30th of June.

After the confirmation of their title to that portion of their purchase comprising a territory six miles square, the proprietors held meetings, admitted proper associates and voted to lay out the township, reserving ten acres near the centre for a meeting-house, burial-place and training-field. On the 22d of February, 1732-33, it was voted that "the committee shall as soon as may be lay out one hundred and eleven lots for the proprietors and settlers in one hundred acre lots, having respect to the quality of the land, viz.: four lots to each proprietor's share, sixty settlers and the lots for the minister, ministry and school; the minister's lot to be laid out by the committee near the centre of the town, and the rest of the lots to be drawn for both by the proprietors and settlers." It was also voted "that the remaining land belonging to the proprietors be all lotted out by the committee in such quantities as that each proprietor have three lots and so sorted as that in the draft each person may have a just and equal share," and "that each settler pay into the hands of the committee upon his drawing his lot the sum of five pounds towards the defraying the charges of surveying, etc., and the further sum of ten pounds each for the building a meeting-house and settling a minister within the space of three years after his being admitted." It was still further voted "that each proprietor have leave to offer for admission five settlers of such persons according to the court's grant and shall give bonds to the committee for the fulfillment of the orders and conditions of court within three years from their admission, on forfeiture of their lots to be again disposed of; always provided that those who have paid their money and are already admitted be deducted out of the whole in proportion; and whereas the proprietors have each of them a draught of four lots, which makes nine lots, including the settlers, five of any of the nine being settled by them shall be sufficient."

In 1733 an enlargement of the lands of the proprietors was granted by the General Court as compensation for certain lands in the six miles square which it was found belonged to other parties. This enlargement began "at the east bank of Ware river, at the northwest corner of a tract of land laid out to James Hovey; from thence running southerly as that line

runs to Brookfield bounds; and from thence easterly as Brookfield bounds run to the southwesterly corner of Braintree six thousand acres; and from thence extending northwesterly, bounding northeasterly on said six thousand acres till the line comes to Ware river; and then bounding on Ware river to the first bounds; in lieu of four hundred acres taken off by Braintree grant and the three hundred acres taken off by land of John Read, Esq., and the ponds, etc., as aforesaid, provided it interferes with no former grant."

In 1736 the territory was incorporated as a district, and the proprietors were authorized to choose town officers. At this time it appears to have borne the name of Lambstown. On the 27th of January, 1739, the following act was passed incorporating the town under the name of Hardwick:

An act for erecting a plantation in the County of Worcester, called Lambstown, into a township by the name of Hardwick.

Whereas the plantation of Lambstown, so-called, in the County of Worcester, is competently filled with inhabitants who labor under divers inconveniences and difficulties for want of a power of enjoying and exercising town privileges among them, and have addressed this Court, setting forth the same and praying for relief therein;

Be it enacted by His Excellency, the Governor, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same.

SECT. 1. That the said plantation of Lambstown, inclusive of the additional grant, lying and being on both sides of Ware river, as the same is hereafter bounded and described, be and hereby is constituted and erected into a separate and distinct township by the name of Hardwick, the bounds of said township being as follows, viz.: beginning at the East Bank of Ware river, at the Northwest corner of a tract of land laid out to James Hovey; from thence, extending southerly, as that line runs to Brookfield bounds; and from thence Easterly, as Brookfield bounds run to the Southwesterly corner of Braintree six thousand acres; and from thence extending Northwesterly, bounding Northeasterly on said six thousand acres till the line comes to Ware river, and so over the river, the same course, till it comes to the corner of Braintree grant, and there strikes on Rutland line; thence running North thirty-nine degrees West seventeen hundred and sixty perch; thence South forty degrees West eighteen hundred perch; thence South one degree thirty minutes West ten hundred and thirty perch; thence East two degrees thirty minutes North ten hundred and five perch to Ware river.

SECT. 2. And that the inhabitants thereof be and hereby are vested and endowed with equal powers, privileges and immunities which any of the inhabitants of any of the other towns in this province are, or by law ought to be, vested with.

Provided nevertheless,

SECT. 3. That the inhabitants of said town do within three years from the publication of this act erect and finish a suitable and convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God among them, they having already an orthodox minister settled among them.

On the 5th of March, 1738-39, a meeting was held, called by Christopher Paige, who was duly authorized by law, at which town officers were chosen for the year. Christopher Paige was moderator, Cornelius Cannon was chosen town clerk, John Wells treasurer, and a Board of Selectmen was chosen, consisting of Eleazer Warner, John Wells, Benjamin Smith, William Thomas and Constant Merrick.

Before the incorporation of the town, as the act states, a minister had been either settled or employed. Rev. Ephraim Keith began to preach on the plantation as early as 1734. Rev. David White succeeded him November 17, 1736, and on the same day a church was organized. The pastorate of Mr. White continued until his death, January 6, 1784. In

1736-37 a meeting-house was erected on the ten acres originally reserved for that purpose, but in 1741 a new house was built on the Common, which was not completely finished for several years. By the year 1750 the meeting-house was completed, but not before serious troubles had risen in the church, which it was found difficult to allay. After their final settlement the remainder of the ministry of Mr. White, which closed with his death, in 1784, was peaceful and prosperous. Mr. White was descended from John White, who came to New England in 1632. He was born at Hatfield, July 1, 1710, and graduated at Yale College in 1730.

The successor of Mr. White was Rev. Thomas Holt, who was ordained June 25, 1789. At the ordination of Mr. Holt, Rev. Charles Backus, of Somers, Conn., made the introductory prayer; Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, of North Haven, Conn., preached the sermon; Rev. Josiah Dana, of Barre, made the consecrating prayer; Rev. Nathan Fiske, of Brookfield, gave the charge; Rev. Daniel Foster, of New Braintree, the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. Joseph Appleton, of Brookfield, made the concluding prayer. Mr. Holt's pastorate continued until March 27, 1805, when he was dismissed at his own request.

Rev. William Brigham Wesson, a graduate of Williams College in 1802, followed Mr. Holt and was ordained October 20, 1805. During the ministry of Mr. Wesson the division of parishes and churches on account of the growing prevalence of Unitarianism, was felt in Hardwick, and in consequence of the non-committal stand taken by him some dissatisfaction in the church resulted, and though sustained by a majority of the society, he asked and received his dismissal, June 14, 1824.

After the dismissal of Mr. Wesson the differences between the church and the parish prevented an agreement as to the settlement of a new minister. The church held to its Trinitarian doctrines; the parish had crossed the threshold into the new theology. The result of the differences was the secession, in 1827, of the old orthodox Congregationalists, who were a majority of the church, with the old church records leaving the Congregational Society, with a minority of the church in possession of the meeting-house and property of the parish. The old society invited Rev. John M. Merrick to settle as their pastor and he was ordained August 27, 1828. Mr. Merrick continued in the pastorate until March 5, 1832, when he resigned and not long after settled in Walpole, where he remained many years. In 1869 he was settled in Charlestown, New Hampshire, and there died March 20, 1871.

Rev. John Goldsbury followed Mr. Merrick and was installed July 4, 1832, and remained until 1839. Mr. Goldsbury was a native of Warwick and graduated at Brown University in 1820. Aside from his duties as pastor he was deeply interested in the cause of education and in various places was engaged in

the duties of teacher. Under his instruction, among others, his son, John Goldsbury, was fitted for Harvard and graduated with the writer of this sketch, in 1842. A daughter of Mr. Goldsbury married the late Amos B. Merrill, an attorney-at-law, in Boston, of high character and considerable practice.

In 1841 a new meeting-house was erected under an arrangement with the Universalist Society, by which the two societies were practically united, and dedicated January 25, 1842. Rev. Rufus S. Pope, who had been preaching to the Universalists, was engaged for a year and was followed by Rev. Norwood Daman, Unitarian, who remained two years. On the 2d of July, 1845, Rev. Benton Smith, Universalist, was ordained, who continued his pastorate until 1850.

After various supplies Rev. George J. Sanger, a Universalist, was installed May 7, 1856, and served eight years. During the war he served as lieutenant and chaplain in the army, and not long after his return resigned his pastorate, June 1, 1864.

Rev. John Harvey Moore, Universalist, followed, and preached until 1874. In 1875 Rev. Henry Jewell, also Universalist, took charge of the pulpit, and served until his resignation, in 1878. Since the resignation of Mr. Moore the pastorates of the society have been held by Rev. Lucian S. Crosley, who was ordained November 13, 1879, and Rev. Benjamin V. Stevenson, who began his services April 1, 1882.

The seceding church, on the 13th of November, 1827, organized the "First Calvinistic Society in Hardwick," and built a meeting-house, which was dedicated September 9, 1829. Rev. Martyn Tupper was ordained pastor April 16, 1828, and resigned April 29, 1835. His successor was Rev. Edward J. Fuller, a native of Plainfield, who was ordained November 3, 1835, and dismissed March 21, 1837. Rev. William Eaton followed September 6, 1837, and resigned March 26, 1840. Mr. Eaton was followed by Rev. Barnabas M. Fay, who was ordained May 20, 1840, and served until August 23, 1843. The next pastor was the Rev. Asa Mann, a native of Randolph, Vt., and a graduate of Amherst in 1838. He was ordained June 19, 1844, and resigned October 14, 1851. Rev. Martyn Tupper began a new pastorate at Hardwick June 23, 1852, and resigned September 1, 1870. Rev. Eldridge W. Merritt served from June 5, 1873, the date of his installation, until October 1, 1876, and since that time the pulpit has been occupied by Rev. Augustus C. Swain, Rev. Gilbert B. Richardson and the present pastor, Rev. Charles A. Peirce.

The Universalist Society, to which reference has been already made, was incorporated June 12, 1824. For many years previous to that time there had existed in Hardwick more or less of those holding to the Universalist faith, who held public service as opportunity offered, but there was no organized society until the date above mentioned. And even after the act of incorporation no uninterrupted services were held until 1836 or '37, when Rev. John Pierce was

ordained, on the 27th of September in the latter year. Rev. Gilman Noyes, a native of Atkinson, N. H., and a graduate at Dartmouth College in 1830, succeeded Mr. Pierce, and was followed by Rev. Rufus S. Pope, who was pastor of the society at the time of its union with the Unitarian Society already described. After the union the society gradually fell into the Universalist ranks, and is now reckoned one of the societies of that organization.

A Baptist Society, which was incorporated in Hardwick in 1816, built a meeting-house in 1801, and a larger one in 1832. In 1846 the society removed its place of worship to Ware, and sold the meeting-house in Hardwick. During the life of this society in Hardwick its pastors were: Rev. Ebenezer Burt, ordained June 20, 1798, and dismissed November 19, 1827; Rev. Joseph Glazier, Rev. Nelson B. Jones, Rev. William Brown and Rev. Joseph Glazier, for the second time, who resigned in 1846, not long before the removal of the society to Ware.

A Methodist and a Catholic Society are also in operation, the former at the Furnace Village, where a meeting-house was erected in 1845, and the latter at Gilbertville, where a church was erected in 1872.

A Congregational Society was organized at Gilbertville about 1860, and held its services in a hall, built by Mr. George H. Gilbert, until the dedication of their stone church, September 10, 1874. Towards the construction of this church Mr. George H. Gilbert, who died in 1869, bequeathed the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company gave twenty thousand dollars and a piece of land with the foundation for the structure, Mrs. Gilbert presented the society with an organ and her children with the furniture and a window as a memorial of a beloved sister. The various pastors and supplying ministers of this society have been Rev. William H. Beecher, Rev. Rufus P. Wells, Rev. Willard D. Brown and the present pastor, Rev. Arthur Titcomb.

After the incorporation of New Braintree, in 1751, which diminished to a small extent the territory of the town, no change was made in its boundaries until the passage of the act incorporating the town of Dana February 18, 1801. That act described the new township as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Petersham, on the east line of New Salem and running on said line three miles and sixty rods to the southeast corner of said New Salem; thence east seventy-four rods; thence south two hundred and thirty rods; thence east thirty rods; thence south one mile and one hundred and thirty rods; thence east fourteen degrees south two hundred and sixty rods to Hardwick west line; thence south thirty-seven degrees west on said Hardwick line one hundred and twenty rods; thence east thirty-two degrees south two hundred and forty rods to the middle of Swift river; thence by a line drawn on the middle of said Swift river to the confluence of Pautapaug Pond; thence north thirty-eight degrees east one mile through said Pond to the northeast corner thereof at a stump and stones on land of Luther Page; thence north fifteen degrees east two hundred rods to the centre of the bridge across said Swift river on the country road; thence east twenty-one degrees north one hundred rods to the southeast corner of land of Stephen White; thence north twenty-two degrees east

eighty rods; thence north six degrees east two hundred and eighty rods; thence north five degrees west one mile and eighty rods to the eastern declivity of Three-penny Morris Hill (so-called); thence west ten degrees east to the northeast corner of land of Seth Williams one mile and eighty rods; thence west fourteen degrees north one hundred and thirty rods; thence west twenty-five degrees south two hundred rods; thence west nineteen degrees north to the first-mentioned bounds.

Another slight change in the boundaries was made by an act passed June 10, 1814, providing that Joseph Robinson, of New Braintree, with his family and so much of his farm as now lies in New Braintree and west of Ware River, should be set off from New Braintree to Hardwick.

On the 7th of February, 1831, a gore of unincorporated land was annexed to Hardwick, described as beginning at the northwest corner of Hardwick, and running north seventy degrees east five rods to the southerly corner of Petersham, thence south forty-one and one-quarter degrees east one hundred and eighty-four rods on the line of Petersham to the southeast corner thereof, and thence north thirty-seven and one-half degrees west one hundred and eighty-six rods on line of Hardwick to the bounds first mentioned.

On the 6th of February, 1833, a gore of land lying at "the southeasterly part of Hardwick and adjoining said town, called Hardwick gore, containing about two hundred acres, beginning at a monument in the pond above Anderson's mill, at a place where the westerly line of New Braintree leaves Ware River; thence on the said westerly line of New Braintree south fourteen degrees east one hundred and twenty-two rods to a stone monument; thence south thirty-seven degrees west two hundred and eighty-nine rods to another stone monument, at the southwest corner of New Braintree and northeast corner of Ware; thence north eighty-seven degrees west thirty-six rods to said Ware River; thence on the said river northerly four hundred and twenty-one rods to the southeast corner of Hardwick; thence sixty-one rods to the place of beginning, together with the inhabitants thereof," was annexed to Hardwick. This last annexation furnished the territory on which the village of Gilbertville is chiefly built, and on which a large part of the population of the town have their residences.

As a partial compensation paid by the town for these additions to its territory, by an act passed February 4, 1842, a tract of land described as "beginning at the southwest corner of Silas N. Johnson's land, on the line of said Hardwick and Dana; thence running south forty-nine degrees east two hundred and four rods to the corner of Stephen Hillman's land; thence north thirty-one and one-half degrees east five hundred and forty-three rods to Barre, Hardwick and Petersham corner, together with a part of Petersham," was taken from Hardwick and annexed to Dana.

It was not long after the incorporation of the town and after the complete operation of its municipal machinery had been put in motion before the prosperous career of its little community was disturbed by the French and Indian Wars. During the second war the

following Hardwick men were engaged in military service:

Samuel Atwood.
David Allen.
David Allen.
Timothy Abbott.
Solomon Allen.
Edward Blair, corp.
Thomas Barnes.
John Blunt, sergt.
Samson Bacon.
Jason Badcock.
Nathan Billings.
Daniel Billings.
Samuel Billings.
Abel Bonamatin.
Silas Bowker, sergt.
Elisha Billings, corp.
James Bacon.
David Barr.
Edward Blair.
Samuel Bridge.
Jethro Bruce.
James Butterfield.
Oliver Goddard.
Samuel Church.
Elisha Church.
Richard Channon.
Timothy Church.
Elisha Cobb, corp.
John Cobb.
Lemuel Cobb.
Ebenezer Cox, capt.
Isaac Clark, corp.
Henry Chase, corp.
Isaac Carpenter.
Ebenezer Cummings.
Elihu Cummings.
Ebenezer Curtis.
Joseph Chamberlain.
David Doane, sergt.
Samuel Dexter.
James Doane.
Zachariah Dwy.
Richard Ellis.
Joshua Elwell.
Thomas Elwell.
Jonas Fay.
Daniel Fay.
James Fay.
John Fay.
Stephen Fay.
Joshua Fay.
Jonathan Farr.
Edward Foster.
Thomas Freeman.
Walter Freeman.
Aaron Forbush.
Isaac Gibbs, corp.
Joseph Gilbert.
John Green.
Larkin Green.
Caleb Green.
David Giddell, sergt.
Benjamin Goddard.
David Greer.
Isaiah Glazier.
Stephen Gorham.
Solomon Gilbert.
Daniel Hastings, corp.
Jacob Hastings.
Samuel Hedge, corp.
John Haskell.
Zachariah Haskell.
Elisha Hedge.
Richard Hatch.

Simeon Hazeltine.
Samuel Hunt.
Joseph Higgins, corp.
Samuel Harrington.
Flisha Hedge, Jr.
Joseph Hinds.
Seth Hinchley.
Sylvanus Howe.
Thomas Johnson.
Emanuel Johnson.
John Jordan.
Dudley Jordan.
Emanuel Jordan.
Jacob Knowlton.
Ebenezer Lawrence.
Ezra Leonard, ens.
Amos Marsd.
John Mesman.
Benjamin Mann.
Wm. Merrick.
Paul Mandell, capt.
Noah Mandell, ens.
Nathaniel Merrick, corp.
David Marble.
Nathan Marble.
Joseph Nichols.
Caleb Nye.
Timothy Newton, clerk.
Silas Newton, clerk.
Benjamin Negus.
Wm. Paige, capt.
Phineas Powers.
Ezekiel Pratt, ens.
Isaiah Pratt.
Jonas Paige.
John Paige.
John Paige, Jr.
Joseph Petrell.
Daniel Parkhurst.
Timothy Pike.
Abraham Powers.
Wm. Powers.
Timothy Ruggles, Brigadier-General.
Samuel Robinson, capt.
Samuel Robinson, Jr.
James Robinson, Jr.
Leonard Robinson.
Eleaser Rice, ens.
John Roberts.
Benjamin Raymond.
John Raymond.
Ephraim Rice.
Oliver Rice.
Whitney Ruggles.
Joseph Ruggles, lieutenant.
Solomon Rice.
Moses Seaton.
Job Smith.
Nathaniel Sprunt.
Daniel Stearns.
Thomas Stevens.
Elkanah Stewart.
Seth Stewart.
Samuel Stewart.
Wm. Stone.
Philip Safford, drum.
Joel Simonds.
Challis Safford, surg.
Ebenezer Safford, sergt.
Timothy Sage.
Nathan Stone, lieutenant.
Samuel Steele, corp.
Bartholomew Taylor.
James Taylor.

John Train.
Ebenezer Whipple, sergt.
James Whipple.
Benjamin Whipple, sergt.
Paul Whipple.
Wm. Wool, corp.
Pelatiah Ware.
Nathaniel Winslow.
Seth Winslow, Jr.
Shubael Winslow.
James Winslow.

Samuel Winslow, sergt.
David Woods.
Holland Woods.
Thomas Woods.
Nathaniel Whitcomb.
Asa Whitcomb.
Nathaniel Whitcomb, Jr.
Thomas White.
Daniel Warner.
Elijah Warner.

Brigadier-General Ruggles, who entered the service from Hardwick as colonel and soon rose to the rank and title here given to him, was a man whose distinction deserves some special reference. He was descended from Thomas Ruggles, who appeared in Roxbury as early as 1637. Rev. Timothy Ruggles, father of the general, graduated at Harvard at 1707, and was settled in Rochester, Mass., November 22, 1710. He was in many ways helpful in the early settlement of Hardwick, his father, Samuel Ruggles, having been one of the original purchasers of the territory from the Indians in 1686. Among his classmates was Rev. Thomas Prince, the annalist, and pastor of the Old South Church in Boston. His pastorate continued in Rochester until his death, in 1768. The general was born in Rochester October 11, 1711, and graduated at Harvard in 1732. After practicing law for a time in Sandwich, where he also kept a tavern, he settled in Hardwick, which town he represented in the General Court in 1736. At the battle of Lake George in 1755 he was brigadier-general and second in command. He was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in 1756, and was the chief justice of that court from 1762 until the Revolution. He was president of the Stamp Act Congress of the Nine Colonies in New York in 1765, but, refusing to concur in its measures, was reprimanded by the Legislature. He adhered to the King at the beginning of the Revolution, was a Mandamus Councilor, and on the evacuation of Boston went with the British troops to Halifax. He returned to Long and Staten Islands and organized a body of loyal militia. His property was confiscated by the act of 1779, and at the close of the war or earlier he settled in Nova Scotia, and died at Wilmot August 4, 1795.

Nor was the town of Hardwick less active in its efforts to carry the Revolutionary War to a successful conclusion. In the archives of the State the names of the following persons are found, who at various times and for various periods of service took part in the struggles either as a part of the militia or of the Continental army:

Atwood Aiken, corp.
Solomon Aiken, sergt.
John Aiken.
Nathaniel Aiken.
Israel Aiken.
Philip Amidon.
Seth Babbitt.
John Butler.
Samuel Billings, Jr., sergt.
Adnah Bangs, corp.

Elisha Bangs, lieutenant.
Nathan Bangs.
John Bangs.
Jonathan Belding.
Phineas Blood.
Joseph Boynton.
Joseph Byram.
Ebenezer Barlow.
Joseph Barlow.
James Byram.

Samuel Beals, sergt.	Jonathan Hastings, corp.	Jesse Paige.	Jesse Safford
Oliver Bailey, corp.	Prince Haskell, drum.	Timothy Paige, Jr.	Reuben Snow
Jedediah Barrett.	Uriah Higgins.	Joseph Pike.	Thomas Spooner.
John Battfelder.	John Harris, sergt.	Levi Pratt	Robert Sprout.
Joshua Boyden	Andrew Haskell.	Timothy Pratt.	Barnabas Sears, lieut.
Silas Bowker, sergt.	Moses Haskell.	Josiah Perkins.	Steward Southgate, sergt.
Nathan Carpenter.	Solomon Hedge.	James Paige, 2d.	Ebenezer Sprout.
Edward Chaloner	George Haskell.	Timothy Paige	Nathan Sprout
Isaac Clark.	Ephraim Hodges.	William Paige, Jr.	Daniel Thomas.
Uriah Converse.	Moses Hunt.	Denison Robinson, sergt.	Ephraim Titus
Jabez Cobb.	Assa Hedge.	Edward Rawson.	Ephraim Thayer, corp.
Abraham Chamberlin, sergt.	Antipas Howe.	Isaac Rice.	Daniel Thomas
Moses Chamberlin.	John Hamner, sergt.	Daniel Rice.	Ephraim Tucker.
Edward Church.	Aaron Hudson, corp.	Moses Rice.	Robert Tucker.
James Crossman.	Henry Higgins.	Peter Rice.	Samuel Thayer.
Jonathan Childs	Elisha Hedge, Jr.	Henry Rixford.	Jacob Terry
Nathan Crosby.	Simeon Hazeltine, capt.	Josiah Roberts.	John Thayer.
Paul Crowell.	John Hedge.	Joseph Robinson.	Samuel Thayer.
Thomas Crowell.	Edmund Hadger, capt.	Thomas Robinson, Jr.	Isaiah Tower.
William Chamberlin.	Joseph Higgins.	Thomas Robinson, sergt.	Thomas Tupper.
Eliah Carpenter.	Solomon Johnson.	James Robinson.	Jabez Upham.
Isaac Cummings.	Philip Jordan.	John W. Robinson.	Abel Warner.
Barnabas Cushman.	Prince Jenney.	Benjamin Ruggles.	Shubael Wheeler, drum.
David Chamberlin.	John Jenney.	Edward Ruggles.	John Wheeler, sergt.
Nathaniel Crowell.	Lemuel Johnson.	Nathaniel Ruggles.	Silas Willis.
Solomon Dennis.	Seth Johnson.	Samuel Ruggles.	Thomas Winslow.
Moses Doty, fier.	Elizabeth Jenney.	Thomas Ruggles, corp.	Samuel Whipple.
John Dunsmore, lieut.	Stephen Johnson.	Lemuel Ruggles.	Amiel Weeks.
Job Dexter, lieut.	Thomas June.	Daniel Ruggles.	Stephen Wait.
Silas Dean.	Jesse Kinney.	Seth Ruggles.	Moses Winchester.
Seth Dean.	John Kinney.	Ephraim Ruggles.	Edward Willis.
Paul Dean.	Ebenezer Laurence.	John Raymond, sergt.	Ebenezer Washburn, lieut.
Samuel Dexter.	James Lawton.	William Raymond.	Gardner Wait.
Daniel Evans.	Nathan Leonard, capt.	Cornelius Ryan.	Daniel Warner.
Consider Eddy.	Joseph Loring.	Dennis Ryan.	Eliah Washburn
John Earl.	Israel Lawton, sergt.	John Ryan	David Whipple.
Abijah Edson.	John Lawton.	Roland Sears.	Moses Whitcomb, sergt'.
Thomas Edson.	Ebenezer Lyscom, sergt.	John Sellen.	Jacob Whipple.
Stephen Forbush.	Ezra Leonard, Jr.	Samuel Spooner.	John Wheeler.
Christopher Foreland.	Lemuel Leach, ensign.	Lemuel Swift.	Job Winslow.
Eli Freeman, sergt.	Moses Laurence.	Zephaniah Spooner.	David Weeks.
Jedediah Fay.	Experience Luce.	James Sturtevant	T. M. Wright, corp.
George Field.	Josiah Locke, lieut.	Nathaniel Swift.	Joseph Weeks, corp.
Nathan Freeman.	Daniel Munden.	Joel Stratton.	Joseph Washburn.
Daniel Fay, Jr., corp.	Ames Mandell.	Jeduthan Spooner.	Judah Weeks.
Aaron Forbush.	Joslyn Munroe.	Jesse Shaw.	Adam Willis.
Nathan Foster, Jr.	Constant Merrick.	Elisha Sibley.	David Witt.
Samuel French, corp.	Calvin Marble.	Abnah Sibley.	James Wright
Alexander Forbush.	Edward McMullin.	Freeman Sears.	Jonathan Warner, maj-gen.
Aaron Fay.	Constant Merrick.	Lewis Sweeting.	
Simon Fletcher.	William Merrick.		
Philip Fricker.	Moses Mandell.		
Emanuel Freeman	Marshall Miller.		
Stephen Fuller.	Caleb Nye.		
Stephen Gorham, sergt.	Joseph Nye.		
Shean Jashub Goodspeed.	Prince Nye.		
John Griffin.	Joseph Nye.		
Benjamin Glazier.	William Nye.		
Jonathan Glazier.	Stephen Newton, sergt.		
John Gorham.	Timothy Newton, sergt.		
Lemuel Gilbert.	Reuben Ned.		
Josiah Green.	Gibson Newton.		
John Gilbert.	Ebenezer Nye.		
Thomas Gilmore.	Elias Nye.		
David Hunt.	Isaac Nye.		
Sylvanus Hopkins.	John Nye.		
Philemon Holden.	James Pease.		
Timothy Hathaway.	Timothy Paige, capt.		
Seth Harkley.	Samuel Pike.		
Job Harkley.	Elisha Pike.		
John Hunt.	John Plant, corp.		
Samuel Hinkley.	Jesse Paige.		
Samuel Hayford.	David Pratt.		
John Hatch.	William Paige, capt.		
Bial Harrington.	Nathaniel Paige.		
Joseph Hunt.	George Paige, Jr.		

The loyal sentiment, which existed to a marked degree in many of the towns on the seaboard, found slender foothold in the inland towns. It is a little singular that in the towns where the old Pilgrim blood coursed most abundantly in the veins of the people adherence to the crown should have been the most pronounced. No communities in the Massachusetts Province held within their limits so many descendants from the original settlers of New England in 1620 as Plymouth and Marshfield, and in those towns the loyal sentiment was strong. In the latter town, at the beginning of the war, the loyalists were in the majority and were suppressed only by the most active measures. In the interior towns, among the farming population, on the contrary, the current of feeling was strongly in one direction and that towards resistance and independence. Of Timothy Ruggles, the leading loyalist in Hardwick, mention has already been made. As far as the writer knows, there were but three others sufficiently pronounced in

their views to be publicly classed among the friends of the crown. John Ruggles, son of Timothy, was proscribed and banished in 1778, and afterwards lived in Nova Scotia until his death.

Daniel Oliver, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1762, settled as a lawyer in Hardwick, and, leaving the country, took up his residence in England, and died at Ashted, Warwickshire, May 6, 1826. Sabine, in his sketches of loyalists, calls him the son of Chief Justice Peter Oliver, who was a noted loyalist, and died at Birmingham, England, October 13, 1791. It is more probable that he was the son of Andrew Oliver, a brother of Peter, who succeeded Hutchinson as Lieutenant-Governor, and who, as the distributor of stamps, was hung in effigy on the Liberty Tree in Boston.

Jonathan Danforth was imprisoned, but finally released by order of the General Court, and continued to live in Hardwick many years afterwards, a suspected, though not a proved, loyalist.

After the War of the Revolution the excitement attending the causes of Shays' Rebellion disturbed for a time the peace of the town, but was soon allayed. The annoyances of the French War, which caused trouble in the towns on the coast engaged in foreign commerce, caused no commotion in the inland communities, and the War of 1812 was little felt. The town went on in a peaceable career, first putting its financial affairs in a satisfactory condition, and then enlarging and extending its municipal machinery. More attention was paid to the establishment of schools, roads and bridges were built, stage lines were put in operation, a town-house was built, libraries were organized, and on the 15th of November, 1832, the town, with heartfelt congratulations, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation. On the occasion of this celebration the exercises were held in the old meeting-house, and consisted of music, prayers by Rev. John Goldsburly and an address by Rev. Lucius R. Paige.

In the War of the Rebellion, as in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution, the people of Hardwick were not behind other towns in the Commonwealth in the display of patriotic sentiment and in their efforts to do their share of work and bear their share of burdens in carrying it to a successful conclusion. The following is a list of the soldiers furnished by the town at different times and for different terms of service, some of whom enlisted more than once:

Joseph Atwood.	Newell A. Beeson.
Henry P. Arken.	Alonzo P. Brewer.
Wm. E. Alden, corp.	Warren J. Barnes.
Sanforth Botham.	Wilbur T. Barnes.
Augustus T. Barnes.	Frederick W. Burgess.
Lauriston Barnes.	Charles G. Bartholomew.
Barnes Brigham, sergt.	Norman H. Butterfield.
John Banta.	Robert Bailey.
Henry Bagelow.	Michael Cameron.
Sanforth Botham.	Alison S. Coker, sergt.
William Brown.	Frank H. Cleveland.

James B. Conkey.	Benjamin F. Fense.
Frederick A. Cobb.	David Pickert.
Dwight Cleveland.	John W. Parker.
Charles H. Chandler.	Samuel D. Park.
Wm. H. Cleveland.	Wm. A. Perry.
Henry J. Coburn.	Thomas Perry.
George W. Campbell.	George W. Parks.
George W. Davis.	Levett Pierce.
Edward Diner.	John M. Ramsdell.
John Devlin.	Timothy G. Redfield.
Calvin C. Doane.	Richard Roland.
Samuel S. Dennis.	David D. Rogers, corp.
Hiram B. Douglass.	Alden Rawson.
Robert W. Dosses, sergt.	George W. Richardson.
Charles J. Fowell.	Joseph D. Richmond.
Charles Edmunds.	George W. Robinson.
Marion A. Emerson.	Alfred D. Ruggles.
August Ernst.	George H. Ralston.
Peter Greb, sergt.	Carl Rummelsburg.
Henry H. Granger, lieut.	Thomas M. Stanton.
Ebenezer W. Gleason.	Henry M. Sherman.
James H. Gleason.	Thomas Shannon.
John L. Gove.	Eugene Southworth.
Clark Hill.	Francis Spooner.
Thomas Hunt.	George J. Sanger, lieut.
Edwin W. Hammond.	Harmar C. Spooner, sergt.
Rudolphus W. Homer.	Henry A. Spooner, corp.
John Harper.	Sardius J. Sibley.
George C. Howe, mus.	James M. Smith.
Wm. H. Hunter.	Joseph P. Snow.
James Higgins.	Stuart M. Stafford.
Henry C. Hack, corp.	Albert S. Sturtevant.
Wm. Hickes.	Alvah F. Southworth.
Samuel Johnson.	Wm. M. Smith.
Francis Kenna.	Albert S. Sturtevant.
Samuel King.	James L. W. Thayer.
Samuel W. Knight.	Andrew J. Thayer.
Frank S. Knight.	Elmer M. Thayer.
Henry Lowe.	Samuel E. Thayer.
George F. Lawrence.	James B. T. Tupper.
Edward Lunt.	Orramel F. Thrasher.
James O. Mahoney.	Gilman E. Warner.
Bernard McHough.	Thomas Winn.
Michael Muldon.	Hiram A. Wyman.
Charles E. Malen.	Philip Wagner.
Wm. H. Mayhew.	Adin P. Wetherbee.
Malcolm McGregor.	Charles J. Wood.
Hiram V. Monilton.	Josiah W. Witt.
Thomas McGinnis.	John Wheeler (2d).
Silas D. Marsh.	John Watts.
Franklin Nye.	Stephen Wickizen.
John O'Brien.	James B. Waide.
Joseph Patrick.	

The industries of Hardwick, aside from agriculture, are chiefly confined to the Page Paper Company, which is in successful operation, and the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of flannels. Until within a few years other paper-mills were in operation, and in earlier times there were forges and furnaces doing profitable work, and employing a considerable number of hands. The George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company is the successor of George H. Gilbert & Co., and was incorporated May 27, 1867, with an authorized capital of \$600,000. On the 1st of April, 1868, it was organized with a capital of \$250,000, and George H. Gilbert and Lewis N. Gilbert were chosen president and treasurer. The company operates five mills—one granite mill on the Ware side of the river, where the office of the company is situated, and four of brick,

on the Hardwick side of the river, in what is called Gilbertville. They own besides three or four hundred acres of land and about two hundred tenements, which constitute, with the factories, the most extensive plant for the manufacture of flannels in the United States. George H. Gilbert was born in Brooklyn, Conn., February 15, 1806, and removed to Pomfret, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age. He then went to Sutton, in Massachusetts, and learned the carpenter's trade. From 1827 to 1832 he lived in Worcester, and was engaged in the occupation of a machinist. In 1832 he removed to North Andover, and was employed as a journeyman in a machine-shop until, as a partner in the firm of Barnes, Gilbert & Richardson, he began the business of manufacturing woolen machinery, to which, finally, Davis & Furber succeeded. In August, 1841, he removed to Ware, and, in connection with Charles A. Stevens, of North Andover, bought the property of the Hampshire Manufacturing Company, on the south side of Ware River, including land and woolen-mill, for the sum of \$35,000. The business of the mill, carried on by its owners under the firm-name of Gilbert & Stevens, was at first confined to the manufacture of broadcloth and cloakings, with five sets of machinery, but was soon changed to the manufacture of flannels. In 1846 the firm built a granite-mill in Ware, on the privilege next below the other mill, which was taken by Mr. Gilbert on the dissolution of the partnership, in 1851. On the 1st of July, 1857, Mr. Gilbert formed a partnership with his nephew, Lewis N. Gilbert, under the title of George H. Gilbert & Co. Lewis N. Gilbert was a native of Pomfret, and entered his uncle's office in 1851, at the age of fifteen years, and consequently became a partner at the early age of twenty-one. In May, 1860, the firm bought a water privilege in Hardwick, on the same stream, with a spoke-shop and twenty acres of land, on which several tenements stood, and erected a brick mill. This was the birth of Gilbertville, which has since become so important a part of the old town. In 1863 a second mill was built, in 1864, a third, and in 1867, a fourth. After the death of Mr. George H. Gilbert, which occurred May 6, 1869, Lewis N. Gilbert became president, and Charles D. Gilbert, son of the deceased president, born in Ware in 1846, became treasurer.

It is not necessary, in the limited space awarded to this sketch, to trace the history of the school system of the town. It is sufficient to say that it has kept pace with that of other small towns, and during the last year a high school house has been built on land presented to the town by Miss Mary R. Mixter. Successful efforts have been made in earlier times in the direction of a higher education than the common schools afford. During the pastorate of Rev. John Goldsburly he opened an advanced school, and after the erection of the town-house, in 1838, its use was granted to Mr. Goldsburly for what was called a High School. There are now fifteen schools in the town,

with an average membership of four hundred and seventeen. For the maintenance of these schools, according to the last annual report of the selectmen, the sum of four thousand seven hundred dollars was appropriated at the annual meeting in 1887. The following list of expenditures by the town for the year ending February 18, 1888, will throw some light on the condition of the town and its municipal management:

For High School building, on account	\$2,744.57
repairs of school houses	58.52
county tax	1,003.00
State tax	1,687.50
State and	240.00
contingent expenses	3,290.42
snow bills	459.28
highways	3,106.95
new roads	798.58
schools	4,566.23
poor	1,414.14
town debt	36,978.61
taxes abated	482.48
town farm	1,090.00
setting stone at Gilbertville	480.00
sidewalk	261.10
Total	\$58,010.78

The treasurer states in his report that the sum of two thousand one hundred dollars was due on the High School house, making the entire cost of the building, including the cost of plan and specifications, \$4844.57.

Some idea of the representative men of the town in the different generations since its incorporation may be derived from the following lists of persons who have, since the incorporation of the town, served on the Board of Selectmen and represented the town or representative district of which the town has formed a part in the General Court:

Selectmen.

1739 John Wells.	1749 Benjamin Ruggles.
Benjamin Smith.	Eleaser Warner.
Constant Merrick.	Joseph Allen.
Eleaser Warner.	1747 Joseph Allen.
William Thomas.	Constant Merrick.
1740 Joseph Allen.	Eleaser Warner.
John Wells.	1748 Joseph Allen.
Jonathan Warner.	Samuel Robinson.
Christopher Paige.	Eleaser Warner.
John Foster.	1749 Benjamin Ruggles.
1741 Samuel Robinson.	Constant Merrick.
John Wells.	Christopher Paige.
Christopher Paige.	1750 Joseph Allen.
John Foster.	Benjamin Ruggles.
Jonathan Warner.	Christopher Paige.
1742 Joseph Allen.	1751 Joseph Allen.
Samuel Robinson.	Jonathan Warner.
Jonathan Warner.	Christopher Paige.
Constant Merrick.	1752 Samuel Robinson.
George Abbott.	Benjamin Ruggles.
1743 Benjamin Ruggles.	Nathaniel Whitcomb.
Eleaser Warner.	1753 Benjamin Ruggles.
Christopher Paige.	Nathaniel Whitcomb.
1744 Benjamin Ruggles.	Samuel Robinson.
Eleaser Warner.	1754 Samuel Robinson.
Christopher Paige.	Benjamin Ruggles.
1745 Joseph Allen.	Timothy Ruggles.
Jonathan Warner.	1755 Samuel Robinson.
Nathaniel Whitcomb.	Benjamin Ruggles.

- Elisha Hedge.
 1766. Joseph Allen.
 Samuel Robinson.
 Constant Merrick.
 Paul Mandell.
 1767. Joseph Allen.
 Samuel Robinson.
 Paul Mandell.
 1768. Benjamin Ruggles.
 Nathaniel Whiteside.
 Elisha Hedge.
 1769. Benjamin Ruggles.
 Nathaniel Whiteside.
 Elisha Hedge.
 1769. Constant Merrick.
 Paul Mandell.
 Ezra Leonard.
 1761. Benjamin Ruggles.
 Paul Mandell.
 John Cooper.
 1762. Constant Merrick.
 Elisha Hedge.
 Stephen Fay.
 1763. Constant Merrick.
 Elisha Hedge.
 Stephen Fay.
 1764. Constant Merrick.
 Elisha Hedge.
 Stephen Fay.
 1765. Benjamin Ruggles.
 Paul Mandell.
 Wm. Paige.
 1766. Joseph Allen.
 Paul Mandell.
 Wm. Paige.
 1767. Joseph Allen.
 Ezra Leonard.
 Roland Sears.
 1768. Joseph Allen.
 Ezra Leonard.
 Roland Sears.
 1769. Joseph Allen.
 Wm. Paige.
 Roland Sears.
 1770. Benjamin Ruggles.
 Constant Merrick.
 Joseph Warner.
 Paul Mandell.
 1771. Joseph Allen.
 Roland Sears.
 Thomas Robinson.
 Wm. Paige.
 Daniel Warner.
 1772. Joseph Allen.
 Paul Mandell.
 Wm. Paige.
 Thomas Robinson.
 Daniel Warner.
 1773. Joseph Allen.
 Paul Mandell.
 Wm. Paige.
 Thomas Robinson.
 Daniel Warner.
 1774. Paul Mandell.
 Timothy Newton.
 Stephen Rice.
 Jonathan Warner.
 Elisha Billings.
 1775. Paul Mandell.
 Wm. Paige.
 Stephen Rice.
 Jonathan Warner.
 John Bradish.
 1776. Ezra Leonard.
 Thomas Robinson.
 Daniel Warner.
 Abraham Knowlton.
 Wm. Paige.
 1777. Wm. Paige.
 Thomas Robinson.
 Timothy Newton.
 David Allen.
 Timothy Paige.
 1778. Wm. Paige.
 Gamaliel Collins.
 Daniel Billings.
 John Hastings.
 Timothy Paige.
 1779. Stephen Rice.
 Jonathan Warner.
 Timothy Paige.
 Elijah Warner.
 1780. Stephen Rice.
 Abraham Knowlton.
 Timothy Paige.
 Elijah Warner.
 John Hastings.
 1781. Aaron Barlow.
 Ichabod Dexter.
 Ephraim Pratt.
 Isaiah Hatch.
 1782. David Allen.
 Daniel Billings.
 Elijah Warner.
 Ichabod Dexter.
 Isaiah Hatch.
 1783. Charles Doolittle.
 James Paige, Jr.
 David Allen.
 Daniel Egery.
 John Paige.
 1784. James Paige, Jr.
 Daniel Billings.
 David Allen.
 John Paige.
 1785. David Allen.
 Ichabod Dexter.
 James Paige, Jr.
 John Paige.
 Moses Mandell.
 1786. James Lawton.
 Moses Mandell.
 James Paige, Jr.
 Timothy Newton.
 Daniel Warner.
 1787. Daniel Billings.
 Daniel Egery.
 Seth Pierce.
 Nathaniel Paige.
 Seth Johnson.
 1788. Job Dexter.
 Seth Johnson.
 Seth Pierce.
 Daniel Egery.
 1789. Daniel Billings.
 Daniel Egery.
 Seth Pierce.
 Seth Johnson.
 Job Dexter.
 1790. Job Dexter.
 Seth Johnson.
 Seth Pierce.
 Daniel Egery.
 1791. James Paige, Jr.
 Seth Pierce.
 Lemuel Willis.
 Job Dexter.
 Daniel Egery.
 1792. Lemuel Willis.
 Job Dexter.
 James Paige, Jr.
 Daniel Egery.
 1793. Prince Nye.
 Job Dexter.
 James Paige, Jr.
 Prince Nye.
 Elijah Warner.
 1794. Job Dexter.
 Prince Nye.
 James Paige, Jr.
 Elijah Warner.
 1795. Elijah Warner.
 Prince Nye.
 John Hastings.
 Seth Hinkley, Jr.
 1796. Juduthan Spooner.
 Seth Hinkley, Jr.
 Prince Nye.
 Job Dexter.
 1797. Jonathan Danforth.
 Juduthan Spooner.
 Prince Nye.
 Job Dexter.
 1798. Timothy Paige.
 Juduthan Spooner.
 Timothy Paige.
 Prince Nye.
 Job Dexter.
 1799. Daniel Ruggles.
 Timothy Paige.
 Juduthan Spooner.
 Prince Nye.
 Job Dexter.
 1800. Samuel Hinkley.
 Juduthan Spooner.
 Moses Mandell.
 1801. Samuel Beals.
 Samuel Hinkley.
 Daniel Ruggles.
 Timothy Paige.
 Moses Mandell.
 1802. Moses Mandell.
 Timothy Paige.
 Daniel Ruggles.
 Samuel Hinkley.
 Samuel Beals.
 1803. Timothy Paige.
 Job Dexter.
 Seth Pierce.
 Samuel Hinkley.
 James Paige, Jr.
 1804. Samuel Hinkley.
 Timothy Paige.
 Job Dexter.
 Seth Pierce.
 1805. Samuel Hinkley.
 Timothy Paige.
 Job Dexter.
 Seth Pierce.
 James Paige, Jr.
 1806. Lemuel Newton.
 Jason Mixer.
 Samuel Hinkley.
 Timothy Paige.
 Prince Nye.
 1807. Elijah B. Harman.
 Jason Mixer.
 Samuel Hinkley.
 Timothy Paige.
 Prince Nye.
 1808. Henry Fish.
 Jason Mixer.
 Samuel Hinkley.
 Timothy Paige.
 Prince Nye.
 1809. Henry Fish.
 Jason Mixer.
 Timothy Paige.
 Prince Nye.
 Samuel Hinkley.
 1810. Same.
 1811. Samuel Dexter, Jr.
 Henry Fish.
 Elijah B. Harman.
 Jonathan Warner.
 Juduthan Spooner.
 1812. Juduthan Spooner.
 Henry Fish.
 Samuel Dexter, Jr.
 Moses Allen.
 Jonathan Warner.
 1813. Moses Allen.
 Lewis Howe.
 Samuel Eastman.
 Samuel Dexter, Jr.
 Jonathan Warren.
 1814. Thomas R. Smith.
 Thomas Egery.
 Samuel Eastman.
 Lewis Howe.
 Moses Allen.
 1815. Moses Wheeler.
 Thomas R. Smith.
 Thomas Egery.
 Samuel Eastman.
 Moses Allen.
 1816. Samuel Billings.
 Thomas R. Smith.
 Thomas Egery.
 Samuel Eastman.
 1817. Joseph Stone.
 Moses Allen.
 Jason Mixer.
 Timothy Paige.
 1818. Samuel Billings.
 Joseph Stone.
 Moses Allen.
 Jason Mixer.
 Timothy Paige.
 1819. Joseph Stone.
 Samuel Billings.
 Moses Allen.
 Jason Mixer.
 Timothy Paige.
 1820. Ezra Ruggles.
 Joseph Stone.
 Samuel Billings.
 Moses Allen.
 Timothy Paige.
 1821. Seth F. Cutler.
 Joseph Stone.
 Samuel Billings.
 Moses Allen.
 Timothy Paige.
 1822. William Walker.
 Samuel F. Cutler.
 Joseph Stone.
 Moses Allen.
 Samuel Billings.
 1823. David Paige.
 William Walker.
 Samuel F. Cutler.
 Samuel Billings.
 Moses Allen.
 1824. Seth F. Cutler.
 William Walker.
 Samuel F. Cutler.
 Samuel Billings.
 Moses Allen.
 1825. Moses Allen.
 Samuel Billings.
 Samuel F. Cutler.

	Martin Mandell. Ebenezer Perry.	1829. Wm. Sumner. Charles Paige. Scotts Berry. Joseph Stone. Ebenezer Perry.	1827. Joseph Robinson. John Gilbert. Stephen Morton. Ebenezer Perry. Scotts Berry.	1828. Joseph Robinson (24) Joseph Robinson. John Gilbert. Ebenezer Perry. Scotts Berry.	1829. Hatfield Gould. Joseph Robinson (24). Scotts Berry. Moses Allen. Samuel Dexter, Jr.	1830. Warren Smith. Hatfield Gould. Joseph Robinson (24). Joseph Robinson. Moses Allen.	1831. Marshall Nye. Beals Thomas. John Dean. Hatfield Gould. Moses Allen.	1832. Walter Mandell. Joseph Knox. Marshall Nye. John Dean. Hatfield Gould.	1833. Timothy P. Anderson. Joseph Whipple. Ebenezer Burt, Jr. Walter Mandell. John Dean.	1834. John Raymond. James Browning. Anson T. Allen. Timothy P. Anderson. Walter Mandell.	1835. Elbridge Cutler. Mark Hoskell. Scotts Berry. Jason Mixer. Moses Allen.	1836. Moses Allen. Thomas R. Smith. Sam. F. Cutler. Hatfield Gould. Jason Mixer.	1837. Charles C. Spooner. John Raymond. Hatfield Gould. Thomas R. Smith. Jason Mixer.	1838. Charles C. Spooner. John Raymond. James Browning. Hatfield Gould. Jason Mixer.	1839. Adolphus Bartholomew. Sardius Silvey. Wm. Anderson. John Raymond. Hatfield Gould.	1841. Erastus W. Paige. Wm. Mixer. Gardner Bartholomew. Wm. Anderson. Hatfield Gould.	1842. Erastus W. Paige. Wm. Mixer. Wm. Anderson. John Raymond. Hatfield Gould.	1843. Erastus W. Paige. Wm. Mixer. Wm. Anderson. John Raymond. Hatfield Gould.	1844. Asa Sturtevant. Erastus W. Paige. Wm. Anderson. John Raymond. Hatfield Gould.	1845. Asa Sturtevant. Erastus W. Paige. Wm. Anderson. John Raymond. Hatfield Gould.	1846. Asa Sturtevant. Wm. Anderson. Erastus W. Paige. John Raymond. Charles C. Spooner.	1847. Constant Southworth. Gardner Bartholomew. John Raymond. Charles C. Spooner. John Dean.	1848. Timothy Fay. Constant Southworth. Charles C. Spooner. John Raymond. John Dean.	1849. Lilly S. Manly. Constant Southworth. John Raymond.	1850. Dwight Billings. Lilly S. Manly. John Raymond.	1851. Orin Trow. Forester B. Aiken. Moses Lawrence. Dwight Billings. Constant Southworth.	1852. James H. Walker. Charles C. Spooner. John Raymond.	1853. Joseph W. Powers. Dwight Billings. John Raymond.	1854. Joseph W. Powers. Constant Southworth. John Raymond. Wm. Anderson.	1855. Adonijah Dennis. Alvin Cleveland. H. G. O. Munroe. Moses Lawrence. Constant Southworth.	1856. Henry B. Gould. Joseph W. Powers. James H. Walker. Lilly S. Manly. Wm. Anderson.	1857. Wm. P. Ruggles. George Manly. Henry B. Gould. Joseph W. Powers. George Manly.	1858. Joseph W. Powers. George Manly. Henry B. Gould. Joseph W. Powers. Charles C. Spooner.	1859. George Manly. Henry B. Gould. Joseph W. Powers. 1860. George Manly. Henry B. Gould. Joseph W. Powers. 1861. Same. 1862. Same. 1863. Elbridge Mandell. Orin Trow. Constant Southworth. 1864. Samuel S. Dennis. Nathan W. Sargent. Constant Southworth. 1865. Charles C. Spooner. Orin Trow. Samuel S. Dennis. 1866. Samuel S. Dennis. Orin Trow. Charles C. Spooner.	1867. Same. 1868. Same. 1869. Calvin W. Mann. Samuel S. Dennis. George Manly. 1870. Same. 1871. Same.	1872. James H. Walker. George Manly. Samuel S. Dennis. 1873. Samuel S. Dennis. George Manly. James H. Walker. 1874. Same. 1875. Alfred H. Richardson. Samuel S. Dennis. George Manly. 1876. George Warren. Samuel S. Dennis. George Manly. 1877. George Warren. Samuel S. Dennis. George Manly.	1878. Same. 1879. Same. 1880. Same. 1881. Same. 1882. Same. 1883. Same. 1884. Same. 1885. Same. 1886. Same. 1887. Same. 1888. Same.
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Representatives.

1754. Timothy Ruggles.	1802. Same.
1755. Same.	1803. Same.
1756. None.	1804. Same.
1757. Timothy Ruggles.	1805. Timothy Paige.
1758. Same.	1806. Seth Pierce.
1759. Timothy Ruggles.	1807. Timothy Paige.
1760. None.	1808. Same.
1761. Timothy Ruggles.	1809. Same.
1762. None.	1810. Timothy Paige.
1763. None.	Jason Mixer.
1764. None.	1811. Timothy Paige.
1765. None.	Jonathan Spooner.
1766. None.	1812. Same.
1767. None.	1813. Same.
1768. None.	1814. Same.
1769. None.	1815. Timothy Paige.
1770. Daniel Olver.	Jason Mixer.
1771. Timothy Ruggles.	1816. Same.
1772. None.	1817. Timothy Paige.
1773. Paul Mandell.	1818. Same.
1774. Same.	1819. Same.
1775. Stephen Rice.	1820. Same.
1776. William Paige.	1821. Same.
1777. Stephen Rice.	1822. None.
1778. William Paige.	1823. Joseph Stone.
1779. Same.	1824. None.
1780. William Paige.	1825. None.
1781. Timothy Paige.	1826. Samuel Billings.
1782. Ichabod Dexter.	1827. Same.
1783. Same.	1828. None.
1784. Stephen Rice.	1829. Samuel Billings.
1785. Jonathan Warner.	1830. Moses Allen.
1786. John Hastings.	1831. None.
1787. Martin Kinsley.	1832. Moses Allen.
1788. Same.	1833. Scotts Berry.
1789. None.	1834. None.
1790. Martin Kinsley.	1835. Samuel F. Cullen.
1791. Same.	1836. None.
1792. Same.	1837. Jason Mixer.
1793. None.	1838. Gardner Ruggles.
1794. Martin Kinsley.	1839. Same.
1795. Same.	1840. John Raymond.
1796. Same.	1841. Wm. Anderson.
1797. None.	1842. Same.
1798. Jonathan Warner.	1843. Stephen W. Paige.
1799. Jonathan Warner.	1844. Same.
1800. John Hastings.	1845. None.
1801. Same.	

1846. None.	1852. Forester B. Aiken.
1847. Constant Southworth.	1853. None.
1848. None.	1854. Wm. Mixer.
1849. None.	1855. James P. Lynde.
1850. Franklin Ruggles.	1856. Wm. Mixer.
1851. Alvan Southworth.	1857. Constant Southworth.

The twenty-first article of amendments to the Constitution, making the House of Representatives consist of two hundred and forty members, and making provision for the creation of Representative districts, was adopted by the Legislatures of 1856 and '57, and ratified by the people in 1857. Under the apportionment of 1857, based on the census of that year, Hardwick and Barre constituted the Tenth Representative District of Worcester County, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows:

Charles Bumblecom, of Barre.....	1858-60
Forester B. Aiken, of Hardwick.....	1860
Orin Trow, of Hardwick.....	1861
J. Henry Goddard, of Barre.....	1862-63
Albert E. Knight, of Hardwick.....	1864
Amos Gibson, of Barre.....	1865
Samuel S. Dennis, of Hardwick.....	1866

Under the apportionment of 1866, based on the census of 1865, Petersham, Dana, Phillipston, Hubbardston, Barre, Hardwick and New Braintree constituted the Fourth Representative District of Worcester County, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows:

Addison H. Holland, of Barre.....	1867
Lyman Woodward, of Hubbardston.....	1867
Wm. Mixer, of Hardwick.....	1868
J. Otis Hale, of Hubbardston.....	1868
Stephen D. Goddard, of Petersham.....	1869
Charles Wilcox, of New Braintree.....	1869
James W. Jenkins, of Barre.....	1870
Jubal C. Gleason, of Hardwick.....	1870
James G. Smith, of Phillipston.....	1871
N. L. Johnson, of Dana.....	1871
Lyman Woodward, of Hubbardston.....	1872
Harding Woods, of Barre.....	1872
Stephen D. Goddard, of Petersham.....	1873
Charles A. Gleason, of New Braintree.....	1873
Almond M. Orcutt, of Hardwick.....	1874
John W. Rice, of Barre.....	1874
Henry S. Miner, of Phillipston.....	1875
Albert E. Rice, of Barre.....	1875
Henry S. Miner, of Phillipston.....	1876
S. S. Gleason, of Hubbardston.....	1876

Under the apportionment of 1876, based on the census of 1875, Dana, Hardwick, Barre, Oakham and New Braintree constituted the Tenth Representative District of Worcester County, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows:

John B. Fairbank, of Oakham.....	1877-78
Chauncey Loring, of Barre.....	1879
Thomas P. Root, of Barre.....	1880-81
James H. Walker, of Hardwick.....	1882
Allan W. Goodman, of Dana.....	1883
George K. Tufts, of New Braintree.....	1884
George Manly, of Hardwick.....	1885
Jesse Allen, of Oakham.....	1886

Under the apportionment of 1886, based on the census of 1885, Barre, Dana, Petersham, Hardwick

and Rutland constitute the Third Representative District of Worcester County, and have been represented as follows:

James F. Davis, of Barre.....	1887
Albert L. Wiley, of Hardwick.....	1888
George Ayres, of Petersham.....	1889

With reference to the agricultural industry of Hardwick, the following extracts from the census of 1885 will give some idea of its extent and importance:

The animal products of the town are laid down as valued at \$11,367, including beeswax, calfskins, hides, honey, manure, pelts and wool; the clothing and needlework at \$511, including hats and mittens; the dairy products at \$57,795, including butter, cheese and milk; the food products at \$2,339, including canned fruit, catsup, dried fruit, horse-radish, ice, maple syrup, maple sugar, pickles and vinegar; liquors and beverages at \$3,097, including cider and wine; poultry products at \$5,260, including eggs, feathers and poultry; wood products at \$14,375, including ashes, rails, fuel, lumber, posts and sleepers; cereals at \$11,755, including barley, buckwheat, corn, oats, rye, wheat; fruits, etc., at \$15,121, including apples, barberries, cherries, cranberries, grapes, strawberries, melons, quinces, etc.; hay, straw and fodder at \$66,312; meats and game at \$14,432; vegetables at \$10,754.

Since the establishment of the mills at Gilbertville and the opening of the Massachusetts Central and Ware River Railroads, Hardwick has been steadily gaining in population and wealth. In 1875 the population was 1992; in 1880, 2233; and in 1885, 3145. The valuation of the town in 1885 was \$1,333,258. With the advantages of good water-power, of well-established and successful manufacturing industries, and an easy access to markets, the future of Hardwick can be no other than one of promise.

The space allotted to the writer having been filled, this imperfect sketch must close. For more thorough information than these few pages can furnish the reader is referred to the "History of Hardwick," written by Rev. Lucius Robinson Paige, a native of the town, and published in 1883. Mr. Paige has brought to the preparation of his work not only an affection for the place of his birth, but the instincts of an historian and the ability of a scholar. His "History" is marked by that accuracy of statement and thoroughness of research which have characterized all his labors in the antiquarian and historic field. To the reader it is an abundant fountain of knowledge; to the writer it is a model which he may well follow in any historical work in which he may be engaged.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK.

Says an old philosopher: "All men, whatever their condition, who have done anything of value, ought to record the history of their lives." Eventful periods occur at rare intervals in the lives of men the most distinguished; but even in their more retired walks of private life there are few whose lives are not marked by some vicissitudes of fortune, which, however trivial they may seem, are yet sufficient to excite great interest. The events which give the highest interest to biography are of a volatile and evanescent nature, and are soon forgotten. It is the part of the biographer to collect these passing events and fix them indelibly on the page of history, that succeeding generations may know how their predecessors lived, what ideas governed them, what trials and difficulties they encountered, and how they overcame them, and even their domestic relations; for all these teach a lesson that will be serviceable by pointing out what paths lead to success and what roads are to be avoided as leading to failure. There is none so humble that his life can fail to be an object of interest when viewed in the right light. How much more will this interest be enhanced when we contemplate the life of a man who, by his own heroic struggles, has hewn out his own pathway to success and compelled the fates to grant him his reward. Most certainly one who, entirely by his own efforts, has attained affluence and social position, and, through all the changing events of life, has preserved his integrity unimpaired, is well deserving of the pen of the historian.

Such a man is the subject of this sketch. Charles Foster, son of Abner and Susan Hitchcock, was born in Brimfield, Mass., July 3, 1831. His boy life, spent with his parents, differed in no material respect from that of the average boy of his time. In winter he attended the country school, and in summer assisted his father upon the farm, thus early learning the need and importance of industry. The limited means of his parents necessitated economy, and the lessons here learned of activity, prudence and unswerving honesty were the foundation walls upon which the superstructure of his upright and successful life has been erected.

In 1844 his parents removed to Ware, and the next year he found employment in the store of A. & J. H. Peters, continuing with them until the termination of their business in 1845. The next four years he remained with his father at work upon the farm, until, in the autumn of 1849, with the restless curiosity of an energetic young man wishing to see something of the world and to accomplish something for himself, he went to Enfield, Mass., to work in the store of Field & Leland. This firm carried on the palm-leaf and hat business, and their employes knew nothing of the eight-hour law of to-day.

Young Hitchcock's duties began with the rising of the sun, and when late at night the last story had been told by the "oldest inhabitant" to the ever-listening group at "the store," his thrifty employers sent him with his associates to the loft to "sort hats," this employment frequently lasting until midnight. As compensation for these arduous services he received for four years' labor with this house the princely sum of four hundred dollars, from which his board for the last year was deducted, and as the minimum price for board in that town at that time was two dollars and fifty cents per week, but two hundred and seventy dollars remained as the salary for this long and efficient term of service. In October, 1853, he returned to Ware and obtained employment in the general store of David P. Billings, with whom he remained till March of 1855, when he purchased the McClintock farm, and for the next eight years was a tiller of the soil; here he produced milk, with which he supplied the people of Ware. His tastes were for mercantile life, and in 1863 he sold the farm and removed to Gilbertsville, which has since been his home.

Here he established a general store—the first one in the place. For several years, with the assistance of his young wife, who proved herself to be in very deed a "helpmeet" to him, he was enabled to carry on the whole business. As time passed on and prosperity came to him, and the needs of the community demanded, he increased and extended his business.

In 1879 he associated his only son, Fred. A., with him in business, and in 1885 they opened the Central Market, thereby supplying a long-felt want in this section of the town. At present the business of the firm gives employment to twelve persons and necessitates the service of four teams. In a town of the size of this the development of a business of these proportions can only be accomplished by untiring effort and strict integrity. A rule of business adopted by him in early life and firmly adhered to through all his career, was to "count one man's money as good as another's, have but one price for a given article, and allow no bartering or controversy over it."

Upon the son's admission to membership in the firm, Mr. Hitchcock, feeling the need of some relaxation from the activity and confinement of his business, purchased a farm one mile from the village, and in 1884 erected a substantial and attractive home thereon and removed his family thereto, where he has since resided.

Stock-farming having attractive features for him, he took this means of obtaining recreation, and his herd of Jerseys are his delight.

November 17, 1853, he was united in marriage with Hannah M. McClintock, of Ware, daughter of Levans and Plythina McClintock. Six children have blessed this union. They are: Susan P., born at Ware, April 23, 1855; she is now the wife of W. E. Brown, M.D., and with him resides in Gilbertsville. Fred. A., born in Ware, May 26, 1857, married Clara M. Packard,



Chas F Mitchevock





Joseph Stone.

daughter of Otis and Melita Packard, April 19, 1882 (and to them have been born two sons, viz.: Chas. Frederick, born August 30, 1884, and Ralph Packard, born August 24, 1888); May E., born in Ware, May 30, 1860; Claribel, born in Ware, July 8, 1863,—these two daughters now reside with their parents. Wm. K., born in Gilbertsville, July 27, 1866, died August 11, 1866. Anna M., also born in this town, June 6, 1870, died January 25, 1879.

Mrs. Hitchcock proved a true help-meet to her husband.

Charles F. Hitchcock has a generous, charitable disposition, free from any miserly taint. His hand is ever ready, and his purse is ever open to assist any one in suffering or in want. He is never a hard creditor, but always ready to extend to the deserving all possible leniency. His manners are kind and affable. He has never sought or accepted any official position, although repeatedly urged to do so by his fellow-townsmen, preferring to give his whole time to the interests of his constantly increasing business.

In politics a positive Republican—reliable and true to his party, not the blind partisan, but the well-read, thinking man, able to defend and "give a reason for the faith which is within him."

He enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he dwells, and is recognized as a representative business man, and an important factor in the growth and prosperity of the village in which he resides.

JOSEPH STONE, M.D.¹

Dr. Joseph Stone was born in Shrewsbury, Worcester County, Mass., Nov. 12, 1789, and died in Hardwick, Worcester County, June 27, 1849, in the sixtieth year of his age.

His father, Joseph Stone, was long a respectable and influential citizen of Shrewsbury; lived to a good old age and died in the autumn of 1825.

Dr. Stone was the eldest of five children by a second marriage both of his father and mother. His mother's maiden-name was Mary Keyes, of Western (now Warren), Worcester County. She was the daughter of Colonel Keyes, who was a colonel in the American army of the Revolution, and lived long afterwards a prominent citizen of the county.

Dr. Stone passed his minority principally with his father upon a farm in his native town. His opportunities for early education, therefore, were only such as was afforded at that time in the village common school, which usually kept about six or seven months in the year, and the instruction of his parents, who were both intelligent, exemplary and religious persons.

During his youthful days he possessed an inquisitive and thoughtful turn of mind, and manifested a strong desire for the acquisition of knowledge. Even

when quite young most of his leisure hours were devoted to reading or study.

"When he was a boy he always had a book in his hand," was the remark of one of his near relatives. He was in the habit of reading all the books he could obtain, often borrowing from the clergymen and others who had larger libraries than he found at home. At the age of eighteen or nineteen he commenced the study of Latin at Leicester Academy.

After passing a year or two in preparatory studies at Leicester, he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Joseph H. Flint, then a resident of Shrewsbury. Dr. Flint soon afterward removed to Petersham, whither his pupil accompanied him, and remained through the term of his pupilage.

In the winter of 1812-13 he attended a course of lectures in the Medical College at Boston. In the summer of 1813, having then completed the prescribed course of study, Dr. Stone went to Hardwick with a view of establishing himself in business, but not meeting with sufficient encouragement, he left in the autumn and went to Newfane, Vt., where he spent the winter in teaching school.

In the following year, 1814, soon after the death of the established physician in Hardwick, Dr. Beckwith, some of the inhabitants invited Dr. Stone to return, which he accordingly did, and here his professional labors commenced, and continued to the end of his life. In 1816 he was married to Miss Patty Maynard, of Shrewsbury, with whom he lived in perfect harmony till the day of his death. They had six children, the only son dying in infancy.

During his long residence in Hardwick, Dr. Stone, besides attending to a laborious medical practice, engaged at times in public business, and was an active friend of the benevolent enterprises of the day. He was often selected by his fellow-citizens to fill public offices of honor and high responsibility, and he always discharged those trusts to the acceptance of his constituents. He was elected to various town offices, and among others he held the office of town clerk for twenty years in succession, and, it is said, "the town records will remain a perpetual memorial of his fidelity and correctness." For many years before his death he held a commission of justice of the peace.

He was a member of the memorable convention of 1820 for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts, and in 1823 he was elected and served as a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature. In 1844 and 1845 he was chosen by the electors of Worcester County a member of the State Senate.

As a man, Dr. Stone was alike distinguished for physical, mental and moral energy, resulting from a sound constitution, a well-balanced mind, and from judicious early moral and religious training. He was a man of quiet, retiring habits, yet (in the language

¹ By Almon Street, M.D.

of one of his neighbors) "No man's opinion on public affairs was listened to with more respect, and no man's advice more sought in private matters between man and man. The poor and unfortunate found in him a firm friend and adviser upon whom they could rely with safety."

He was an ardent friend of the cause of temperance, and practically illustrated in his own life the precepts which he endeavored to impress upon others.

He was a patron and promoter of the cause of education, labored earnestly to elevate the character of the common schools, contributed to the advancement of the higher institutions of learning, and was an efficient supporter of the institutions of religion.

But the favorite and engrossing object of pursuit was his profession. This he ardently loved, and to it he bent the energies of his mind with a diligence that never wearied. He shrank from no duty that was required of him, and whatever he undertook was always faithfully performed.

Dr. Stone was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, also of the Worcester District Medical.

In 1844 and '45 he was unanimously chosen president of the last-named society, and he discharged the duties of the office with dignity and impartiality. He declined a re-election in 1846, and when urgently solicited by the members to continue in the office he had filled so acceptably to all, with his accustomed modesty he replied that "He had already held the office two years, and knowing, as he did, there were many other members better qualified than himself to perform its duties, he could no longer consent to deprive the society of their services."

He was, probably, for some years before his death, more than any other, the consulting physician in his neighborhood.

In his intercourse with his medical brethren he was kind, conciliating, open, frank and liberal, ready to listen to their suggestions and adopt their opinions so far as consistent with truth, but would never yield his own convictions when he was satisfied of their truth, or the welfare of the sick required them to be maintained. He literally spent his life in going about doing good: his whole earthly existence was a free-will offering upon the shrine of benevolence and humanity.

CHAPTER CXLII.

WESTMINSTER.

BY REV. WILLIAM S. HEYWOOD.

Indian Settlement - Early Annals - Incursion.

KING PHILIP'S WAR.—The history of Westminster, which properly includes the causes that led to its original settlement, began in the year 1675, at the opening of that tragic episode in early New England

life known as the Narragansett or King Philip's War. More than half a century had passed away since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and more than forty years since the founding of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and peace and good-will had prevailed for the most part between the new-comers to these shores and their aboriginal occupants. This state of tranquillity and kindly intercourse had been secured and perpetuated largely through the influence of Massasoit, the benignant, just, magnanimous chief of the Wampanoags, an important Indian tribe occupying the territory lying along the eastern borders of Narragansett Bay.

But Massasoit was no more, and his son, Pometacon, otherwise called Philip, a man of very different spirit from that of his father, had succeeded him. Jealous in his disposition and faithless to his promises of friendship and peace, the new chieftain, encouraged and supported by some of his hot-blooded warriors, entered upon a course of conduct well calculated to engender hostility and violence on the part of his subjects and to fill the colonists with anxiety and fear. Nor was it long before the purpose that lay back of all his actions was revealed.

A series of horrid massacres, beginning in the early summer of 1675 and continuing through several succeeding months, told all too plainly not only that war had begun between the red and white men, but that, so far as the former were concerned, it was designed to be a war of extermination. The terrible tragedies at Swansey, Mendon, Brookfield, Hadley and other places dispelled all doubts in this regard. Thoroughly alarmed, the imperiled colonists rose to meet the crisis so unhappily forced upon them.

Commissioners of the Plymouth, Massachusetts and Connecticut settlements met in November and decided to raise an army of a thousand men and equip them for service under the command of Governor Josiah Winslow of Plymouth, on or before the 10th of December following. The men were enrolled accordingly. The Massachusetts troops mustered on Dedham plain at the date named, ready for an advance into the country of the enemy. Before taking up the line of march, as directed by General Winslow, proclamation was made, in the name of the Colonial Government, to the assembled soldiers that, in addition to the regular pay for services rendered, they, or their heirs and representatives after them, should have a special grant of land, provided that "they played the man, captured the fort where the great body of the enemy was intrenched and drove him out of the country." These troops thereupon proceeded from Dedham, being soon after joined by those from Plymouth, and still later by the quota from Connecticut, when all went on together to the territory of the Narragansetts, on the westerly borders of Narragansett Bay. Thither the various marauding parties, that had been roaming abroad through the summer and autumn, committing depredations, burn-

ing towns and savagely butchering whomsoever they could, betook themselves, as the cold season came on, and with others, to the number of several thousand in the aggregate, went into winter-quarters on a rising swell of land, some acres in extent, in the centre of a large swamp, in what is now South Kingston, R. I. There they had built a village of six hundred wigwams and surrounded it with an invulnerable stockade, through which there were but two small entrances, protected on the outside by a strong guard. This was the objective point towards which the approaching army was slowly making its way. It had reached a point fifteen miles distant on the 18th of December, where the night was spent. Early the following morning the line of march was resumed in the midst of a snow-storm, which continued through the day. Weary with the journey, the swamp was not reached till about two o'clock P.M., when an attack was at once made upon the fort. The guards outside were slain, entrance was gained and a terrible battle was fought, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Indians, of whom, it is said, a thousand were slain or taken captive. The English also suffered severely, losing six of their bravest captains and about eighty men, while one hundred and fifty more were wounded.

This was the great battle of the war and virtually its turning-point, though hostilities and massacres continued in a desultory form, after the Indian fashion, till the following summer. The escaping warriors formed themselves into squads or bands, who went roaming through the country, attacking and destroying settlements and doing all possible harm to the population. New recruits were called into the field by the Colonies and soldiers were sent in all directions to meet and destroy or thwart the purpose of the enemy wherever he could be found. In spite of all that could be done, however, in this way, the Indians were continually perpetrating outrages and barbarities in widely-divided and most unexpected localities, eluding the search of their pursuers and sedulously avoiding an open fight. Lancaster, Medfield and Groton were surprised and burned before the winter was over, and Northampton, Seekonk, Marlboro', Sudbury, Turner's Falls and other places, later in the season. Many persons were slain or taken captive. But the power of the Indians was broken and fast ebbing away. Where Philip was all this time is not known. His men were not only greatly reduced in numbers, but were losing heart and hope. Some had deserted and surrendered to the whites. Others had left the neighborhood and joined other tribes not involved in the conflict. The family of Philip was taken captive. At length he himself once more appeared upon the scene, but dis-crowned and despairing, as a refugee, seeking safety with a few followers at Mt. Hope, R. I. But the place of retreat was known, and a detachment of soldiery under Captain Church surrounded it, sure of their

prey. As the investing troops drew nearer and nearer to each other, Philip sprung from his hiding-place, and seeking to rush through an opening in the ranks of his foes, was shot by one of his own men who had gone over to the side of the colonists. The death of Philip took place August 12, 1676, which was the virtual ending of the war. The whites had suffered fearfully in the conflict, but they had gained the victory, and the power of the red man in New England had gone forever.

LAND GRANTS.—In 1685, nearly ten years after the termination of the war briefly outlined above, William Basset, of Lynn, and some forty others in that and neighboring towns, petitioned the General Court of the province of Massachusetts Bay for a grant of land to the Narragansett soldiers, as those engaged in the conflict were designated, in fulfillment of the promise made to them at Dedham. On the 4th of June the court granted "a tract of land eight miles square in the Nipmug country" "to the petitioners and others that were serviceable in the late Indian War." Of this action on the part of the Provincial Government nothing came, so far as can be ascertained from the records, the tract having never been located and the parties to whom it was assigned never taking measures to secure what had been given them.

The subject seems to have received no further attention from any one for more than forty years or until a large percentage of those actually engaged in the Narragansett service had gone to their graves, when, in the month of June, 1727, Samuel Chandler and Jacob Wright, "in behalf of themselves and of many others who were personally present at the fort and fight at Narragansett, or descendants of those who were there or in strictest alliance with them," petitioned the General Court for lands substantially as before, "under such restrictions and limitations as the Court shall judge fit." The petition was favorably received and action was taken looking to the granting of the prayer of the petitioners and also to the ascertaining of the names of all persons having claims under the pledge of the government designated. The matter did not come to a definite conclusion, however, until the 15th of June in the following year, when a committee was chosen to survey and lay out two tracts of land of the contents of six miles square in some of the unappropriated territory of the province for the officers and soldiers who served their country in the Narragansett War, to whom said tracts were to be granted and assigned on condition that the grantees shall "settle sixty families at least in each township, with a learned Orthodox minister, within the space of seven years from the date of the grant." On the 18th of the next December this committee reported "the plan of a town of the contents of six miles square exclusive of the pond near Rutland and Lunenburg." This was the original plan of what was afterward the town of Westminster, and is still preserved in the Archives of the State of Massachu-

setts. On the same day a plan of a second township of the same size was reported situated on Souhegan River, which subsequently became Amherst, N. H. Time went on, but no steps were taken in regard to the settlement of these grants. Indeed, the grantees of them were not definitely determined for several years after they were made. The number of claimants for lands under the pledge given to the Narragansett soldiers increased slowly until it reached the aggregate of eight hundred and forty, whereupon it was maintained that the grants made were much too small to give each person a sufficient amount to satisfy him and answer the demands of justice and honor in the case. Consequently the whole body of claimants, who had duly organized and were holding meetings from time to time in Boston and vicinity for the purpose of conserving their interests in the matter, through a committee chosen for the purpose, asked the court for further appropriations. After a long delay it was finally decided to grant a township of the contents of six miles square to every one hundred and twenty soldiers who had proved their claims satisfactorily to the court, and a grant of five additional towns—making seven in all—was ordered and duly approved by the Governor April 26, 1733. It was not, however, till February 26, 1734, that the last of the plans of these five townships was submitted by the committee chosen to survey and lay them out and finally approved by the General Court and confirmed to the grantees.

THE NARRAGANSETT TOWNSHIPS.—The several tracts of land granted as before stated were called the Narragansett Townships, being so designated for reasons sufficiently indicated already. They were passed over by the Provincial authorities to the ownership and control of the eight hundred and forty grantees as a body, to be allotted and assigned among them as they might judge best, and to be finally settled by them or through their instrumentality according to the conditions specified in the votes of the General Court appropriating them to the parties receiving them. To prepare the way for the just and proper distribution of them among those to whom they belonged, and for the final disposal and occupancy of them, the grantees in a meeting held at Boston June 6, 1733, made a division of their number into seven distinct societies consisting of one hundred and twenty grantees each, among which the townships were to be distributed by some plan of assignment agreed upon by those concerned. In making this division, regard was paid to the location of the members, those residing near together being included in the same society in order to render it convenient for them to meet together for the transaction of necessary business. Moreover, a committee of each society was chosen by the whole body to represent said society, to have charge of its affairs and to act in its behalf. These several committees were given authority and instructed to assign the different towns to the societies at their convenience.

Pursuant thereto, due notice having been given, they met on the 17th of the next October, at the public-house of Luke Verdy, in Charlestown, for that purpose. The townships were distinguished from each other by number, and were called Narragansett No. 1, Narragansett No. 2, etc., which names they severally bore until they were made a part of the body politic by an act of incorporation from the Legislature, when they assumed those by which they have since been designated and known. In the distribution of the several grants among the different societies of grantees, Narragansett No. 1, on Saco River, which afterwards became Buxton, Me., was assigned to Philemon Dane and company from Ipswich and vicinity, by general consent and approval. It was then decided to dispose of the six remaining townships by lot, but before proceeding to the drawing in accordance with that decision, it was "voted and agreed upon that the Society that should happen to Draw the Town called No. 2, at Watchusett, should lay out and assign to his Excelency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., five Hundred acres of land in s'd Towne for his Honored Father's wright." This was the township now under notice, and in the allotment which at once took place it fell to Mr. James Lowden and company from Cambridge and vicinity. In this company there were seventeen grantees from Cambridge, thirty-three from Charlestown, twenty-six from Watertown, five from Weston, eleven from Sudbury, seven from Newton, three from Medford, six from Malden and ten from Reading, making one hundred and eighteen in all. Of these only twenty had served personally in the Narragansett War; the others being the legal representatives of those who had been slain in the service or subsequently passed away. The remaining townships were allotted in regular order as follows: No. 3, afterwards Amherst, N. H., to Richard Moore, of Lynn and company; No. 4, which was at first Goffstown, N. H., but subsequently Greenwich, Mass., to Edward Shove and company from Northampton and vicinity; No. 5, incorporated as Bedford, N. H., to Thomas Tilestone and company of the neighborhood of Boston; No. 6, Templeton, Mass., to Saml. Chandler, of Concord, and company; No. 7, known as Gorham, Me., to Shubael Gorham and company belonging to Plymouth and vicinity. With the assignment of the several townships to the societies of grantees, who thereby became sole proprietors of them respectively, to hold in their own right and manage according to their own pleasure, the responsibility of the whole body of grantees acting together ceased, and the care and control of each township separately passed over to the particular society to which it had been allotted.

NARRAGANSETT NO. 2.—Immediately after the townships had been duly assigned, the committee of the grantees living in and about Cambridge who had drawn No. 2 "at Watchusett," called a meeting of those whom they represented, to be held at the house of Mr. Samuel Smith, of Cambridge, "in order to

choose a Clerk and Committee or Committees, if they see cause, and to do and transact such things as shall be needful for the furtherance of the settlement of said town." Joseph Bowman, of Watertown, was chosen moderator of this meeting, and William Willis, of Medford, clerk of the society. A standing committee was also chosen to have charge of the prudential affairs of the society, and a special committee was appointed to divide the township and lay out the lots as the grantees should direct. At an adjourned meeting this committee was instructed to lay the lands out in farm lots of not less than sixty acres each, and when there was an inferior quality of land, to increase the quantity, so as to equalize the value of the lots as they should judge right. All meadows were to be excluded from the division, and all cedar swamps, if any were found. The standing committee was authorized to superintend the dividing committee in laying out the town, to levy taxes on the grantees, if they saw fit, to petition the General Court in any respect deemed advantageous to the society, and to call future meetings of the grantees. In the exercise of the power thus conferred upon them, the standing committee established the following order in laying out the several classes of lots in the first division of the town, to wit: 1. A farm containing five hundred acres for His Excellency, the Governor; 2. A place for a meeting-house, with sufficient land adjoining for a training-field and burying-place, not to exceed ten acres; 3. A lot for the minister, of the usual size; 4. A lot for the ministry; 5. A lot for schooling; 6. And lastly, a lot for each of the grantees, agreeably to the vote of the whole body.

The original form of the territory of Narragansett No. 2 was that of an irregular quadrilateral, its eastern and southwestern sides being about six miles long, its northern side nearly nine miles and its southeastern some two and a half or three miles. It measured by estimate of the committee of the General Court, by whom it was first surveyed, twenty-three thousand and forty acres, exclusive of the pond, though actually considerably exceeding that amount. It was a point considerably to the southeast of the actual centre of this large area that was fixed upon by the committee on the first division of the town for the site of the meeting-house, contiguous to which they laid out lands, to the extent of about six acres, in a square form, for a training-field and burial-place, as directed. This was an eligible situation on what has always been known as Meeting-house Hill, the general location bearing in later years the familiar name of "the old Common." It is elevated considerably above the general level of the surrounding country, and commands fine views of the whole neighboring region, the prospect to the northward, eastward and southward being especially picturesque and delightful. From this area of common land a street four rods wide was laid in a nearly northwest and southeast direction, extending a mile or more each way, on each side of

which ranges of lots sixty rods wide and one hundred and sixty long, with some variations, were arranged, the ends of those of the first range bounding on the street. Beside the lots included in these ranges, there was a series lying along the eastern side of the town, varying in form somewhat from the others and from the general plan of division. Southwest of the Common, and beyond the second tier of lots, was the Governor's farm, which included what is now called South Westminster and most of the lands to the westward of it as far as Cedar Swamp. This first division of lands covered territory lying in the southeast part of the township, extending northward and westward only about a mile and a half from the present central village, and comprised only about three-tenths of the entire township, the remainder being subject to future divisions, as will be hereafter noted.

The committee on laying out the town attended to their duties early in 1734. Before entering upon it, however, Mr. Zachariah Smith, of Watertown, and Mr. Edward Jackson, of Newton, two of the grantees, had contracted with the standing committee "to erect a house in the township twenty-two feet long, sixteen feet wide and seven feet studs, to be built of square timber, framed roof covered with long shingles and having a good stone chimney," for twenty-seven pounds (about ninety dollars). The contract was fulfilled early in the season and the house was occupied by the dividing committee while engaged in doing the work assigned them. This building was retained for the use of the grantees and their successors for seven years, when, by vote of those concerned, it passed over to the owner of the lot on which it was found to stand. It was an old-fashioned log house, and was located on the swell of land at the northeastern extremity of the pond, whence, after an opening was made in the forest, the almost entire surface of that body of water could be seen.

On the 21st of May the dividing committee reported that they had completed the first division of the lands of the township as ordered, and on the 9th of July the grantees met at the house of Mrs. Mary Larned, in Watertown, for the purpose of distributing the lots among them and transacting other important business. Before proceeding to such distribution, however, it was voted that Lot No. 8, which lay to the southward of the "Common," and bordered on the pond, should be assigned to the first settled minister, and that No. 95, which was located on the slope of the hill northwest of the Cowee place, now owned by Mr. Newell Smith, should be devoted to the support of the ministry and known as the Ministerial Lot. Later, No. 94, which was the lot occupied for many years by Deacon Merari Spaulding, where the late Mr. Lyman Seaver resided, was set apart for the support of schools, and was therefore called the School Lot. The remaining lots were then drawn by the grantees, to whose sole and sepa-

rate ownership and control they were assigned and confirmed. A few persons who were dissatisfied with the lands falling to them were allowed to give them up and select equal tracts in the undivided sections of the town.

The lots having now come into the full and permanent possession of the grantees as separate individuals, soon began to have a change of ownership, each one having a right to dispose of his right and title as he saw fit, and thenceforward the number of grantees was continually diminishing, while the number of others holding lands in the township was increasing proportionally. This changed condition of things necessitated a change in the name given to the owners of lots, and they were thereafter called proprietors, which would include those coming into possession of their estates by purchase as well as those receiving them by grant of the General Court. And correspondingly the whole body of proprietors was called the propriety, as duly appears in the records.

The township was now in a proper condition for settlement and steps were at once taken looking to that result. The time named in the original grant within which sixty families were to be located in the place—seven years—was rapidly passing away with no prospect of fulfilling the conditions specified, and permission was obtained from the court to reckon the period from June 1, 1734, which was about the date when the grantees came into actual possession of the lands assigned them. The original proprietors themselves seemed little inclined to exchange their homes in more thickly-settled neighborhoods, where they were sharing many of the advantages and comforts of civilized life, for a residence in the wilderness, with all the privations, hardships and disadvantages attending it, but it was for their interest to induce others less happily situated or more adventurous and fearless than they were to locate in the newly-acquired territory and help to establish there a compact and orderly community. As an inducement to this end, they voted, at a meeting held in May, 1735, to offer a bounty of twelve pounds, or forty dollars, to each of the first fifteen families which should locate in the township before the last day of September, 1736, erect a house not less than eighteen feet long by sixteen feet wide, with seven feet studing, to be well boarded and covered, and also to clear and fence three acres of land fit for mowing or plowing within the same time. At the same meeting arrangements were made with Major William Brattle, of Cambridge, who had drawn Lot No. 112, at the head of what is now Wachusettville, on which was a good water privilege, to build a saw-mill on or before the 1st of March, 1736, and keep it in repair twenty years, for which he was to receive twelve acres of undivided meadow land in his own right and the right to flow all the meadows above the said mill from the last of September to the 10th of April each

year indefinitely. No doubt this was designed as an additional inducement to the early settlement of the place, and unquestionably had considerable influence in that behalf at a later late.

It was some time before any practical response was made to the repeated efforts to obtain settlers in the new township. The year 1735 went by and also 1736, and the silence of the primeval forest was unbroken by any resident's voice or axe. An as yet unbroken wilderness covered all the hills and valleys of the region, stretching miles and miles away on every hand. But the eventful year at length arrived, and a settlement was made. Early in the spring of 1737, Mr. Fairbanks Moor, from Lancaster, came to the place with a view of establishing for himself and family a home. He was joined not long after by Mr. Joseph Holden, from Watertown, and the two working side by side for a time made a beginning. How these men reached the place—whether on foot or with some kind of teams, bringing with them food and such implements and utensils as they might need for immediate use—cannot be known. Nor whether they had any previous acquaintance with each other and a mutual understanding in the matter. These and a thousand other things it would be pleasant to be informed about must be left to conjecture. How they lived at first may be imagined, but not definitely described. They occupied for awhile the house of the proprietors, without doubt, and possibly the wife of Mr. Moor came up from Lancaster, not many miles distant, after a little time, to attend to domestic affairs and lend some cheer and show of home life to the scene. Wild game must have been the chief article of diet at the outset, diversified by occasional drafts upon the finny denizens of the waters near at hand—flesh and fish alternating to lengthen out the bill of fare and satisfy the not fastidious appetite.

Neither Mr. Moor nor Mr. Holden was a grantee of the township, though the latter had an interest through both his mother and his wife, who were heirs-at-law of Narragansett soldiers, and through whom he afterwards received two lots by right of inheritance. Mr. Moor the previous year had bought No. 19, where Mr. Hobart Raymond now resides, and Mr. Holden No. 1, on which the proprietors' house stood,—the two lying side by side and so convenient to each other. Sites for dwellings were fixed upon and a clearing made at once by the men, and preparations for building at the earliest practicable date were soon begun and pushed forward to completion. Work upon the houses seems to have been carried on simultaneously and with equal rapidity, both having been raised, it is understood, the same day in the month of June. They were framed houses, covered probably with boards from the saw-mill of Major Brattle, about a mile and a half distant. That of Mr. Moor was on or near the site of the present dwelling of Hobart Raymond, of which it forms a part, now one hundred and fifty-two years old. That of Mr. Holden

stood scarcely fifty rods distant, near where a small cottage is now located, but it long since disappeared.

Before the season was over, the families of the two men were established in their respective homes, facing the fortunes awaiting them in the years ahead. Mr. Moor had a wife and five sons, and Mr. Holden a wife, three sons and two daughters, making a total of fourteen,—the population of Narragansett No. 2 in the autumn of 1737. An existing tradition makes the number fifteen; but the preserved records of the families give but fourteen, though there may have been some temporary resident in the place which would make the aggregate what it is, on the uncertain authority referred to, supposed to be.

These first settlers in Narragansett No. 2 (Westminster) occupy too important a place in the history of the town to be passed by without a more extended notice than has yet been given them. They were men to be remembered and honored for their works' sake by the sons and daughters of the town they founded as long as that town shall have a place in the annals of Worcester County and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. And so a brief biographical sketch of each of them respectively is introduced at this point of the narrative in hand.

Fairbanks Moor was a lineal descendant of John Moor, who came from England to this country at an early date, locating first at Cambridge, but afterwards at Sudbury, where he took the oath of allegiance in 1640, soon after its first settlement. This first John had a son bearing the same name, and known as Ensign John, who took up his abode in Lancaster and became a somewhat prominent man in public affairs. One of *his* sons, a third John in regular succession, married Hezadiah Fairbanks, of whom the subject of this notice was born about the year 1700, receiving the family name of his mother for a Christian name. Fairbanks Moor married Judith Bellows, daughter of Benjamin Bellows, of Lunenburg, and sister of Benjamin Bellows, also an early settler in Narragansett No. 2; afterwards the founder of Walpole, N. H., and the giver of a name to Bellows Falls in the Connecticut River. Fairbanks and Judith Moor had five sons before moving to Narragansett, and one while a resident there, who probably died in 1742, and became the first occupant of the first burying-ground in the place. Mr. Moor was somewhat of an adventurer and speculator in landed property. He owned, at different times, some ten or twelve farm-lots in the township; was an original proprietor of Templeton, and also had possessions in Brattleboro', Walpole and probably other localities in that vicinity. He was a resident of Narragansett No. 2 only about seven years consecutively, though dwelling there at times for several years afterward. He went finally to the valley of the Connecticut, leaving traces of himself at Walpole, N. H., where his son, Fairbanks, Jr., resided, and also at Brattleboro', the home of his son Ben-

jamin. Both he and this last-named son were slain by the Indians in a midnight attack and massacre at Brattleboro', March 6, 1758. Of the descendants of Mr. Moor no traces have been found, though great pains have been taken to discover them, and it is presumed the family has become extinct.

Joseph Holden was the son of Justinian Holden, the immigrant ancestor of the family, who was a proprietor of Watertown in 1634, and Mary (Rutter) Holden, born September 6, 1683. He married Abigail, daughter of William Shattuck, and had seven children before removing to Narragansett, two of whom died in infancy and a third before his own decease, November 30, 1768. He was one of the most active, influential and highly esteemed of the earlier residents of the township, being deeply interested in the prosperity and right ordering of the new settlement, and holding many places of trust and service, to which he was called by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. He was elected the first deacon of the church, which was instituted in 1742, and has always been known by the title thus conferred upon him. His sons after him became highly honored and much respected in their day, as did others of his descendants in later generations. He stands at the head of a numerous posterity, the members of which are scattered far and wide through the land, though a goodly number of them are still to be found in the town of which he, more than any other person, was the founder, as he was the first permanent resident within its borders.

A settlement having been begun in the new township, the way was open for accessions to the little company that spent the winter of 1737-38 in the wilds of Narragansett No. 2, but they came slowly. Only two families, so far as can be ascertained, were added to the original number in the year 1738—that of Philip Bemis, consisting of nine persons; himself, wife and seven children, of whom one was not his own, but a child of mystery, named Daniel Mountjoy (who lived to be more than a hundred years old), and Thomas Bemis, brother of Philip, who had at the time only a wife. There are no proofs that there were any additions to these four families in 1739. In 1740 Seth Walker and Justinian Holden, from Groton; Daniel Hoar, from Concord; Joseph Miller, from Newton; John and Thomas Stearns, from Watertown, were in the place, and, if not actually settled as residents, were yet clearing up lots, building houses and making preparations for becoming permanently located within its borders.

One of the great needs of these pioneer settlers of this new township was a mill for grinding the corn and other grain which they were beginning to produce. Several attempts had been made to obtain proposals for the erection of such a mill, but for a time none of them proved effectual. At length, at a meeting held September 10, 1740, a proposition from Mr. Seth Walker, who had located on lot 22, at the outlet of

the pond, was favorably received, and finally accepted. It was to be completed before the 1st of the next July, to be kept in good order for twenty years, and there was to be paid for it "one hundred pounds in the old tenor." This was another important adjunct to the new settlement, and no doubt removed a serious objection to joining it, which would find a place in many minds. The mill stood on the more easterly of the two streams flowing out of the pond, some thirty or forty rods west of the residence of the late John K. Learned. It served the community in its original capacity for nearly a century, its foundations remaining in a good state of preservation to this day.

During the two following years some eighteen or twenty new families were added to the settlement, making nearly thirty in the aggregate. Among these new comers was Eleazer Bigelow, of Watertown, who was accompanied by his aged father, Joshua Bigelow, the only resident of the place that actually rendered service in the Narragansett War. He died February 21, 1745, in the ninetieth year of his age.

For several years subsequently to 1742 the population of the township increased but slowly, if at all. Very few new families came in, while some previously there moved away. This was, no doubt, owing chiefly to the breaking out of the war between England and France, known as King George's War. The French, as before and afterward, made friends of the Indians of the back country, and sent or led them forth to deeds of darkness and horror well calculated to revive the long-slumbering memories of the conflict with King Philip. The little settlements that had for several years been springing up in the wilderness became thoroughly alarmed some time before a formal declaration of war had taken place, and the more exposed of them had petitioned the General Court for protection, the inhabitants of Narragansett No. 2 among the rest. A grant of £100 was made to put the township in a condition whereby its people could be easily protected, and a committee was appointed to expend the same. Ten dwellings were converted into fortifications for the common safety. These were distributed throughout the settled districts, so that all the inhabitants of the place could resort to them at their discretion and feel secure against any hostile attack. The same thing was done elsewhere. Moreover, a line of defences, extending from settlement to settlement, through a wide section of country, was established, and a series of alarms devised, whereby the whole population of the inland districts could be aroused, if need be, and made ready to meet and repel an invading foe. No harm was done to the Narragansett settlers during the continuance of the war. Twice were there Indians seen lurking about the place, but the sounding of the alarm, assuring them that they were discovered, and enabling the people to prepare to receive them, caused them silently to withdraw. One of these discoveries was made by Mr. Bowman, while mowing

somewhere on the farm of the late George Miles, which he owned, and the other by Mrs. Philip Bemis, while passing through or near the burying-ground one Sunday on her way home from meeting. Very likely these or similar occurrences, of which no report is preserved, moved the inhabitants to petition the General Court for a town scout, to keep watch and guard over the young colony, which resulted in the appointment of Thomas Stearns, David Dunster, Joseph Holden, Jr., Stephen Holden and Elisha Bigelow to serve in that capacity till the peril was past. According to the muster-roll of Capt. Edward Hartwell's company, dated December 22, 1748, there were enlisted from the place as soldiers in this war Fairbanks Moor, Jr., Abner Holden, William Bemis, Ephraim Dutton, Nicholas Dyke, Ephraim Stevens, Thomas Stearns and several others whose names are not given. The peace of Aix la-Chapelle put an end to hostilities, and relieved the infant settlement from further anxiety or concern on that account.

Another cause that may have had an influence in retarding the growth of the township was the inharmonious existing between the resident and non-resident proprietors and the unwillingness of the latter, who for a long time were in the majority, to make the improvements necessary to satisfy those who had already located on the territory, or to induce outsiders to take up their abode there. For ten years this strife was going on. The advantage was all on the side of the non-residents. The meetings of the proprietors, to begin with, were held in and about Cambridge, at points readily accessible to those dwelling in that vicinity. Soon after the settlement was begun an attempt was made by the resident members of the propriety to have them held in the township, but it failed. The same thing was done repeatedly, with the same result. As a consequence, the non-resident members could have everything their own way. And many of the propositions deemed necessary to the comfort and welfare of those living in the township, as well as to its growth and prosperity, were either promptly voted down or granted with reluctant will. This was especially the case with regard to highways, of which due mention will be made hereafter. At length an appeal was sent to the Legislature by the resident proprietors, for redress of grievances in this regard, and it was granted. Meetings were ordered to be held in the township, the first occurring September 12, 1750. Thereafter things were managed more favorably for the settlers.

Though not yet numerically in the majority of the entire number of proprietors, still, so few of those living in the lower towns could or did attend the meetings after they were held in the township, that the residents were in the majority there and could do what they pleased for the common good. From that time forward most of the officers of the propriety were inhabitants of the place, as they were not before, and

public improvements were multiplied rapidly. As a consequence, the settlement was greatly enlarged as time went on. New families came in, and the population, which was not more than one hundred and thirty in 1750, must have been about three hundred and fifty in 1760.

With the increase of inhabitants arose the desire on their part to be free from their relationship to the non-resident proprietors, and to obtain an independent and corporate existence, with authority and power to manage their own affairs, and to exercise all the rights and prerogatives usually belonging to the towns of the province. A petition was accordingly drawn up and signed by Joseph Holden and thirty-one others and forwarded to the General Court, which resulted in the passage of an act of incorporation October 20, 1759, erecting Narragansett No. 2 into a district, under the name of Westminster. This conferred upon the people all the rights and immunities of a town, except that of being represented in the Legislature of the province, and this was granted by an additional act passed April 26, 1770.

It may be proper to state here that a second division of the lands of the township was made in 1743, the size of the lots being sixty acres, as in the first division. These lots were distributed among the proprietors of the place as before. They were located mostly in the north and northwesterly sections of the town, extending along the boundary in that direction as far as what is now the centre of Gardner. The division of the meadows took place about the same date, giving the proprietors about five acres each. A third division took place in 1755, the size of the lots being the same as before, and a fourth and final division in 1767, each lot containing twenty acres. The last two divisions were of territory lying in the west part of the town—mostly in what is now Gardner.

At the time of the incorporation of Westminster the American colonies were in the midst of what is called the French and Indian War, which grew out of the alleged encroachments of the French, who had located along the St. Lawrence and elsewhere upon the frontier English settlements. Hostilities began as early as 1754, although a formal declaration of war was not made till two years later, and continued in active operation till 1760, when Montreal and all other French possessions in Canada were surrendered to the British Crown. The treaty of Paris, making a definite and final settlement of the question at issue between the two nations, was not signed, however, till 1763. In this conflict the township in review bore an important part. The names of thirty-eight of its residents appear upon the muster-rolls of the different military companies that went into the service. Of three of these—Richard Baker, Thomas Dunster and William Edgell—the following well-authenticated story is told: At the expiration of their term of service, the officer in command, for some unknown reason, refused to discharge them. Deceiving themselves

under no obligations to remain, they decided to take the matter in their own hands, and return home regardless of the military authorities. They were in the neighborhood of Lake George, and their only way to their families and friends was over the Green Mountain range, when there were but few roads, and these they resolved to avoid, lest they be captured and made to suffer a deserter's doom. It was in early winter when much snow was on the ground, and the proposed journey across a trackless waste was most perilous. But they were determined to take it, and, providing themselves with two pairs of snow-shoes—all that they could secure—and two boards, which were to serve for a third pair, together with such provisions as they could obtain, they started on their adventurous course. They lost their way among the mountains, wandering about for days without reaching any settlement—or any track leading to a settlement—as they had hoped. Their provisions, meanwhile, gave out, and they came near starving. In their extremity they decided that one of their number should be sacrificed, and his flesh taken to save the lives of the other two. The unfortunate one was designated by lot; but, before putting their awful resolve into execution, the barking of a dog assured them of their nearness to some settlement and they were spared the tragic deed, reaching at last their place of destination. There is a tradition involving a whole company in this affair, but it probably grew out of what is here narrated, which is better fortified than the other.

It is also related that during one of the campaigns of this war Nicholas Lyke, a leading citizen of the town afterwards a colonel in the Revolution with a squad of twelve men under him, detailed to procure wood for the camp, were surprised and captured by a detachment of French soldiers. On their way to headquarters they stopped to partake of the contents of their knapsacks. In the midst of the meal, when the captives seemed to have secured their watchfulness somewhat, the prisoners, who had been partially undressed, upon a pre-arranged signal from Captain Lyke, released themselves still further, spring to their feet, seized the weapons near at hand, overpowered their task-masters, and presented them prisoners to the English camp.

The number of resident taxpayers in the township when it was incorporated was 76; of polls, 50; the number of cows, 54; cows, 179; horses, 52; oxen, 15; sheep, 176. The estimated population was 300.

CHAPTER CXLIII.

WESTMINSTER—Continued.

From the records of the town of Westminster.

At the incorporation of the town Westminster was given to the township originally called Narragansett

No. 2 does not appear in any records that have come to hand. No name whatever is mentioned in the petition of the inhabitants praying for an act of incorporation, and no name appears in connection with the passage of the bill through the two branches of the Legislature. In the engrossed copy of the bill furnished the Governor for his signature, there was evidently a blank left by the transcriber where the name should properly appear, and that blank was subsequently filled with the word Westminster in the same handwriting as that of Thomas Pownall, who was then filling the executive chair of the Province. It seems probable, therefore, that to the Governor himself the citizens of the town are indebted for the name by which their municipality is designated and known,—a royal name it is, taken, no doubt, from that part of the capital of the British Empire which represents, more than any other, the greatness and glory of the country whence the early yeomanry and leading spirits of New England chiefly sprung.

Westminster is situated in the northerly part of Worcester County, and is bounded on the north by Ashburnham, on the east by Fitchburg and Leominster, on the south by Princeton and Hubbardston and on the west by Hubbardston and Gardner. Its latitude is $42^{\circ} 32'$ north of the equator and $71^{\circ} 54'$ west from Greenwich or $5^{\circ} 1'$ east from Washington. Its central village is about twenty miles in a direct line a little west of north from Worcester and about forty-nine miles west-northwest from Boston and fifty-seven by railroad. Its superficial contents are somewhat more than twenty-two thousand acres, or about thirty-five square miles.

Being largely a farming town, its inhabitants are distributed very considerably over its entire territory. It has, however, a village of respectable size and attractive appearance at what is called the Centre, containing nearly a hundred dwelling-houses, three stores, three churches, a town hall, a large chair manufactory, an extensive bakery, a bank, several shops and numerous subordinate buildings; a small village two miles east of this, called Wachusettville, where there are paper-mills and about twenty dwellings, and one a mile and a half south of the Centre, of about the same size, in which is a large chair-making establishment, called South Westminster.

Lying upon the range of highlands which separate the waters flowing into the Merrimac from those flowing into the Connecticut River, its elevated and exposed situation, while detracting somewhat from its value for agricultural purposes, gives freshness and salubrity to the air and quick movement to its waters, which conduce to vigor and strength of both body and mind, and consequent length of days. Its surface is somewhat broken and greatly diversified. Numerous elevations of considerable altitude are scattered throughout its territory, from which delightful views may be had of the surrounding country. Some of these representations are exceed-

ingly picturesque and beautiful. A pleasing variety of hill and dale, forest and field is displayed on every hand. There are charming drives in all directions, and few towns can offer more attractions to the pleasure seeker and lover of nature in this regard than can here be enjoyed.

The geological basis of the township is a form of primitive metamorphic rock, somewhat like granite, called gneiss, with an element of iron distributed through it. In some parts a tendency to slate formations appears, constituting what is denominated Merrimac schist. Among the later deposits of sand, gravel and the like there are veins of clay found, which have been utilized in various localities. The soil proper cannot be regarded as specially fertile or desirable for purposes of agriculture, though in some sections it may be made very productive under a judicious system of cultivation. In many places it is deep and strong, but needs to be enriched by outside agencies. The elevated position of the place renders the agricultural season comparatively short, and subjects whatever is raised to high winds, both of which are prejudicial to the interests of the tiller of the soil.

There is considerable difference, however, between the eastern and western portions in these respects, the advantage being on the side of the former. And yet, on the whole, the town may be regarded as quite up to the level of the average of the county, agriculturally considered. It has many fine farms, from which abundant harvests of the more hardy and staple products of this section of country are gathered. Apples and pears are raised without much trouble, but the tenderer and more delicate fruits, if grown at all, require watchful attention and constant care.

The forests abound in birch, beech, maple, oak, pine, hemlock and chestnut trees, with some hickory, yielding ample supplies of fuel for home consumption, with quite a surplus for the outside market, as well as considerable lumber for manufacturing purposes.

The usual wild animals indigenous to the region are found here, and exist in about the same proportion and to the same extent as in neighboring localities. The ponds and streams were formerly well-stored with native fish, which have been much reduced in numbers in these later days. The experiment of introducing new varieties has resulted in depleting the original supply without making good the deficiency.

The pastures are generally fruitful of various kinds of wild berries, and large quantities of them are gathered year by year for the ready market, which is found, if not at home and in manufacturing localities near by, yet at Boston and other large places farther away. In many instances these spontaneous products of the earth, not many years since deemed common to everybody, and, wherever found, free to all

who might be pleased to gather them, are now regarded as actual individual property, subject to all the conditions of other items of personal estate, and are oftentimes made the sources of very considerable income to those possessing them.

Although the surface of the town is generally high and considerably varied, yet there are no very marked or noteworthy elevations. Several of them, however, are designated by certain names which they have borne, for the most part, for a long time. The reason why they were respectively called by the titles given them is apparent in some instances and may be imagined in others, but not demonstrated. The hill that stands eastward from the centre village, on which the Common is located, was for obvious reasons called Meeting-house Hill. Two miles north of the centre, near to Gardner line, is Beech Hill. More northeasterly and three miles from the centre is Bragg Hill, rising quite to the boundary of Ashburnham, the eastern extremity of which, towards Fitchburg, is known as Bean Porridge Hill. A bleak, rocky ridge in the southern part of the town is named Graves' Hill, while a still more rocky and desolate eminence in the southeast is Crow Hill. Still farther to the southeast, near to the Leominster line, is Ball's Hill. The commanding height upon which the well-known Winship buildings are located has been sometimes appropriately denominated Prospect Hill, the view from it being more extensive, varied and lovely than from any other point in town.

There are but three natural bodies of water in Westminster. The most important of these is Meeting-house Pond, a mile southeast of the centre, in recent years more frequently named Westminster Pond or Lake, which contains one hundred and fifty-two acres and one hundred rods. Wachusett Pond or Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, larger in size, lying under the shadow of Wachusett Mountain, partly in Princeton, but mostly in Westminster, on the northern and western borders of which several summer houses (private and public) have been erected, while ample and attractive picnic-grounds have been laid out and fitted up as a resort for pleasure-parties and temporary sojourners in the summer season. Mud Pond is in the northern section of the town. A large tract of meadow land in the east, lying along the banks of the streams flowing out of the first two bodies of water mentioned, has during the last twenty years been kept under water and made serviceable as a reservoir for the benefit of the manufacturing interests below. The same is true of what used to be termed the town meadows, three-fourths of a mile east of the central village, while two or three similar changes have been made in the western portion of the territory. A few small mill-ponds fill out the number of bodies of water which at present exist in the place.

Several streams of water, affording privileges for manufacturing and other purposes, are to be found

within the limits of Westminster. Phillips' Brook comes from Ashburnham, and runs through the extreme north part of the town; a stream in the same direction, formerly called North River and sometimes Whitman's River, also comes from Ashburnham, and by a longer course passes into Fitchburg; a stream rising in Cedar Swamp and flowing just north of the central village empties into the town meadow reservoir named above; and the two streams already referred to from the principal ponds of the town uniting in the Wachusettville reservoir,—these all unite at last within the borders of the city of Fitchburg and constitute the northern branch of the Nashua River, which is the chief tributary of the Merrimac. A small stream in the western section of the town, intercepted in its course by several reservoirs in that locality, flows into Gardner and becomes a branch of the Otter River, whose waters passing through Miller's River reach the Connecticut at Greenfield. Two or three small streams in the southern part of the town, taking their way through Hubbardston, become sources of supply to Ware River, and at length pass into the Connecticut at Chicopee. An interesting fact connected with Cedar Swamp, already spoken of, is, that out of it three brooks flow in three different directions, constituting the head-waters of three important rivers in the State,—the Nashua River, Miller's River and Chicopee River.

A few special names have in former days been used to designate given localities, some of which have passed or are passing into forgetfulness. Aside from those already noted a few others are worthy of mention. The east village of the town, now known as Wachusettville, was for many years called "the Narrows." The valley a mile and a half north of the centre, through which Whitman's River flows and especially the part of it in the vicinity of Lombard's chair factory, was designated as "Scrabble Hollow," while the large tract of brushy, tangled, wet land, half a mile west of the centre, bears the unsavory name of "Tophet." The original location of the Universalist Church, a mile and a half northeast of the centre, is known as "the North Common."

ROADS.—It is generally believed that the pioneer settlers of Narragansett No. 2 were obliged to make their way from Lancaster, the nearest settlement, through the intervening wilderness by marked trees, there being no distinctive path or thoroughfare for them to follow. Such, however, was not the case. Four years before the coming of Messrs. Moor and Holden to the place the Provincial Government had caused a road to be laid out and opened for travel from Lancaster to the valley of the Connecticut, near Deerfield, which ran through the south part of the town, entering its borders east of the school-house in what was formerly District No. 7, and passing thence across the northerly end of Wachusett Lake, and up over the hills westward, not far from the residences of the late Cephas Bush and Betsey Bacon, and on in

the same general direction to the Hubbardston line, south of the dwelling of Mr. Joel Newton, and so through Templeton, Petersham, etc., to its farthest terminus at Sunderland, which gave it the name of the "Sunderland road." Along this thoroughfare, no doubt, the early settlers for several years came to the township, branching off from it at such points as would be convenient for them in reaching the various lots on which they had located or proposed to locate. That a way was opened from this road at a point a little east of where it crossed the line of the township to the old Common very soon after the settlement took place is evident from the fact that at a proprietors' meeting held October 31, 1739, it was an item of business to see if they would clear the road from Crow Hill to the meeting-house. This road was in part the one laid out by the committee who made the first division of the lands of the township, and was, in fact, an extension of the present Main Street of the central village southeasterly until it struck the so-called Sunderland Road. For a dozen years from the time of the settlement of the place no public roads except this one were made—each man probably opening his own path to his building site when and where he pleased. But in 1750, at the first meeting of the proprietors held, by order of the General Court, in the township, several highways were laid out in different directions, the principal one running from the meeting-house to Lunenburg, which then joined the township on the east, and which had already become quite a settlement. In the year following thirteen additional roads were opened, which furnished the inhabitants at the time all needed facilities for communication with each other, and for reaching the older and larger settlements to the eastward of them. In 1753, a county road was laid from Ipswich Canada (Winchendon) to Lunenburg, running through the extreme north part of the township, and in 1754 another from Lancaster to Quopage (Athol). This road crossed the town boundary near Everettville, and ran substantially where the highway now is to the old Common, thence southwesterly by the residence of Mr. Thomas Damon to the old Bigelow homestead, and on in a northwesterly direction through what are now pastures and woodlands to the village of South Gardner. Several other roads of importance were opened in the township before the year 1759, so that at the date of incorporation the foundation and framework of that more complete system of highways which has in later days served the public convenience and need were fully established. As time has gone on, such additions, modifications and discontinuances have been made as seemed, in the judgment of the citizens of the town or of the county authorities, conducive to the common welfare.

In or about the year 1800 the "Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike," extending from Lancaster to Athol, through Westminster, was built by a company operating under a charter granted them by the Legisla-

ture of the Commonwealth. It was substantially a new route, and opened very direct communication between the central village and Leominster on the east and South Gardner and Templeton on the west. Five years later a "North Branch" of this turnpike was opened from a point near Fitchburg line, through Scrabble Hollow, to South Ashburnham and Winchendon. In 1829 this "North Branch" was converted into a county road, and in 1832 the main line shared the same fate.

VERMONT AND MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD.—When the project of building a railroad westward from Fitchburg was first agitated in the community, it was hoped by the citizens of Westminster that it would run through or near the central village and conduce materially to the future growth and prosperity of the town. Considerable money was put into the stock of the corporation, under the impression that such would be the case. But the influences which vainly endeavored to turn the main line of the road from the neighboring town of Gardner were more successful in their plans regarding Westminster, depriving it of the facilities so much desired by its people and so necessary to its continued advancement along the lines pursued from the beginning. The result was the location of the road through the eastern and northern parts of its territory, where it has contributed little or nothing to the development of the industrial interests of the community, for which it might have accomplished so much under other, though nowise impossible, circumstances. Numerous attempts have been made in later years to obtain greater advantages of transportation by through lines or spurs of already existing roads, but nothing as yet has been attained in this behalf. The station on the Vermont and Massachusetts (now Fitchburg) Railroad, two miles from the Centre, affords all the accommodations which, under existing conditions, can reasonably be expected.

INDUSTRIES.—Westminster must be regarded as an agricultural town when considered in a general way, and yet there have been many kinds of manufacturing carried on within its borders at different periods of its history. The conditions under which the early settlers took up their abode on its territory made them necessarily tillers of the soil. Established in the wilderness, far away from thickly populated communities, their only means of subsistence were derived directly from the earth, and to the culture of the earth they at once addressed themselves with diligence and resolute good will, employing such agencies in the prosecution of their work as were at their command. They generally had enough mechanical ingenuity and a sufficient supply of the ruder and more common wood-working implements to enable them to erect for themselves the simple structures which served for temporary dwelling-places, although persons trained to the various callings requisite to the construction of more elaborate

and better finished buildings soon appeared among their number. Carpenters, masons, painters, blacksmiths, shoemakers and workers at other trades came in to supply the demand which a growing population created, so that there was at an early day no lack in any of these regards, and this class of artisans has never died out. Provision, as has been stated, was made, even before a single person appeared in the township as a permanent resident, for the supply of lumber suitable for building purposes, as was also the case soon after with regard to the grinding of grain for domestic and other uses. The need of various kinds of wooden-ware was a stimulus to the introduction of the business of coopering before many years had passed away, and this was followed, sometimes as incidental and subsidiary to the regular work of farming, in the way of furnishing pails, tubs, barrels, etc., for home uses, and sometimes as a distinct and constant vocation and means of livelihood by supplying goods for the general market. With a growing demand from outside for this kind of production, the industry increased until cooper-shops were scattered plentifully throughout the town, some persons carrying on extensive operations in this line of manufacture.

The presence of clay in various localities already alluded to rendered the making of brick feasible, and that business was prosecuted at several different points at different dates, chiefly, however, in the southern section, on the place now owned by Mr. Calvin Baker, where his father had a yard not many years since, and on the two farms east and south contiguous thereto. The manufacture of potash was once an industry in the town, four potash works having been definitely located, while others no doubt existed of which nothing is at present known. As a matter of course, cider-mills were once very numerous, but have mostly disappeared. Not less than five tanneries have been in successful operation, but these have all passed away. The making of hats, carried on to a considerable extent at one time, is now a thing of the past. This is also the case with the production of straw braid for ladies' bonnets, which, for many years, gave employment to a large proportion of the women and children of the community, and was a source of considerable income. The braiding of straw was superseded among the portion of population named by "chair-seating," as it is termed, an industry which came in with the manufacture of cane-seat chairs in the vicinity and which has proved to be of great value in many ways to the community. Though not as remunerative as formerly, it yet is quite extensively pursued and fills an important place among the money-making activities of the town.

About the year 1778 Mr. Edmund Barnard, an enterprising citizen, bought the water privilege in Wachusettville, where now stands the principal paper-mill of Mr. Wyman, with lands adjoining, and,

associating others with him, built a dam and erected works for the production of various kinds of iron goods—nails, scythes, hoes, etc. Mr. Barnard soon sold out and put up similar works on the stream flowing out of Westminster Pond, nearly opposite the present residence of Mr. Kilgore. These works were carried on under varying auspices for a generation or more, but were finally superseded by other industries. At a privilege above the first of those just named, purchased by Mr. Thomas Rand, of Weston, in 1782, a fulling-mill was built, which was subsequently sold to David Wyman, who carried on the business for more than half a century. A similar mill stood for many years a little below the town meadows, in the rear of the residence of the late Abijah Raymond. This was started by one Elisha Hall, who operated it for a while, and was succeeded by several other parties before it was finally abandoned. Mr. Rand, who erected the clothier's shop at Wachusettville, having also purchased considerable property on the stream above, including the Brattle saw-mill, also erected a shop for carding wool and a grist-mill, which served the public in their respective ways until supplanted by other and more important interests, some forty or fifty years ago.

In or about the year 1810 Nathan Corey, of Bolton, bought the iron-works, or forge, as the establishment was called, with land attached thereto, and, at the lower end of the property, erected a factory for the manufacture of woollen goods. This business was carried on for several years, when the building, after remaining unoccupied for some time, was used for the production of chair stock and other purposes connected with the chair manufacture. An oil-mill, erected by Ebenezer Jones, once stood on the north branch of the stream running north of the central village, near where the highway leading to Mr. Albert Howard's leaves the old county road to Ashburnham. Mr. Silas Perry began cabinet-making in the west part of the central village about the year 1787, and was succeeded by Edward Kendall, Esq., who was clerk of the town for more than thirty years, and he, in turn, by his sons, Edward and George Kendall. A similar establishment was carried on by the Cutting Brothers for many years in the same village, and also one with water-power attachment by Mr. Ira Brooks in the extreme north part of the town. Mr. Joseph Minott acquired a somewhat wide reputation as maker of bass-voils. Several individuals followed the wheelwright's trade at different periods, as also that of the millwright. Harness-making was an industry of the town for a long series of years. Cardboards were produced in considerable quantities some seventy or eighty years ago. Combs were for awhile, at a later date, articles of manufacture. One distillery only, so far as is known, ever had a place on the territory, and this was not of long continuance. Happy had it been if the products of no other had ever crossed its boundaries.

Of the thirty-eight mill privileges which have been utilized within the borders of the town from the beginning, some fifteen have been wholly or chiefly employed in the production of lumber for building or other general purposes, and commanded in their day the service of a considerable number of men. But these have all been given up or made subservient to other interests hereafter to be noticed. Of the half-dozen grist-mills that have been erected to supply the needs of the community in that particular, only one remains, that of Mr. Eli Merriam, who has built up an extensive flour and grain business in connection with the production of meal. The building occupied by him was erected in 1856 by his father, Mr. Caleb S. Merriam, for a chair shop, but was subsequently changed to its present uses, and later passed over to the son, who has improved very much the facilities for operating in his line, and greatly extended his trade.

About the year 1845, Mr. Alfred Wyman, now of Worcester, commenced the manufacture of bread in the centre of the town, having erected a shop for the purpose and furnished it with the appliances commonly in use at the time. By careful and conscientious attention to his special work, the introduction of the most approved kinds of machinery, the employment of skilled workmen and the adoption of methods suggested to his inquiring mind by study and experience, he built up a business which has proved to be not only a great success in itself, but an important part of the industry of the place. He produced an article of general consumption which rose at once to almost universal favor, and was in great demand not only at home, but in all the surrounding country for a dozen or twenty miles away—in all localities indeed where the "Westminster Bread" was known. His several successors, by making improvements of their own and taking advantage of what has been gained to the art elsewhere, have been able to keep up the reputation of the goods manufactured and their labors have been crowned with almost unexceptional success. E. L. Burnham & Son are the present proprietors of the large and prosperous establishment.

Somewhere about forty years ago Mr. Franklin Wyman, brother of Alfred named above, having come into possession of most of the water-power located in what is now Wachusettville, began there the business of paper manufacturing. The undertaking proving successful, he enlarged these facilities in various particulars to meet the demands of increasing business until he built up one of the most prosperous establishments in the vicinity. Having continued for some years with satisfactory results, he sold out the entire property to other parties and retired in good degree from active life. But after some changes the plant and all its accessories came back to him, when he resumed the manufacture as before. After a few years he retired again, giving up his business to his

sons, one of whom subsequently withdrew, leaving it in the hands of the other, who is now prosecuting it advantageously on his own account. He employs about thirty men.

The principal manufacturing interest of the town at this present time, as for more than half a century past, is that of chair-making. At what date, where and by whom this industry was introduced to the attention of the community has not been definitely ascertained. Fifty or sixty years ago there was a considerable number of small chair shops scattered in different localities over the territory, the work being then done wholly by hand. It was not long, however, before some twelve or fifteen factories with water-power attachment were erected, mainly for the purpose of getting out chair stock, though many of them were afterwards used for the manufacture of chairs. These flourished for a time with varying degrees of success, employing a large number of men, until the tendency to concentrate prevalent in later days gradually reduced their numbers to the verge of extinction, leaving in their place the more imposing establishments which now represent the industry in the community, and which it is proper to notice in their separate capacity and character.

In 1857 two of the older sons of the late Edmund Nichols, associating with themselves two other persons, bought the property where the extensive factory of the Nichols Brothers now stands and lands adjoining, and, after erecting a small shop and duly furnishing it, commenced operations in chair-making. They went on for some years making such additions and improvements as the growing enterprise demanded and their means would allow. After several changes the entire property passed into the hands of Charles and Marcus M. Nichols, the youngest sons of the said Edmund Nichols, who are still in possession and doing a large and successful business. They were burned out in 1881, but immediately rebuilt larger than before, to meet the increasing demand for their goods. By their enterprise and thrift they contribute largely to the life and prosperity of the town. They have a small shop in a lumber region in Princeton, which is an adjunct to their main factory, and employ, in all, about seventy-five men.

Mr. Artemas Merriam and his brother-in-law, Mr. George Holden, began chair-making in what is now South Westminster in 1848. An old cooper shop somewhat enlarged and a very small water-power furnished them a starting-point for what has proved to be a large and important undertaking. A new shop, with a steam-engine, became a necessity in 1853. Four years later another enlargement of both room and power took place. Business increased and new facilities were introduced. In 1858 Joel Merriam, brother of Artemas, came into the firm. All went on well until 1869, when the factory and its contents were destroyed by fire. Mr. Daniel C. Miles was then admitted to the partnership and a new factory was at

once erected, furnished and put into operation. Early in 1878 Mr. Miles retired, and before midsummer both Joel Merriam and George Holden died. Since that time Mr. Artemas Merriam has been sole owner and manager. Increasing prosperity has attended the establishment, its capacity for business having doubled under the present administration. Seventy-five men are employed and a business is done of from sixty to eighty thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Franklin Lombard came to Westminster in 1839, and located in the north part of the town, near the Forbush Hotel. Purchasing a chair-shop and saw-mill, he began to get out chair-stock, but gradually worked into the manufacture of chairs, which he has continued to the present date. He has done a moderate business with satisfactory results and has the honor of running the oldest chair-making establishment in town.

Of the number of persons engaged in trade in Westminster since the beginning, it is impossible to speak with assurance. Stores for miscellaneous traffic have, at different times, been opened at no less than thirteen different localities, though several of them were in operation but a short period. For fifty years three in the central village and one temporarily in Wachusettville have been sufficient to supply the needs of the community, the larger places near by attracting considerable custom from the general public. There are fourteen hotel sites within the town's boundaries, only one of which, however, has been used as a public-house for a quarter of a century. This is the old stand at the Centre, now under the efficient management of Mr. Emerson N. Goddard.

At the head of a line of twenty-five physicians who have practiced in the town stands Dr. Jeremiah Everett, a descendant of Richard Everett, of Dedham, the common ancestor of a family of wide and honorable repute in the State and nation. The first lawyer in the place was Solomon Strong, from Athol, afterward Judge Strong, of Leominster, who was also a member of Congress. His successor was Alexander Dustin, who traced his descent from the celebrated Hannah Dustin, of Indian warfare memory. For thirty years the town has been without a member of the legal profession.

CHAPTER CXLIV.

WESTMINSTER—(Continued.)

Education—Baptist—Methodist—Presbyterian.

EDUCATION.—Nothing seems to have been done for the public instruction of the children of Narragansett No. 2 before its incorporation as the district of Westminster. Several attempts were made to establish schools, but they proved ineffectual. The principal

reason of this was, no doubt, that for twenty or more years after the settlement of the township there were very few children in it of a school-going age, and they were so widely scattered as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to bring them together for any common purpose, and hence whatever instruction was given to those needing it in those days was given in the home, probably by the parents or older members of the household. The first effective action of the citizens upon this subject was taken December 24, 1759, when they "voted that they will have a Reading and Riting School for three months in the middle of the town," and also "that £6 (twenty dollars) be assessed and levied on the inhabitants of the District of Westminster for the use of the Schoole in s^d District." In March, 1761, £8 (twenty-six dollars) was appropriated for the same purpose. In January, 1762, the same amount was granted, and, instead of having a single school in the middle of the town, it was voted "to have a moving school," and "that the school be kept at Mr. Nathan Parker's house, and Mr. Philip Bemis's, and at Capt. Daniel Hoar's and at Lieut. Thomas Stearns," "an equal part of the time at each place." The appropriations increased from year to year, slowly, and the schools continued to be "kept" in different localities at private houses. In 1765 the District was fined for not maintaining schools, as required by the statutes of the Province; hence in 1766 it was, among other things, voted "to keep a school five months in the middle of the town according to law." At the same time it was also voted "to build one school-house and to build it at the pound,"—that is, near the Fenko corner, opposite where the barn of Hobart Raymond now stands. The site was afterward changed "to the Northeast corner of the Meeting-house lot," and it was accordingly erected there, and remained till within the memory of some now living. October 15, 1767, the district voted "to keep school in the School-House till the first of March next." At the same meeting the citizens "allowed Abigail Whitney £1 3s. 4p. for keeping school eight weeks, lacking four days." About the same time Moses Stearns was paid £1 18s. 7p. "for keeping school." In the treasurer's records is the following item: "Feb. y^e 1, 1768, Payed two pounds eight shillings for Mr. Samuel Hoar keeping school hear." This Samuel Hoar was the grandfather of Senator Hoar, and a son of John Hoar, one of the early proprietors of the township and a sometime resident within its borders.

In 1768 the District was divided into four squadrons for promoting educational interests, and in 1772 a re-division was made whereby five "squadrons" were established, to wit: one at the Centre and one at each of the four parts of the outlying territory, indicated by the four cardinal points of the compass. During the same year houses were ordered to be erected in these outlying squadrons, and the order was duly executed. The five school-houses accom-

modated the greater part of the population, but a few families in the extreme north and a few in the extreme west part of the District being still far distant from any school building, were allowed for some years to draw their proportion of the school money and expend it as they saw fit. Various re-districtings of the town took place from time to time as the increase of the scholars and the general convenience seemed to require, until there were twelve in number in 1848, when they reached their maximum.

As the town increased in wealth and population the yearly appropriation for educational purposes increased proportionally, only a few items of which can be noted. In 1775 it was £40, or about \$133.33; in 1800, \$400; in 1810, \$520; in 1820, \$520; in 1830, \$800; in 1840, \$1,000; in 1850, \$1,200; in 1860, \$1,500; in 1870, \$2,700; in 1880, \$2,750.

Up to the year 1806 the schools of the town had been under the charge of no special superintending committee, only as the Constitution of the State made it the duty of the ministers of religion to visit them from time to time and exercise advisory power over them in the interest of good morals and the general welfare. The selectmen and prudential committee of each district together managed the more external affairs pertaining to their operation. But a law had been passed by the Legislature requiring towns to elect annually a committee of inspection for the public schools, and they were first chosen in the year mentioned. In 1871 the town purchased the old academy building on the westerly brow of Meeting-house Hill, in which the older children had enjoyed the privileges of a select school for a number of years, and fitted it up for high school purposes, to which it was afterward devoted as a part of the equipment of the public school system until it was burned, in the early part of 1888. The schools of Westminster have always maintained a good standing in the general community, and have sent a creditable number of those receiving their earlier tuition in them to higher institutions of learning and to useful and honorable callings and positions in life.

The Westminster Academy was established in 1829, when the structure just referred to was erected and furnished with facilities for a more advanced and wider range of studies than was at that date supplied by the common schools. It had a successful run for some thirty years, being especially prosperous during the decade of 1840-50, and was a valuable accessory to the cause of education in the town and vicinity. Owing to the increase of high schools in neighboring towns, interest in it after a time declined, and it was finally given up, the building being disposed of as just now stated. A reunion of its old students was held in the summer of 1884, when over six hundred of them gathered from all parts of the country to exchange kindly greetings, indulge in reminiscences, revive old associations beneath the

shades and in honor of their *alma mater*. It was an occasion of rare and memorable enjoyment.

A Social Library was established in Westminster near the close of the last century, which had a wide patronage, and exerted a healthy intellectual and moral influence upon the community for more than a generation. After it was abandoned, and its books were sold, other similar means of culture were instituted, with more or less successful results. At length a collection of books, purchased by the Farmers' Club, and one belonging to a Young People's Literary Society, were united to form the nucleus and foundation for a Free Public Library, which has been in existence for some years, and is a means of great usefulness. It contains a choice selection of the best literature of the times, is well patronized and promises well for coming years. There are in it about 2500 volumes, and the yearly circulation is some 5000 volumes. Mrs. S. E. Warner is the accomplished and efficient librarian.

RELIGION.—One of the first things to engage the attention of the proprietors of Narragansett No. 2 after the actual settlement within its borders, as required by the original grant of the Provincial Legislature, was the erection of a suitable house of worship and the employment of an Orthodox minister of the Gospel, to lead in its service and have charge of the spiritual interests of the people. On the 23d of November, 1737, less than nine months subsequent to the coming of Fairbanks Moor and Joseph Holden to the place, when only fifteen persons were residents there, the proprietors voted "to proceed as soon as they conveniently can to build a Meeting-House," and "to have it suitable for occupancy June 1, 1739." At the same meeting a committee was chosen to carry these votes into effect. In September, 1738, when there were but three families on the territory, £80 were appropriated "to secure some suitable person to preach the Gospel to the 1st of June next." Later an equal sum was added, and £60 (\$200) a year, was appropriated thereafter till a minister was permanently settled. On the 6th of June, 1738, the meeting-house, which had been enclosed and shingled, was formally dedicated to God. It was a plain structure, forty-five feet long and thirty-five wide, with twenty feet posts, having no architectural or other ornamentation whatever. It was located on Meeting-house Hill, on the north side of the street, a little eastward of the centre of the plateau. On the 4th of August, 1742, the proprietors extended a call to Mr. Elisha Marsh, of Cambridge, a native of Hadley, Mass., and a recent graduate of the college, to become minister of the township. He accepted, and was ordained on the 20th of October. At the close of the services a church was instituted, with Joseph Holden and Joseph Miller deacons. Mr. Marsh was to have £300 *old tenor* for a settlement, a house-lot of sixty acres and a salary of £45 (\$150) annually. The relation between

Mr. Marsh and the people did not prove to be a very harmonious and happy one. He was troubled about their payment of his salary. They were troubled about the quality of his preaching. They were slack and inconstant in meeting their obligations. He was un-Orthodox and latitudinarian in matters of doctrine. After fifteen years, during most of which time there was friction and mutual discontent breaking out in two or three lawsuits, the connection was dissolved, to the relief, no doubt, of both parties.

The successor of Mr. Marsh was Rev. Asaph Rice, a returned Oneida Indian missionary, who was installed, after an interregnum in the pastorate of about seven years, October 16, 1765. The distracted state of the church and township, caused by the troubles that existed between Mr. Marsh and the people, rendered it difficult to obtain a new minister until time had softened somewhat the existing asperities and healed the alienations that had been created between the members of the church and congregation. Mr. Rice proved to be a satisfactory pastor and a worthy and highly-esteemed citizen. He remained in his office, faithfully discharging its duties, till obliged to suspend them by failing health, which resulted in his death, in March, 1816. He was in active service nearly fifty years.

During the ministry of Mr. Rice the meeting-house, built by the proprietors in 1738, becoming dilapidated and insufficient to accommodate the increasing population of the town, was superseded by a new one, located a little to the west of the one whose place it was to fill. The new structure was sixty feet long by forty-five wide, in the usual rectangular form, with fourteen feet porches at the two ends. It was two stories in height, with ample galleries, large square pews, after the fashion of the times, and a high pulpit, over which hung a large sounding-board, always a wonder to the youthful mind. The work of building was done in 1788, and the dedication took place January 1, 1789. In 1807 a belfry was erected, at the west end of the house, of respectable proportions and reasonable height, adding much to the external comeliness of the structure, and giving to it a more imposing, as well as a more ecclesiastical, appearance. In 1820 this house of worship passed from the ownership of the town to that of the First Congregational Society, by whom it was occupied till the erection of their present neat and commodious edifice on Main Street in 1837, soon after which it was taken down.

The Rev. Cyrus Mann was installed as colleague of Rev. Mr. Rice in 1815, and continued his labors till 1841, when he gave place to Rev. Stephen S. Smith. For five years Mr. Mann was minister of the town, but afterward of the First Congregational Church and Society, which was organized at the time of the abandonment of the control of religious affairs by the citizens-at-large and the adoption of the voluntary system in 1820. Since Mr. Mann there have been ten

pastors, settled and acting, of this church and society, including the present incumbent, Rev. Charles M. Palmer. The changed condition of things in regard to the tenure of the ministerial office is shown by the fact that three pastorates filled up the almost entire period of the first hundred years of the town's history, while there have been ten during the past forty-eight years.

About the year 1812 a number of individuals, mostly in the northern part of the town, interested in the doctrines and polity of the Methodist denomination, united with others in adjoining towns in the formation of a society representing that form of Christian faith. A small house of worship was erected on the road to South Ashburnham, near the town line, in 1817, which stood till 1832, when it was sold, the proceeds going into a new church at Ashburnham Centre, where the Westminster Methodists have since worshipped. It does not appear that any regular Methodist minister was ever stationed in the place, the pulpit being supplied by itinerant clergyman and local lay preachers.

In 1816 a society of Universal Restorationists was established, although they had no regular minister and no house of worship for some years. They built a church on the North Common, a mile and a half from the Centre, in 1820, and Rev. Levi Briggs was installed as pastor two years later. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Hudson in 1824, who continued in the ministerial office till 1842, when he exchanged the clerical for political life. The meeting-house of this society was moved to the central village in 1835. Since the retirement of Mr. Hudson fourteen ministers have been regularly employed in rendering pastoral service to this society and the church connected with it, though there have been intervals when no religious service has been maintained.

A Baptist Society was organized in 1827 and a church of a corresponding faith three years afterward. A plain brick meeting-house was erected in 1829, being located, for obvious reasons, on a rise of land near the foot of the pond. In 1863 this building was abandoned, and the present more conveniently located and attractive one in the Centre took its place. Rev. Appleton Morse was the first minister, serving in both Westminster and Princeton at the same time. He has had fourteen successors, the Rev. Lyman Partridge being now the pastor.

During the years 1842 and 1843 considerable interest was awakened among certain classes of the population in the views promulgated by one William Miller respecting what was denominated the Second Coming of Christ and the end of the World, which was represented as being then near at hand. Meetings were held; converts were made; much excitement prevailed, and for a brief period more religious zeal and activity seemed to be manifested in connection with the acceptance and promulgation of those views than in any other direction. But time passed

on; the world still kept up its accustomed movements, showing no signs of age or decay; the excitement died out, and the religious concerns of the community received due care and consideration by the established societies and churches, as before, and so continue to this day.

PHILANTHROPY AND REFORM.—While the people of Westminster have given due consideration to the general interests of the community, and have been willing and ready to foster and promote whatever in the ordinary trend of things seemed calculated to advance the common welfare and happiness, they have not been indifferent to the great reform movements which have characterized the last fifty years of American life, and to those causes inaugurated and carried forward either for the purpose of resisting and overthrowing some of the existing evils of society or of ameliorating the condition, in some positive, effectual way, of their needy, unfortunate and suffering fellow-men. The cry of outraged, sorrowing humanity has not been sounded among them in vain. When the appeal of the Southern bondman went forth through the land, there was a goodly number, representing both the radical and conservative types of anti-slavery activity, who boldly and openly "stood up and were counted" on the side of those who sought to circumvent the designs of the oppressor and secure the enfranchisement of the oppressed. And so it has been in respect to the mighty evil of intemperance. Suffering as the town has done with all others by reason of this devastating scourge, yet have its ravages and threatenings been met with an earnest and vigorous opposition, expressed both in personal influence and by organized efforts which have been productive of striking and gratifying results. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is essentially abandoned among all the better classes of its population, and the traffic in such liquors, which in bygone times brought so much death and woe into the community, has, for many years, been placed under the ban of public opinion by the vote of the citizens, and thereby also under the ban of the statutes of the Commonwealth. It has been, and still is, the same proportionately with other good causes and enterprises having in their keeping the improvement and progress of mankind.

CARE OF THE POOR.—The town under review has never been indifferent to the condition and righteous claims of the unfortunate and needy among its population. Early in its corporate history Jonas Winship and others were paid for keeping Hannah Mead and supplying her with the necessaries of life, at the rate of "three shillings per week when she was well, and six shillings when she was ill." At the annual March meeting in 1765 twenty pounds were voted for the support of the poor, the first appropriation made for this purpose. Agreeably to both provincial and State law, most new-comers were "warned

out" or "cautioned," as the process was sometimes called, whereby the persons involved were cut off from all claims upon the town for support or help, provided they should ever become dependent or destitute. For many years the public poor were let out for keeping and care to the lowest bidder, but subsequently the selectmen or overseers of the poor were authorized to arrange for their proper sustenance in a more reasonable, Christian way. In 1803 an effort was made to induce the town to purchase a farm, with suitable buildings and furnishings for the care of the poor, but it failed, as did several others in succeeding years. In 1829, however, a farm was procured, and properly fitted up at an expense of about three thousand five hundred dollars. It was on Beach Hill, two miles from the central village. After using it for about forty years it was exchanged for the Abner Whitney place, near the North Common, where ample accommodations have since been provided for the unfortunate class of people under notice, and where every reasonable provision is made for their need, their comfort and their happiness.

RELATIONS TO THE REVOLUTION.—The founders and early residents of the town of Westminster were thoroughly imbued with the spirit that animated the New England fathers in coming to these shores, and fully established in those principles of civil and religious liberty upon which they sought to build the new civilization that was to realize to them their long-cherished dream. They were jealous of their inborn rights, and watched with tireless eye and resolute heart the encroachments of the mother-country upon her dependent colonies from the beginning. At the very first indications of trouble between the two they planted themselves squarely in opposition to all attempts of the parent government to impose unjust and oppressive burdens upon its subjects this side of the sea. And they were prepared, when the proper time came, to join with Boston and other towns in protesting against, and finally in openly resisting the tyrannical measures by which England undertook to enforce her demands against those who, for freedom's sake and for conscience' sake, had established themselves at great sacrifice and peril in the new world. The chapter in the "History of Westminster," covering the entire Revolutionary period, including the preliminary steps leading thereto, is rich in incident and accomplishment, and exceedingly interesting. Only a few facts detailed from it can be given in this review. When Great Britain laid heavy imposts on goods sent to this country for consumption, Westminster, with other towns, voted not to use imported articles any further than was absolutely necessary, and to encourage, in every possible way, home industry and home manufactures. When the Provincial Governor dissolved the General Court because it would not co-operate with the British ministry in the execution of unjust enactments, but sought to parry the blow with which the Crown

would smite the colonists by counter-legislation, the inhabitants of Westminster chose its leading citizen to represent it in a convention called by Samuel Adams, James Otis, Joseph Warren and others, to meet in Faneuil Hall to consider and take action with reference to the usurpation. This was in 1768. In 1772 a Committee of Correspondence was chosen to encourage and support the town of Boston and the popular branch of the Legislature in their conflict with the royal Governor Hutchinson, whose rule in the interests of the King and his court was most obnoxious to the patriotic and liberty-loving portion of the people. As the difficulties deepened and the probability of an open rupture between England and the colonies increased, the citizens of the town almost without exception signed a compact, still preserved, pledging their fortunes and their lives to the maintenance of the cause of the colonies against the crown. When Governor Gage cancelled the order convening the General Court, and refused to issue a new one, Westminster was represented in the House of Representatives, which met in spite of the Governor's action, and which resolved itself into a Provincial Congress, claiming to act, not in the name of the Crown and Court of England, but in the name of the people, whose agents they were, thereby inaugurating the new era in American history. When the Provincial Congress recommended the enrollment of twelve thousand soldiers as minute-men, ready to respond without delay when in any possible emergency a call might be made for their service, the inhabitants of the town immediately formed three companies in accordance therewith. And these men, nearly a hundred and twenty in number, under their respective captains, Elisha Jackson, John Estabrook, and John Miles, upon hearing of the battles of Concord and Lexington, April 19, 1775, marched at once to Cambridge to engage in any service where they might be needed. No further outbreak occurring, they were discharged at the expiration of seven days, though twenty-seven of the men enlisted immediately for further duty, and were probably among the reserve forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. Subsequently a company of fifty-four men was raised by Captain Bemis, and took part in the siege of Boston.

When the war was fully inaugurated and the people saw the nature and magnitude of the conflict, the citizens of Westminster rallied, with great courage and unanimity, to the support of the cause of the Colonies. For a time there were voluntary enlistments sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case, and when the town was called upon to act in its corporate capacity it did so with promptness, liberality and patriotic devotion. Westminster men were to be found in nearly every campaign of the war and in many of its important battles. By a careful and extensive search through the military rolls preserved at the State House in Boston and elsewhere, it appears that during the entire struggle two hundred

and four Westminster men enlisted in the service, while sixty-two served as minute-men and went to Cambridge at the time of the Concord and Lexington alarm, making two hundred and sixty-six men in all who were engaged in the Revolution—a goodly proportion of the inhabitants, when it is remembered that the entire population of the town at the time was only about eight hundred. Besides these, to make out a certain quota at a certain date, the town hired eight men, which would make her full representation in the conflict two hundred and seventy-four men. Two of the citizens of the place rose to the office of colonel—John Rand, who had command of a regiment in New York at the time of Burgoyne's invasion, and Nicholas Dike, who was stationed with the men under him at Dorchester Heights, for the protection of the city of Boston.

During the uncertain period which followed the Revolution, when the responsibility of laying the foundations and shaping the features of a new government for the emancipated Colonies weighed heavily upon the patriotic mind and heart, and taxed to the utmost the wisdom, the patience and the statesmanship of the leaders in political affairs, the people of Westminster evinced not only a sublime devotion to the truths enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and an enthusiastic spirit of self-sacrifice for the public welfare, but a sagacity and practical judgment in the consideration of questions of public policy that seems truly surprising. They were ready to do their full share to aid in establishing the National Government upon a sound and permanent basis; and when the first draft of the Federal Constitution was submitted to them for consideration they discussed its several features with an understanding of fundamental principles, a clearness of political vision and a force of argument which must have contributed in due degree to the final and satisfactory results which were at length achieved in this regard. All honor to the fathers for their wisdom, constancy and loyalty in "the times that tried men's souls."

IN THE REBELLION.—When the slave power, in order to maintain its supremacy in the national councils and to perpetuate its cherished system of injustice and oppression in the land, inaugurated the reign of civil war, the town, true to its ancient record of loyalty to the principles of liberty and to the national banner, rose to meet the emergency with commendable alacrity and zeal. Its citizens proved that "as were the sires so were the sons," and that they believed that what their fathers had secured of freedom and independence in the former days at immense cost of blood and treasure was worthy of being preserved at still further cost, and to its preservation they were ready to pledge "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." On the 29th day of April, 1861, in response to the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the insurrection which had arisen in the Southern

States, issued two weeks before, the town, at a meeting convened for the purpose of considering what it would do for the defence of the country, voted to raise a company of volunteers and uniform them for the public service and also pay each man a dollar a day in addition to what he received from the government. At the same meeting money was appropriated wherewith to make good the promise which those votes implied. This is but a specimen of the town's action in this behalf while the conflict lasted. It sent more than a hundred and thirty of its sons into the conflict, encouraging and supporting them with hearty financial and moral backing to the last. Of these, thirty-four never returned, some being slain in battle, some dying of wounds or of disease contracted in the service and several of starvation and ill-treatment while incarcerated as prisoners of war in Libby Prison and Andersonville. A granite monument, with marble tablets, on which the names of these departed heroes are inscribed, attached to the four sides of its main shaft, occupying a conspicuous position in the central village, commemorates their patriotic services and sacrifices. In addition to those who were properly enlisted as Westminster soldiers, there were many others, natives or former residents of the town, who, though joining the ranks elsewhere, were yet in a measure proper representatives of its loyalty and heroism in the great crisis of the Republic. And it is but fitting that mention be made in this connection of one son of Westminster, who, moved by patriotic enthusiasm, enlisted in the service at an early period of the war and rose rapidly through the various grades of promotion until he attained the high position and distinguished honor of Major-General of the Federal Army. Since the termination of hostilities Gen. Nelson A. Miles has honored himself and his native town by displaying in his intercourse with and treatment of the Indian wards of the nation as a military commander, a degree of common sense, practical wisdom and Christian principle rarely found among his contemporaries, for which he deserves the heartfelt gratitude of every generous, patriotic, high-minded citizen of the Republic and friend of humanity.

The military spirit has prevailed somewhat extensively in the town independently of those special manifestations displayed in connection with the great crises in the history of the country to which reference has been made. As early as 1761 a company of soldiery had been organized, of which Nicholas Dike was commissioned captain and Benjamin Butterfield lieutenant. Ten years later there were two such companies—one in the north part, with John Rand, captain, and one in the south part under the command of Captain Nathan Whitney. The territory seems to have been divided into two military districts by the first county road from Lancaster to Athol, which division was practically continued some years into the present century, the companies enlisting from the

different sides of that road taking the name of the North and South Companies respectively. In the year 1816 the North Company, which had belonged to the infantry, was reorganized as a rifle company and continued in that capacity for some twenty-five years. It attained a high standing in military circles, and was the pride of those people in town interested in the profession of arms. After the formation of the Rifle Company the South Company disbanded and thenceforward the former had the whole field to itself. Subsequently to the dissolution of that organization an infantry company called the Westminster Guards was chartered, but it had only a brief existence. In 1868 the "Wachusett Rifles" was enrolled as a part of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia and continued for ten years, being thrown out when the State forces were reduced in 1878. A company of cavalry, composed of men from Westminster and neighboring towns, existed for many years after the Revolution.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—In passing from these reminiscences copied from the military annals of the town it may be of some interest to mention the fact that after the battle of Bennington, in August, 1777, a detachment of sixteen Hessian officers and their servants, taken prisoners at that time, were sent, under parole, to the selectmen by the Provincial Government at Boston, and were quartered at various dwelling-houses in different neighborhoods. They remained only a few months, however, but a few memorials and traditions of them are still found in some of the families with which they had a temporary home. One of the number was so well pleased with the locality that he remained after his companions left, married and settled in a neighboring town and has descendants now living in the vicinity.

In noting the changes that have been going on during the present century it may be stated that nearly a hundred homesteads existing ninety years ago in the outlying districts of Westminster have been abandoned, of which only empty but expressive cellar-holes are the reminders at the present time. The multiplication and growth of the villages of the town constitute a corresponding fact, indicating a marked tendency of the age.

There have been three commemorative occasions of special interest in the history of Westminster. One was the celebration of the centennial of its incorporation, held October 6, 1859, at which Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington, for twenty-five years a prominent citizen of the town and familiar with its annals, gave a historical address; Rev. William S. Heywood, then of Hopedale, a poem, while other appropriate exercises filled out the day. The proceedings were published in full and widely distributed. The one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was duly commemorated July 4, 1876, when Rev. Mr. Heywood, then of Holyoke, delivered an address, dealing largely with national affairs, with



L. C. Miles



special reference to the causes of the Rebellion, its development, progress and final overthrow. On the 22d of June, 1887, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the original settlement of the town was appropriately observed, at which time an address was given by the last-named gentleman, accompanied by other exercises suited to the occasion. The several churches have, from time to time, held special services in honor of some marked event in their history.

There are three cemeteries in Westminster: one a mile east of the Centre, the oldest portion of which was laid out soon after the settlement, while two other portions have been annexed to the original as the needs of the town required; one in Scrabble Hollow, near the dwelling of the late Mr. James Puffer; and one half a mile southwest of the Centre on the rise of land sometimes called Mount Pleasant. The first two belong to the town, the last to private individuals.

There is a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in town, composed of twenty-four members, with Mr. Lyman M. Drury, commandant. It is named the Joseph P. Rice Post, No. 69, in honor of the lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, who was a native of Westminster. The town has a well-equipped Fire Department, with two engines at the central village and one at South Westminster. A Farmers' Club has been in existence for many years and has done good service in keeping up an interest on the subject of agriculture, the leading industry of the community. Its annual fairs in the autumn have an excellent reputation in all the neighboring region.

The Westminster Bank was chartered in the year 1875, chiefly through the influence of Mr. Daniel C. Miles, who has been its president from the outset. Its capital is one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. William Mayo was the first cashier, who was succeeded, in 1887, by the present incumbent, Mr. Frank W. Fenno.

There are at present three post-offices in town—one at the central village, one at South Westminster and one near the railroad station. For some years there was one at Wachusettville, but it has recently been given up.

The number of persons assessed for property in the year 1888 was five hundred and thirty-eight; for polls, one hundred and fifty-six, making a total tax-list of six hundred and ninety-four persons. The amount of personal estate taxed in the same year was \$178,672; of real estate, \$577,584. Entire property taxed, \$756,256. The number of acres of land subject to taxation was twenty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-four. Number of horses, 392; cows, 599; sheep, 36; neat cattle, exclusive of cows, 283; swine, 98; houses, 2721. The total amount of tax for 1888 was \$11,884.96. The appropriations for the same year were:

\$4500; Decoration Day, \$55; cemeteries, \$50; total, \$10,105. Tax on a thousand dollars, \$14.50.

The town officers for 1888-89 were: Clerk, Edward S. Kendall; Selectmen, J. Hervey Miller, Charles C. Dawley, A. Jackson Bolton, who are also overseers of the poor; Assessors, J. Hervey Miller, Hobart Raymond, Stephen F. Lamb; Treasurer, David W. Hill; School Committee, Rev. C. M. Palmer, Rev. Lyman Partridge, Daniel E. Hurd. With his present official term, Mr. David W. Hill completes thirty years of service as custodian of the town's finances.

As a matter of general information, the population of Westminster at each decennial period from the first settlement to the year 1885 is herewith presented. The first five numbers are only approximately correct, there being no official and authoritative census tables previous to 1790 extant, and the figures are therefore only estimates from collateral records: 1740, 30; 1750, 120; 1760, 325; 1770, 675; 1780, 990; 1790, 1176; 1800, 1369; 1810, 1419; 1820, 1634; 1830, 1696; 1840, 1645; 1850, 1914; 1860, 1840; 1870, 1770; 1880, 1650; 1885, 1556.

The agricultural interests of the town in 1880 are represented as follows: Land, \$340,917; buildings, \$267,813; machines, tools, etc., \$34,264; animals, \$60,751; fruit trees, \$28,156; total, \$731,901. Value of farm products for the same year, \$193,931.

Westminster has not the honor of having given birth to any considerable number of distinguished personages in any calling or sphere of life, yet it has contributed its share, perhaps, of members to the learned and honorable professions and to high and responsible positions in the various circles of human society. Twenty-five of its sons are known to have been graduates of the different New England colleges, and several of its daughters of some of the higher institutions of female education. It has given about twenty of its native-born children to the pulpit, half as many to the study and practice of medicine and a smaller number to the bar. In each of these callings there have been some who have gained distinction and earned wide and well-sustained reputations. Two sons of the town have had a place in Congress, and three of its daughters devoted themselves to the work of missions in foreign lands, in that spirit of Christian consecration and self-sacrifice which adorns and glorifies human nature and is worthy of all commendation.

A large number of persons, both male and female, have gone out from this goodly town to fill the place of teachers in the work of popular education, and have rendered efficient and honorable service in that most important field of human effort and responsibility. Of General Nelson A. Miles mention is made in another connection. The town may justly claim some special interest in the renown and glory which are indissolubly linked with the name and memory of the lamented President Garfield, inasmuch as his grandfather, Thomas Garfield, son of Solomon, first

opened his eyes to the light of time in a dwelling still standing within its borders, on the 19th of March, 1773.

But not only has Westminster honored herself and blessed the world through those to whom special attention has been directed as having attained some high rank or place of distinction among men, but quite as much perhaps through that much greater number of its children, who, wearing no badge of office or station, in humbler walks and more inconspicuous ways, have served their Maker and their fellow-men by their simple virtues and unpretending piety, by acting well their part, by honesty and integrity, by pureness and love unfeigned, by the word of truth and righteousness on the right hand and left, by all the graces and powers of a noble Christian character and life. These, no less than the others, are children in whom the good old mother-town may take a just and laudable pride, and for whom she may appropriately weave some of her choicest chaplets. They all alike are a credit to her and give unfading lustre to her name and memory.

A complete history of Westminster is now in process of preparation by the author of this sketch, and will be issued at no very distant day. It is designed to be thorough and comprehensive, including extended annals of families and biographical notices, with maps and other illustrations, making a good-sized octavo volume of about eight hundred pages.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DANIEL C. MILES.

Daniel Curtis Miles, son of Daniel Miles and Mary Curtis Miles and a brother of General N. A. Miles, U.S.A., was born June 1, 1827, in the eastern part of Westminster, Mass. His early education was obtained partly in the public schools and partly in private schools. Later he attended the academy at Westminster Centre. This period of school training was supplemented by the not less valuable discipline of teaching, in which Mr. Miles engaged for twelve terms in Lancaster, Westminster and Gardner.

Beginning his active business life upon a farm, Mr. Miles extended his interests to the lumber trade, and also became proprietor of a saw and grist-mill and a factory for the production of chair-stock. Later he took an active part in erecting the chair-factory and connected buildings at South Westminster, and for three and a half years he was a partner with Merriam & Holden in the manufacture of chairs and settees. He also owned and operated the Westminster and Winchendon bakeries for three years. Prospering in these enterprises, Mr. Miles went into partnership in the manufacture of cane-seat chairs at North Westminster, under the firm-name of Miles & Lombard, afterwards changed to Miles & Son. This soon be-

came an important industry in that section of the town, giving employment to seventy-five persons.

In the spring of 1875 Mr. Miles became the chief mover in establishing the Westminster National Bank, of which he has ever since been the president. For the past few years he has operated extensively in land, both in Southern California and elsewhere, besides holding an interest in a large cattle-ranch near Miles City, Montana. This city was founded by his son, George M. Miles, and was named in honor of General N. A. Miles.

On the 22d of May, 1851, Mr. Miles married Miss Lucy Ann Puffer, daughter of James Puffer and Lucy Jones Puffer, and of this union there have been five children—Mary Josephine, George M., Herbert J., Arthur W. and Martha G.

In addition to the numerous and successful business enterprises which have identified him with the progress and prosperity of the town, Mr. Miles has held many offices of trust and responsibility. He has been auditor of the town's accounts, assessor, member of the School Board, president of the Worcester North Agricultural Society two years and trustee fifteen years, superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school for twenty years and clerk of the Baptist Society twenty-six years, president of the Wachusett Baptist Association, and justice of the peace for many years.

During the past ten years Mr. Miles has gratified his taste for the acquisition of knowledge by traveling widely, both in the United States and in Europe. These tours of observation include, in this country, besides nearly all the large cities, California, Wyoming Territory, Oregon and Colorado; and, in Europe, Italy, Switzerland, France and the British Isles.

JOEL MERRIAM.

This gentleman, who is one of the leading citizens, as he is the most successful manufacturer of Westminster, was born in that town on the 21st day of July, 1818. He was the son of Joel Merriam, the well-known and honored deacon of the Baptist Church for many years, and Polly (Farnsworth) Merriam, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Joseph Merriam, the immigrant ancestor of the family, who was an early settler of Concord, Mass. His education was limited to the meagre advantages of the common district school, supplemented by the tuition of a single term at the Westminster Academy. When eighteen years of age he went to work in the cooper-shop of Mr. Franklin Wyman, at the lower part of "the Narrows" (now Wachusettville), where he remained six years, acquiring skill in the use of tools and that practical knowledge of business which have been of invaluable service to him in his later life.

After closing his engagement with Mr. Wyman he spent a few months at Gardner and then began chair and settee-making in a small shop fitted up for his



As Thomas Merriam





Geo. Curtis



Reuben Burton



use at the place now owned by Mr. Robert Raymond, where he then resided. There he remained about five years, doing all his work at first by hand, but afterward introducing foot-power for boring and other purposes. In 1848 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. George Holden, moved to the head of the pond and commenced business under the firm-name of Merriam & Holden, thereby laying the foundations of that constantly increasing and highly prosperous enterprise with which his name has since been identified. The details of the history of the business, from its very humble beginnings in a little old cooper-shop, enlarged somewhat to adapt it to the use for which it was designed, with an insignificant water-power, through the various stages of its development to its present commanding proportions, have been given in connection with the general industries of the town and need not be repeated. It is sufficient to note the fact that the establishment, as it now stands, consists of a main building one hundred and fifty feet long by forty-five wide, four stories high, with two attached portions, forty-five by twenty feet and sixty by thirty-six feet respectively, three stories high, and also three drying-rooms and a bending-room, while near by is a paint-shop sixty by fifty feet, three stories high, in which is a counting-room and a United States post-office. In the different departments of this establishment there are employed about seventy-five men, who turn out work amounting to seventy thousand or eighty thousand dollars annually, its capacity of production having more than doubled since it came under the sole control and management of Mr. Merriam, sixteen years ago. Around it and through its influence has grown up the village of South Westminster, consisting of twenty dwelling-houses and a population of about one hundred.

Mr. Merriam is a notable example of an enterprising, wide-awake, self-made man. Whatever he is and whatever he has accomplished are due to his own native energy and persevering effort. It has been chiefly through his agency that the undertaking with which he has been connected for the past forty years has attained its grand and meritorious success. Of strong bodily constitution and a vigorous, active mind, combined with good common-sense and practical judgment, he has made a wise use of the powers and capacities with which nature and Providence at the outset endowed him. Moreover, his integrity and sense of justice have secured for him general respect and confidence in business circles as well as in the community where he resides, while his social qualities, his kindness and genuine good humor have won him friends wherever he is known and made him a genial, welcome companion among all classes with whom he associates. Domestic in his feelings and tastes, truly democratic in spirit, of benevolent and obliging disposition, a friend to temperance and all good causes, interested in whatever promotes the general well-

being, frank, open-hearted and genial withal, he may be deemed one of the foremost of the sons of Westminster, not only as a successful business manager, but as an honest, high-minded, honorable man.

Mr. Merriam has been several times elected to the office of selectman as a token of the esteem and confidence with which he is regarded by his fellow-citizens, and was a representative to the General Court of the State of Massachusetts from the district of which his town forms a part, in 1878. In his religious views and affiliations he is a Baptist, both by early training and by personal conviction, though liberal in his interpretation and application of religious truth, and has been for many years connected with the church and society of that faith in town, to the various activities of which he is now, as heretofore, a willing and generous contributor.

GEORGE CURTIS.

George Curtis was born in Westminster, Mass., September 3, 1817. His mother was Lydia Gilbert, of Sharon, Mass. His father, Francis Curtis, was a native of Walpole, Mass., and was fifth in descent from the ancestor William Curtis, who came from England September 16, 1632. George was educated in the common schools and academy of his native town. At the age of seventeen he left his home to learn the carpenter trade of William T. Merrifield, of Worcester, Mass. He remained there until twenty years of age, when he went to Boston and commenced working at his trade. He continued (with intervals of teaching school) until the age of twenty-eight, when he engaged in business for himself, in Roxbury, Mass. Several of the large buildings destroyed by the fire of 1872 were built by him, as were also fine private residences in the towns of Milton, Canton, Stoneham, Waltham, and mills in Malden. He served as an alderman four years before the annexation of Roxbury to Boston; also as overseer of the poor in Roxbury and Boston nearly a score of years. In 1854, in consequence of an injury received by sunstroke, he left the building business and entered into the lumber trade, wholesale and retail. During the years of 1861 and 1862 he was a Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts and was connected with several military organizations, and was actively engaged in enlisting soldiers for the war. In the year of 1883 he retired from the lumber business and was succeeded by Curtis & Pope. He served the city of Boston as an alderman in the years of 1881, 1883 and 1884, and was again a Representative to the General Court in 1885.

NELSON CURTIS.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1809, and left this town a poor and almost penniless boy and went to East Bridgewater, Mass., to learn the trade of a mason. He remained here but a short time and

then went to Boston. He soon evinced extraordinary shrewdness, business capacity and enterprise, and at eighteen years of age he left other people of less natural ability to carry the bricks and lay the mortar, and with assistance from a prominent person who appreciated his energetic qualities he undertook a big and profitable contract; this was the initial step to a very successful business career. Mr. Curtis became one of the largest contractors in this part of the country. In some sections of Boston, especially in the direction of what is known as the Highlands, he erected great clusters of buildings. He contracted for the building of the Boston Museum, the Fitchburg Depot, United States Hotel and many of the Catholic churches of Boston.

His immense possessions of real estate were of the best-paying class; in the latter part of his life he became heavily interested in valuable stocks, particularly in the Boston and Albany Railroad and Roxbury Gas Company.

He was for many years an alderman in Roxbury and director in the People's Bank. Mr. Curtis was always a friend to the deserving poor, and has been the means of many men securing homes for themselves and families. He died September 16, 1882, at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass. His widow, Mary S., still survives him.

CHAPTER CXLV.

HARVARD.

THE town of Harvard is located in the eastern part of the county and is bounded as follows: on the north by Ayer; on the east by Littleton, Boxborough and Stow; on the south by Bolton; and on the west by Lancaster and Shirley. This town was originally a portion of Lancaster, and was incorporated January 29, 1732, and named in honor of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University. Portions of Groton and Stow were subsequently added to the town.

Among the early settlers were the names of Houghton, Willard, Sawyer, Hutchins, Atherton, Whitcomb and Priest. There were two garrisons here in 1704—one at Bear Hill, for the families of John Priest (Sr. and Jr.), John Walker, Caleb Sawyer, James Atherton (Sr. and Jr.); and the other probably on Pine Hill, for the Willards, Athertons, Houghtons, Hutchinses, Smiths and Hapgoods. After the white settlements the Indians roamed throughout the town, but committed no depredations and had no homes here.

Like other New England towns, one of the first movements of the people, after they had secured a habitation and a name, was to provide for religious

worship. The first preacher was Rev. John Secombe, who settled here in 1733. He remained until 1757. The church divided in 1821, and what is now known as the Orthodox Church was formed.

The Baptist Church was organized as early as 1776, and doubtless services of this denomination had been held previous to that time. The first pastor was Rev. Isaiah Parker, D.D.

The "Shakers" have a large property in the north-eastern part of the town. They are an industrious, frugal and enterprising people. "They have a neat village and a tract of finely-cultivated and productive land."

As early as 1724 the town of Lancaster voted that there should be school at "Still River or Bear Hill eighty-two days."

The town has always manifested a deep interest in schools. The Bromfield School was founded in 1877 by Mrs. Margaret Bromfield Blanchard, widow of Ira Blanchard, former pastor of the Unitarian Church. The school was organized September 17, 1873, with Charles W. Stickney as principal. Mrs. Blanchard left about one hundred thousand dollars for the founding of this school. The school has several thousand dollars' worth of apparatus, which, besides the large endowment fund, affords facilities for the best instruction.

The Public Library building and library owe their existence to the same spirit of benevolence that founded the Bromfield School. The library building was erected at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, all of which, except thirty-nine hundred dollars, raised by the town, was given by former citizens of Harvard. The largest amount was a legacy left by Mrs. Hannah W. C. Sawyer, principally from the estate of her husband, A. J. Sawyer, a citizen of Harvard. Warren Hapgood, Esq., of Boston, generously contributed twenty-six hundred dollars, and W. Channing Whitney, of Minneapolis, architect, presented the plans and specifications.

Mr. Edward Lawrence, of Boston, also left a legacy of five thousand dollars to the library. Mr. Lawrence was a native of Harvard.

The library building was dedicated June 22, 1887.

The keys were delivered by Warren H. Fairbank, chairman of the Building Committee, and accepted by Alfred A. Sawyer, chairman of the selectmen. Addresses were delivered by Warren Hapgood, Esq., and Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., of Boston, and Rev. A. H. Barber, of Meadville, Pa.

In the French and Indian Wars and the Revolution the town did noble service. During the War of the Rebellion it responded nobly in men and means, and its record is one of old-time loyalty and patriotism. As early as April 29, 1861, it was "voted to appropriate four thousand dollars for equipping and paying a bounty to soldiers who may volunteer their services to suppress the present rebellion."

This meeting voiced the sentiment of the town as follows :

"Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to frown indignantly upon, and to follow with uncompromising hostility every individual among us, if any there be, who shall express sentiments disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who shall sympathize with the plotters of treason and bloodshed."

The selectmen during the war were E. A. Holman, John Blanchard, Wm. K. Harlow, Caleb S. Gerry and Andrew Fairbank. The town furnished 125 men and expended \$17,009.15 for war purposes. The State paid \$5,174.09 to families of soldiers, and over \$1800 was raised by private subscriptions, making a total of \$28,983.24, certainly good for a "hill town."

Fifty years ago there was some manufacturing carried on in Harvard, but this has now subsided, and it is a quiet agricultural community.

CHAPTER CXLVI.

BOLTON.

THE town of Bolton is located in the eastern part of the county and is bounded as follows: on the north by Harvard, on the east by the towns of Hudson and Stow, on the south by Berlin and Hudson, and on the west by Clinton and Lancaster. Bolton originally formed a portion of Berlin, and was incorporated as a district of Berlin in March, 1738. It was incorporated as a town February 6, 1812, and named in honor of Charles Powlet, third Duke of Bolton.

The first town-meeting was held August 14, 1738, and the following officers elected: Town Clerk, Jacob Houghton; Selectmen, Jacob Houghton, James Keys, Henry Houghton, John Priest and Captain Jonas Houghton; Constable, David Whitcomb; Surveyors of Highways, Josiah Richardson and William Keys.

The town retained its original boundaries until 1868, when about two square miles of the most populous portion of Bolton was annexed to the town of Hudson, in Middlesex County. The inhabitants of the annexed portion continued to vote in this town in State and national elections until 1876.

Bolton was early settled by a sterling class of people, who have left the impress of the strong New England character upon their posterity. Among the early settlers are the names of:

Atherton, Amsden, Babcock, Ball, Baker, Bacon, Barrett, a once large and influential family that settled on Long Hill, from which is descended Roswell Barrett, Esq.; Barnard, Bayley, Bigelow, Brooks, Bruce, Butler, Burnam, Carter, Caswell, Cooledge, Chaplin, Chase, Clark, Danforth, Davis, Divoll, Daikin, Edwards, Ellis, Ellinwood, Fairbanks, Farnsworth, Faulkner, Farwell, Fife, Fuller, Fosket, Foster, Fry,

a once numerous family, principally among the "Friends" or "Quakers"; Fletcher, Gardner, a name which did not come in with the first settlement, but which belonged, at a comparatively early period, to one of the most influential men the town has ever had, Stephen P. Gardner; Gates, Gibbs, Goss, Goddard, Greenleaf, Goodnow, Gould, Hale, Haven, Harris, Hemenway, Hastings, Holder, Howe, Houghton, a numerous represented family in all periods of the town's history, and associated with some of Bolton's most valued institutions; Holman, a family which has produced individuals who have exercised a most marked influence in all the affairs of the place, among whom were General Silas and his son, General Amory; Howard, Jacobs, Jewett, Johnson, Jones, Keys, Knight, Kimmens, Larned, Lawrence, Longley, a family which produced several highly useful citizens among whom were three of our town clerks, grandfather, father and son, who held office successively after each other; Maynard, Marble, Meriam, MacBride, MacWain/Moore, a name largely represented in several families, remotely, if at all, connected with each other, which has been borne by three of our town treasurers, a father and two sons, one of whom was C. C. Moore, treasurer for more than thirty years; Newton, two or three distinct families; Nicholls, Nurse, modernized into Nourse; Oaks, Osborn, Pierce, Parker, Pratt, Pollard, Rice, Richardson, Reed, Russell, Ross, Robins, Sawyer, Stearns, Sawtell, Stiles, Swan, Stone, Stratton, Tinney, Townsend and Tombs; Whitcomb, of whom were Colonel John, his son Jonathan, and his grandson, 'Squire Edwin A., and many more; Wolcott, Whitney, White, Welsh, Wheeler, Woodbury, Wood, Wetherbee and Wheeler.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.—The attention of the people was early given to ecclesiastical affairs, and even after the inauguration of the town a meeting-house was built, which stood until about 1790. A new church was erected in 1793 and remodeled in 1844. The calling of the first minister was a matter of much import, in which the whole town generally participated. The first minister called to the Bolton Church was Rev. Thomas Goss. May 19, 1741, it was voted to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds "for a minister's rate," and on June 7, 1741, at a town-meeting then held, at which Mr. Jacob Houghton was moderator, it was put to vote whether "the town would choose by lot for a minister." It passed in the negative; and then it was voted "that Mr. Thos. Goss should be the minister of the town by 44 votes qualified by law." Four hundred pounds in bills of old tenor were then voted to him for his "encouragement and settlement;" and one hundred and eighty pounds in bills of old tenor or passable bills of credit for "stated salary." September 1, 1741, finds the town again in town-meeting to hear Mr. Thomas Goss, his answer, and for other business. After prayers the business proceeded, and Mr. Goss' answer was read and put on file, a committee chosen

to wait on Mr. Goss to "know his mind, when he inclines to have his ordination," and who should be sent for to assist, etc., etc.

Mr. Goss remained pastor until 1770, "when," in the language of Rev. Richard G. Edes,¹⁴ "the minister whose coming was prepared for with so much elaboration, with such taking of counsel, with prayers and fastings, and who was received with such large cordiality, had lost his hold upon the good will and support of most of his people; lost it, said his enemies, because the spiritual influence by which he was moved was supposed to come more from the still than from the heavenly spheres; lost it, said his friends, because the views he took and preached of the minister's office, as well as of royal prerogative, were entirely unsuited to the temper of the times, and the great movement which was everywhere in the air. What measure of truth they either of them had in the allegations made on either side, we will not now take upon us to decide. Sufficient to say the minister was jealously watched; occasions of offence and stones of stumbling, and enough of them were speedily discovered (as at such times they generally are); and then commenced a quarrel and a controversy which lasted for years, and left its impress on the affairs of the town, on the generations born and to be born. Meeting after meeting was held, council after council called, pamphlet written in answer to pamphlet, lawsuits multiplied, civil differences festered, domestic quarrels, expenses voted; feelings became deeply embittered, fathers against sons, mothers-in-law against daughters-in-law, families separated from families. But after a while the dismission of the minister, so obnoxious to a majority of the society, is procured, and another minister, Rev. John Walley, duly installed in his place. This event, so far from pouring oil on the troubled waters, rather stirred them to redoubled commotion. The town was divided into Gossites and Walleyites. The latter hold the church, have preaching there, and consider themselves the legal parish; while the former—the Gossites—adhering to the old minister, meet at a private house—that now occupied by the Holman family—and have preaching there. From 1770, alongside with political affairs, mixed up with them continually, cropping out every now and then, in the most unexpected manner, the contest continued till 1782, when Mr. Goss is dead and Mr. Walley has taken a dismission, left the town and removed to Roxbury, the home of his family.

"The effects of this controversy, which for the day of it was one of the most important in New England, were long felt, not only here in this, but in all the neighboring towns.

"When Mr. Goss died his friends, among whom were the neighboring ministers, almost to a man, erected to his memory a monument, still standing in

our South burying-ground, inscribed in classical Latin and laudatory terms, with their sense of 'the many virtues both private and public' with which they supposed him 'adorned.' When Mr. Walley died at Roxbury, a little while afterwards, he left to the Bolton parish to which he had ministered a small legacy, the good effects of which we still receive in Bibles and other good books, throwing light on the sacred word. The divided sections of the town, the Gossites and the Walleyites, came together and signed their old covenant and became anew one church and society."

Mr. Goss was dismissed in 1771. After the dismissal, Mr. Longley, the constable, was instructed to prohibit him from going into the meeting-house; and "on the succeeding Lord's day, by violence, did prevent him from entering the desk." This done, Mr. Goss then said that "he should continue his labors in the gospel as usual, that those of his friends who wished to hear him might proceed to his house; that he should keep on preaching as heretofore." After the dismissal, and being forbidden the use of the desk at the meeting-house, he held forth, Sunday after Sunday, in his own house; a considerable minority following him thither, while the major part of the old congregation occupied the meeting-house, and listened to the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Walley;

"Bolton Church was the first to withstand the power supposed to be vested in the clergy; thus did triumph the true principles of liberty in ecclesiastical affairs."

The movement was altogether in advance of the times, and was too audacious and high-handed a measure to be passed over lightly and without signal marks of reprobation. Accordingly, the neighboring ministers, sympathizing with Mr. Goes, refused Bolton Church members permission to come to the communion table in their churches; and in every way, so far as their power extended, and it was not very limited in those days, sought to excommunicate them. The controversy, for its day, was a noted one, and several pamphlets, advocating the views of one side or the other, were published.

The lawsuits for the recovery of Mr. Goss' salary, protracted year after year, lasted, carried on by his executors and heirs, till some time after his death.

The following is the inscription on Mr. Goss' tombstone:

[illegible]

The pastors of the church since Rev. John Walley, who was settled here from 1773 to 1783, are as follows:

Rev. Phineas Wright, Isaac Allen (who left the whole of his property, amounting to about \$20,000, excepting one or two small gifts, to the parish "of which he had so long been a minister"), Richard S. Edes, Thomas T. Stone, Nathaniel O. Chaffee, Edwin C. L. Brown, Ezekiel Fitzgerald, Nicholas P. Gilman, Cyrus A. Roys and Isaac F. Porter.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1832, and has had the following pastors: Elder Goddard, Levi M. Powers, Isaac C. Carpenter, John Walker, P. S. Whitman, Asaph Meriam, W. K. Davey, B. U.; J. H. Giles, from England; J. H. Learned, Kilburn Holt, Colby University; Joseph Barber, Benj. A. Edwards, George B. Fitz and Andrew Read.

The Hillside Church was organized in April, 1830, with thirty-six members. It was organized under the special auspices of S. V. S. Wilder, an influential and wealthy citizen, exercising a princely hospitality, and who entertained at his elegant abode the beloved Lafayette when on his visit, about that time, to the United States. Mainly by the instrumentality of our fellow-citizen just referred to, a spacious and handsome church was built on the hillside within his estate, near the Lancaster line, a congregation of goodly size from this and neighboring towns gathered, and a succession of pastors settled. After a few years, during which the following officiated as pastors,—J. W. Chickering, D.D., Mr. Peabody, Mr. Davenport and Henry Adams, it was abandoned.

A Methodist Society was formed here in about 1860 or '61, with Rev. W. C. Brown pastor. It soon disbanded.

The Quakers also have a society and church here.

The Bolton society was organized, having a meeting-house and school-house near it, was erected into a "Monthly Meeting" in April, 1799. Their first acknowledged ministers were Thomas Holder, Sarah Holder, Thomas Watson and Abel Houghton; their elders, John Frye, Lydia Gates.

THE HOUGHTON SCHOOL was established through the liberality of Joseph Houghton, who died November 7, 1847, having bequeathed to the town of Bolton twelve thousand dollars to establish a school "to be kept near the centre of said Bolton, in which such academical instruction shall be given as said town shall decide to be most useful," and also "eighty rods of land" (described) on which to build a school-house; and the town having accepted the legacy, and built the school-house as required to do, a school of the character above indicated, and named after its founder Houghton School, went into operation in October, 1849, first in the town hall, and soon after in the school-house itself.

THE REVOLUTION.—The first reference in the town records to the War of the Revolution appears under date of May 21, 1770, as follows: "The freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Bolton are required, in his Majesty's name, to meet at the meeting-house on Monday, 21st of May, 1770," to see

(among other questions, one of which relates to the Goss difficulties) whether they will "abstain from tea and other British goods imported contrary to the agreement of the merchants of the town of Boston; and to pass such vote or votes rel. thereto as the town shall think proper."

Accordingly, when at the date mentioned a town-meeting was held, John Whitcomb, Esq., moderator, and on the second article the vote was put, "would they abstain from tea and other British goods?" it passed in the affirmative very unanimously; and Mr. Caleb Richardson, Col. John Whitcomb and Capt. Samuel Nourse were chosen a committee to prepare a written vote to that effect—doubtless to be transmitted to Boston.

Among those who went into the army from Bolton are the following: Lieut. Oliver Barrett, Benjamin Bailey, William Bigelow, Benjamin Hastings, Abraham Houghton, Jonas Houghton, Jonathan Houghton, Joseph Houghton, Carter Knight, Nathaniel Longley (captain), Dr. Abraham Moore (surgeon), Sewell Moore, Haven Newton, David Nourse (captain), Benjamin Sawyer, William Sawyer, Jonas Welsh, John Whitcomb (colonel), Israel Woodbury.

"The Men that I was called to pay money to in May, 1777 (not signed or dated, but in Capt. Nourse's handwriting): Amos Meriam, Abijah Pratt, Joshua Johnson, David Rice, Samuel Rice, Nathan Jones, Isaiah Coolidge, Isaiah Bruce, Elijah Foster, Ammezhiah Knight, John Nurse, Jonathan Nurse, John Powers, Silas Howe, Silas Houghton, Barnabus Bayley, Samuel Stanhope, Jonathan Moore, Thomas Pollard, Thadeus Russell, Eleazer Johnson, Timothy Bailey, Hezekiah Gibbs, Jr., Jabez Fairbank, Nathan Johnson, Benjamin Bruce, Joshua Heminway, Samuel Jones, Jr., James Townsend, Jonathan Meriam, David Rice, Fortunatus Barnes, James Fife, Jr."

"Jos. How and Eliakim Atherton received £30, lawful money, for negro servant named York, enlisted and passed before James Barrot, of Concord, for three years in Capt. Ashley's company in Col. Badeson's regiment, Continental army—said York to do a turn for Bolton in Continental army. Waltham, May 2d, 1777."

THE WAR OF 1812 was unpopular in all this region. Few were willing to volunteer. There was, however, a draft made; and the result was that Mr. Elbridge Sawyer and Asa Houghton were drafted, and afterwards served several months as soldiers in one of the forts of Boston harbor.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.—Bolton responded promptly to the call for troops during the War of the Rebellion.

The following is a list of soldiers. Those marked with a star (*) lost their lives:

For full list, in which were those who first went out. See: List W. Clute, Leora A. Coolidge, Silas A. Coolidge, Samuel M.

Elbridge Gerry, a member of Congress from Massachusetts.

The first town-meeting was held January 16, 1787, and the following officers were chosen: Town Clerk, Charles Baker; Selectmen, Charles Baker, Joel Grout, Simon Goddard; Wardens, John Wheeler and Joseph White; Tithing-men, Jotham Bigelow and Ezra Hudson.

The town was formed from portions of Athol and Templeton. It retained the name of Gerry until 1814, when it was changed to Phillipston, in honor of Lieutenant-Governor William Phillips. This town was strong in its opposition to the War of 1812, and the Hon. Elbridge Gerry having incurred the ill will of the people in Gerry in consequence of his political action, a town-meeting was held January 18, 1814, and a petition sent to the General Court, asking that the name of the town might be changed. In this petition the policy of the government was called a "mad policy," and Mr. Gerry came in for a full share of denunciation. He was styled as one "who is reputedly hostile to the ministers and ordinances of religion." Furthermore, "they were never admirers of the moral or political character of the Gentleman whose name they bear;" "they were under no obligation to that Gentleman for any favor," and they asked that they might "be exonerated from the name." Ignatius Goulding was moderator of this town-meeting and Nahum Ward clerk.

The War of the Revolution found the precinct small in population, but generous in its support of the colonial cause. The following were in the service from this town:

Thomas Johnson, Jos. Fairbank, Jonathan Willington, Isaac Ball, Samuel Lamb, John Brigham, John Wheeler, Berzeliel Maynard, Enoch Sawtell, Moses Gray, Simon Goddard, Jotham Bigelow, Sam. Miner, Jno. Train, Reuben Cummings, John Shattuck, Benj. Jones, Ezra Hudson, Jos. Cummings, Joshua Whitcomb, Jonas Baker, Gardner Maynard, Noah Bates, Richard Sawtell, James Wheeler, Jos. White, Abel Grout, Thos. Drury, Jno. Bowker, Jno. Gates, Maltiah Eaton, Abner Sawyer, Thos. White, Stephen Smith, Asa Bowker, Chas. Baker, Jr., Silas Baker, Samuel Gray, Jno. Jones, Jonas Gibbs, Jos. Mixer, Moses Taylor, Henry Sawtell, Jos. Newton, Daniel Knight, Ithamer Bowker, Ephraim Shattuck, John Shattuck, Levi Baker, David Train, Samuel Taylor, Jr., Chas. Whitney, Ebenezer Duntton, Samuel Phillips, Jos. Cummings, Jr., Thaddeus Brown, Capt. Stockwell, John Colman, Silas Conant, Jos. Newton, Jr., Joshua Lamb, Abner Ward, Daniel Shattuck, Paul Church, Benj. White, Jr., Joel Grout, Benj. Jones, Moses Miner, David Holman, Jesse Stockwell, Gardner Maynard and others.

The Jones family was prominently identified with the early history of the town, James Jones being one of the original proprietors. Jonathan Jones, father of Nahum, settled here in 1770, and was a leading

man in the town. He died in 1803. Nahum Jones was also a leading citizen. He died in 1807.

Ithamar Ward was also a prominent and highly respected citizen. He was a son of Gen. Artemas Ward, of the Revolution. He came to the town in 1778, and remained here until his death, in 1828.

The town early manifested an interest in religious matters, and at a meeting held March 11, 1777, it was voted to raise ten pounds to be laid out in preaching, and also voted that preaching should be half at Capt. Baker's and half at Mr. Berzeliel Maynard's. May 27, 1778, a committee was chosen "to look out a convenient spot for to set a meeting-house on."

Enoch Sawtell gave the ground for the first meeting-house, and at a meeting held January 18, 1779, it was voted to build a meeting-house fifty feet long and forty feet wide, and six hundred dollars was voted for the purpose. March 8th of the same year it was voted to raise one hundred pounds for preaching, and in the following June two hundred pounds more were voted for the same purpose, but it was not until November 16, 1785, that a church was formed. This was the Congregational Church, and the first pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Tucker, ordained November 5, 1788. The meeting-house was remodeled in 1838.

The Methodists commenced holding meetings in this town in about 1830. A church was subsequently organized, and a building erected in 1849. The first minister was Rev. G. Brown.

In about 1833 the Independent Religious Universalist Society was organized, and preaching was continued for several years.

As early as 1790 the town took action in regard to schools, and in that year it was voted to build three school-houses and to raise £40 for school purposes.

Among the college graduates from Phillipston are mentioned,—John M. Cheney, Oliver P. Powers, Jeremiah L. Newton, Edward P. Baker, Frederick Sanderson, Julius Sanderson, W. H. Bowker and Artemas Z. Brown.

The Phillips Public Library was founded in 1860 through the liberality of Jonathan Phillips, of Boston, who bequeathed five thousand dollars. For this purpose Silas Starr also left a legacy to the town, consisting of twenty shares in the Elliot Bank of Boston and twenty shares in the Rollstone Bank of Fitchburg.

Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Phillipston responded promptly to the call for troops, and during the war furnished sixty-eight men. Of this number, nine lost their lives in the service, and a monument has been erected to their memory bearing the following names: V. Piper, Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Company A; Thomas H. Carruth, Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment, Company A; J. H. Lamb, Fifty-third Massachusetts Regiment, Company H; C. M. Buxton, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Company H; J. M. Newton, Thirtieth Massachusetts Reg-

ment, Company E; J. Rich, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Company H; G. A. Martin, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Company B; D. Hare, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Company D; A. P. Searles, Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, Company D.

The first action of the town relative to the war was under date of May 2, 1861, when it was,—“*Resolved*, 1. That although our town is small in territory and population, . . . yet we will make every effort to raise volunteers, and will furnish to each volunteer being a citizen of Phillipston a suitable uniform, not exceeding in cost \$25.”

It was also voted to pay each volunteer enough in addition to amount paid by the government to make the sum of one dollar per day, and also to pay each volunteer fifty cents for every half day that they may drill under the authorities legally constituted for that purpose, etc. Two thousand dollars was voted for this purpose.

Other votes of the town for furnishing men and money show that the patriotic people of Phillipston were in the front rank among her sister towns in their efforts to crush out rebellion. Her record is an honorable one.

Among the men who have been prominently identified with the town in the present century may be mentioned Hon. Jason Goulding, son of Colonel Ignatius Goulding, Edward Powers, Courtland Sanderson and others. Jason Goulding was Senator in 1846 and 1847, and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853.

Colonel Ignatius Goulding, mentioned above, was a prominent citizen and a manufacturer. In company with Samuel Damon, of Holden, he carried on the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods in the eastern part of the town.

Harris Lodge, F. & A. M., was removed from Athol to this town in 1811, and for several years meetings of the lodge were held here.

CHAPTER CNLVIII.

THE TOWN OF TITUS.

TITUS town was originally a part of Lancaster, and was first settled in 1737. The pioneer was Eleazer Brown, who came from Rutland with his family in 1737, and for nine years following was the only settler in the town. Sixty acres of land were given him on condition “that he or his heirs dwell and keep

a house thereon for the entertainment of travelers, for the space of seven years.” In the proprietors’ records, June, 1743, appears the following: “Whereas Eleazer Brown, for securing travellers from being lost in storms, was settled in the N. E. Quarter of Rutland, and has dwelt there for six years past, and has undergone considerable difficulty in so doing, therefore, voted, that for the encouragement of said Brown, Mr. John Caldwell be desired to purchase a good milch-cow for the use of said Brown, and notify said Brown thereof, and that he shall be paid therefor out of the proprietors’ stock.” In September of the same year, the record adds: “Mr. Caldwell informs that he is ready to deliver Mrs. Brown either of his own cows which she may choose, for sixteen pounds (old tenor), pursuant to the vote passed at our last meeting.” This shows human nature to have been the same among the early settlers as in some of their descendants. Mr. Caldwell improved the opportunity to make a good sale of one of his own cows, and Mrs. Brown appears as chief manager of the firm of Brown & Co., innholders.

From all we can gather, we judge that Mrs. Brown was well fitted for her pioneer life—bardy, resolute and masculine in character. Mr. Read, in his “History of Rutland,” says: “Mrs. Brown had the resolution and fortitude to remain in the settlement for several years after her husband’s death, before there was any other inhabitant, and for a number of years it was called ‘Widow Brown’s Farm.’ Mr. Brown used to take cattle from the lower towns in the summer season, let them run in the woods, yard and salt them. After his death Mrs. Brown would take her gun, mount her horse, and ride along the cattle-paths, if necessary pass over Ware River to Rutland, and, by the sound of a conch-bell, call the cattle together.” We have no account of there being children or any other person in her family, and infer that for several years she was sole inhabitant of the town. How she displayed herself as polite landlady will be best told in the substance of a story which comes to us by tradition. She sometimes had distinguished guests from Boston, and on one occasion, when several such gentlemen came to dine with her, she prepared the best dinner in her power. She was both cook and table waiter. They ate pudding first—which was the fashion till within sixty years—and one of them, more fastidious than the rest, wanted a clean plate for his meat. As she could not furnish another, she quickly took his aside, washed it, and returned it dripping to its place. Observing that he was not quite suited, she reached over his shoulder, took it again, wiped it with the bottom of her short gown and returned it once more. Not having seen this operation, her guest now relished his dinner, and those on the other side of the table who did see it did not describe the dish till dinner was over. If we are shocked by such rudeness, we must not forget that she was the smartest, the handsomest and the

1. The name of the town was originally Titus, and was first settled in 1737. The pioneer was Eleazer Brown, who came from Rutland with his family in 1737, and for nine years following was the only settler in the town. Sixty acres of land were given him on condition “that he or his heirs dwell and keep

most accomplished lady in town, the very *dite* of the place. And we are not sure but she possessed those elements of true politeness that, with the opportunities and the culture of modern ladies, would have made her their equal. It was her evident purpose to fulfill faithfully the conditions on which the grant of land was made; and this she did to the evident satisfaction of the proprietors, for in December, 1749, they declared that these conditions had been fully complied with, and confirmed the title of the land to the heirs of said Brown and their assigns forever.

It has always been said that Mr. Brown was killed by a deer, but all that is known about it is that on the 25th of November, 1746, he left his home to hunt in the woods. As he did not return, search was made for him, and on the 17th of January, fifty-three days after he left home, his dead body was found about three miles from home, near the Barre line. His gun stood by the side of a tree, and a large buck lay dead by his side. Ail else is conjecture. Of the death of Mrs. Brown there is no record. No stone marks her resting-place. The last mention of her is in the proprietors' records of December, 1749.

Whether the town was left without an inhabitant after her departure or decease we do not know, but there is no evidence that any one else came to live here before 1749. Probably one thing that prevented settlers from occupying these farms sooner was the fear of the Indians, who often disturbed the people of Rutland and other places near. As late as 1725 Capt. Brintnall was ordered to surround and protect with his company the meadows in Rutland, while the farmers gathered their hay. Then, as Barre and some of the other adjoining towns were previously settled, those who came from a distance would naturally locate where they would have nearer neighbors.

Molly Green, daughter of Israel Green, has always been reported to be the first child born in town. She died in 1826, supposed to be seventy-seven years old. If so, Mr. Green must have settled here as early as 1749. He lived on great farm No. 26. He was elected chairman of the first Board of Selectmen and Assessors. In 1770 he moved to Winchendon, that part of it now within the limits of Gardner. His four sons, who served in the Revolutionary War, were probably born here. His daughter, Susannah, became the second wife of Josiah Baldwin, another early settler, who moved from this town to Gardner. Many of their descendants are now living in Gardner.

Early in the settlement of the town, Charles Parmeter, Joseph Rist and Joseph Eveleth resided here.

Other early settlers were Charles Parmeter, Joseph Rist, Joseph Eveleth (who was the first one who united with the church after its formation, and was one of the first deacons), Joseph Grimes and four sons, one of whom was Ephraim Grimes, better known as "Old Eph Grimes," an eccentric character; Ben-

jamin Hoyt, Stephen Heald, Isaac Bellows, John Woods and Nathan Muzzey.

The following families were here prior to 1800: Elijah Adams, Medway, 1774; Issachar, brother of Elijah, Medway, 1778; Reuben, brother of Elijah, Medway, 1786; Philemon Adams, 1780; Ralph Adams, 1780; Simeon Allen, 1776; Ephraim Allen, Rutland, 1788; John Ames, Rutland, 1769; Jonathan, son of John, 1795; Thomas Atwood, 1783; Isaac Balcom, 1795; Josiah Baldwin, 1768; Andrew Barber, 1777; Samuel Bartlett, 1795; Isaac Bellows, Rutland, 1772; Amasa, son of Isaac, 1790; Asaph, son of Isaac, 1796; David Bennett, Princeton, 1789; Abner Benson, 1790; Hugh Blair, 1773; Elijah Boyden, 1775; David Boynton, 1767; Ebenezer Boynton, 1767; Caleb Boynton, 1774; Isaac Bridges, 1773; Hosea Brigham, 1782; Asa Brigham, 1791; Samuel Britton, 1774; Eleazer Brown, Rutland, 1737; Ebenezer Brown, Sutton, 1788; Oliver, son of Ebenezer, 1798; Asa Brown, Rutland, 1787; John Browning, Rutland, 1785; Jesse Burditt, Marlboro', 1775; Thomas Caryl, 1773; Jonathan Caryl, 1773; Joseph Caryl, 1773; Stephen Church, Rutland, 1774; Asa, brother of Stephen, Rutland, 1776; Ephraim, brother of Stephen, Rutland, 1782; Reuben Clapp, 1791; John Clark, Hopkinton, 1774; John, son of John, Hopkinton, 1774; William, son of John, 1776; Moses, son of John, 1778; Isaac, son of John, 1784; Joseph, son of John, 1784; Ezra, son of John, 179-; Luther, son of John, Jr., 17-; John, son of John, Jr., 179-; Oliver, son of John, Jr., 1798; Ephraim, brother of John, Hopkinton, 1782; Samuel, brother of John, Hopkinton, 1796; Ely Clark, Barre, 1770; Benjamin Clark, 1782; Anthony Clark, Rutland, 1768; Peter, son of Anthony, 1788; Amos, son of Anthony, 1789; Jonathan Clifford, Southboro', 1778; Robert Converse, 1767; Abraham Cutting, 1795; Israel Asahel Davis, Holden, 1793; Asahel Davis, 1776; Davis, 1792; Bela Davis, 1777; David Davis, 1790; Oliver Davis, 1781; Benjamin Davis, Holden, 1798; Joel Earle, Leicester, 1783; Joseph Eveleth, Princeton, 1770; David, son of Joseph, 1790; Oliver Fairbanks, 1777; John H. Falis, Germany, 1785; Stephen Farrington, 1773; Elijah Farrington, 1773; William Follett, Attleboro', 1766; Samuel Follett, Attleboro', 1775; Stephen Frost, Rutland, 1794; Daniel Gage, 1778; Jonathan Gates, Rutland, 1770; Henry Gates, Framingham, 1787; Benjamin Gates, 1793; Abner Gay, Dedham, 1797; Bezaleel Gleason, 1790; Thomas Gleason, 1793; Clark Gleason, 1797; Seth Gleason, 1787; Peter Goodnough, 1773; Isaac Goodspeed, Barnstable, 1782; Isaac, son of Isaac, Barnstable, 1782; Luther, son of Isaac, Barnstable, 1794; Heman, son of Isaac, Barnstable, 1793; Elijah, son of Isaac, Barnstable, 1793; Israel Green, 1749; Joseph Green, Lexington, 1773; Abijah Greenwood, Holden, 1770; Moses, brother of Abijah, Holden, 1770; Levi, brother of Abijah, Holden, 1770; Joseph Grimes, Tewkesbury, 1761; Bill, son of Joseph, Tewksbury, 1767; Joseph, son of Joseph, Tewksbury,

1771; Ephraim, son of Joseph, Tewksbury, 1791; Calvin Hale, Leominster, 1788; Luther Hale, Leominster, 1788; Thomas Hapgood, Shrewsbury, Vt., 1795; Caleb Harrington, 1771; Abel Harrington, 1782; Ephraim Harrington, 1789; Stephen Heald, Rutland, 1762; Timothy, son of Stephen, 1785; Howard Hinds, Barre, 1778; Cornelius, brother of Howard, Barre, 1789; Eli, son of Cornelius, 1789; Nathan Holden, 1781; Ephraim Holt, Holden, 1797; Jonathan How, 1771; Daniel How (d. 1776), 1775; Israel How, Sudbury, 1770; Buckley, brother of Israel, Sudbury, 1770; Micah Howe, Rutland, 1781; Daniel How (d. 1810), 1799; Benjamin Hoyt, Rutland, 1767; Francis, son of Benjamin, Rutland, 1774; Asa, son of Benjamin, Rutland, 1776; Alexander Hunting, Marlboro', 1795; Stephen Hunting, Needham, 1779; William, son of Stephen, Needham, 1779; Stephen, son of Stephen, Needham, 1790; Converse, son of Stephen, Needham, 1788; Moses, son of Stephen, Needham, 1792; John Jones, 1778; Silas Jones, 1788; Ebenezer Joslin, Marlboro', 1770; William, son of Ebenezer, 1797; Silas, son of Ebenezer, 1789; Daniel Kinsman, 1770; Samuel, son of Daniel, 1793; James Lamb, Spencer, 1796; James Lake, 1790; John LeBourveau, 1767; Joseph Lovewell, Needham, 1798; Bezaleel Lyon, Barre, 1771; Asa, son of Bezaleel, 1799; Ebenezer Mann, Wrentham, 1777; William Marean, Barre, 1768; Timothy P., son of William, 1797; Paul Matthews, 1787; John W. McClenathan, Rutland, 1774; Israel Mead, 1768; John Mead, 1768; Levi Mead, 1768; David Merriam, Westminster, 1782; Asa Metcalf, Wrentham, 1758; George Metcalf, Wrentham, 1768; Phineas G. Miller, 1790; Paul Mirick, 1790; John Morse, 1768; Samuel Morse, Medfield, 1782; Samuel, son of Samuel, 1785; William son of Samuel, 1791; Alpheus Morse, Marlboro', 1775; Robert Murdock, Newton, 1776; Abiel, brother of Robert, Brookfield, 1791; Joshua Murdock, Newton, 1790; William Muzzy, Lexington, 1773; Timothy Newton, Shrewsbury, 1766; Joel, son of Timothy, 1793; Timothy, son of Timothy, 1799; Jonas Newton, 1783; Josiah Newton, 1797; John E. Newton, 1789; Joseph Newton, Northboro', 1777; Ebenezer, son of Joseph, 1798; Jonathan Nichols, Athens, Vt., 1780; William Nightingale, 1771; William, son of William, 1788; Nehemiah Parker, 1768; Thomas H., son of Nehemiah, 1799; Hollis Parker, 1774; Levi Parker, 1786; Amos Parker, Shrewsbury, 1781; Daniel Parkhurst, 1782; Charles Parmenter, Rutland, 1767; Levi, son of Charles, 1792; Joseph Parmenter, 1774; Thomas Pierce, 1778; Moses H., son of Thomas, 1792; Eliab Pierce, Chester, 1789; John Phelps, Rutland, —; Moses, son of John, Rutland, 1776; Joshua Phillips, Smithfield, R. I., 1764; James, son of Joshua, Smithfield, R. I., 1767; Richard, son of Joshua, Smithfield, R. I., 1779; Gideon, son of Joshua, Smithfield, R. I., 1786; Joel Pollard, Rutland, 1770; Ezra Pond, Wrentham, 1768; Levi, son of Ezra, 1785; Joseph, son of Ezra, 1778; James Potter, Holden, 1787; Josiah Procter, 1778; Edward Rice, Rutland, 1767; Ephraim Rice, Holden, 1766; Silas Rice, Holden, 1775; Ebenezer Rice, Holden, 1784; Edmond Rice, Marlboro', 1782; Abel Rice, Barre, 1791; Job Richardson, 1788; Solomon Rolph, Princeton, 1782; Thomas Sargent, Leicester, 1773; Samuel, son of Thomas, Leicester, 1774; John, son of Thomas, Leicester, 1776; Ebenezer, son of Thomas, Leicester, 1785; John, son of John, 1797; Edward Selfridge, Rutland, 1788; Joseph Shattuck, 1772; David Slarrow, Rutland, 1767; Samuel Slocumb, Medway, 1779; James, son of Samuel, 1786; Peleg, son of Samuel, 1797; John Smith, 1774; Jonathan W. Smith, Boylston, 1782; Elisha Snell, 1779; Samuel Spring, Newton, 1785; John Spring, 1790; Nathan Stone, Rutland, 1768; Jeduthan, son of Nathan, 1790; William Stone, Watertown, 1774; Ebenezer Stowe, Concord, 1796; Joseph Taor, 1799; Joseph Tame, 1785; Abel Tenney, Northboro', 1778; James Thompson, Holden, 1773; Samuel Thompson, Holden, 1791; Timothy Underwood, Holliston, 1771; Israel Underwood, Princetop, 1770; Nathaniel Upham, Leicester, 1776; Calvin, son of Nathaniel, 1797; Nathaniel Waite, Leicester, 1766; Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, 1792; Jacob, son of Nathaniel, 1797; Joseph Waite, Marlboro', 1782; Benjamin Warren, 1774; Ebenezer Warren, Rutland, 1781; Luke Warren, Northboro', 1798; Adam Wheeler, Rutland, 1766; Silas, son of Adam, 1786; Asa, son of Adam, 1791; Stephen Wheelock, 1781; John Whipple, 1781; Isaac Whittemore, N. H., 1797; Oliver Wight, 1793; Joshua Williard, Winchendon, 1785; John Williams, Lancaster, 1783; Jude, brother of John, Lancaster, 1783; David Winch, 1770; Zenas Winslow, 1793; Oliver Witt, Paxton, 1787; Daniel, son of Oliver, Paxton, 1788; Oliver, son of Oliver, Paxton, —; John Woods, Marlboro', 1771; Edward, son of John, 1795; Elisha Woodward, Newton, 1774; Daniel Woodward, Newton, 1776; Pilemon Woodward, Newton, 1776; Joseph Wright, Woburn, 1773.

CHAPTER CXLIX.

HUBBARDSTON—Continued.

*Journal of the Town of Hubbardston, From the First Town Meeting—
to the Present Time.*

THE petition for an incorporation of Hubbardston was under date of January 28, 1767, and in the following June the territory was incorporated as a district. The following is a copy of the act of incorporation:

ANNO REGNI REGIS GEORGH TERTII SEPTIMO.

An Act for Incorporating the north East Quarter of the Township of Rutland, in the County of Worcester into a District By the Name of Hubbardston.

Whereas the Inhabitants of the north-east Quarter of the Township of Rutland, in the County of Worcester Labour under Many and great Difficulties, By Reason of their not Being Erected into a District and Separate District, wherefore

Be it Enacted By the Governor, Council and the House of Representatives, that the Said north-east Quarter of Rutland, as hereafter Described, viz. :

Bounded Southerly on the town of Rutland, Easterly on Princetown; Northerly on Templeton, and Westerly on Rutland District, Be, and is hereby Incorporated into a District By the name of Hubbardston, and that the Said District Be, and hereby is Invested with all the powers, privileges and Immunities that towns in this Province By Law Do or May Enjoy, that of Sending a Representative To the General Court only Excepted, and that the Inhabitants of Said District Shall have Liberty, from time to time, to join with the Town of Rutland in Choosing a Representative, and Shall Be Notified By the Selectmen of Said Town of Rutland of the time and place of Election By Giving Seasonable notice to the Clerk of Said District for the time Being of the time and place of the Said Meeting, to the end that the Said District may join them therein; and the Clerk of Said District Shall Set up in Some public place in Said District a Notification thereof, accordingly, which Representative may Be Chosen Indifferently from Said Town or District, the pay and allowance of Such Representative to be Borne By Said Town and District, in proportion as they Shall, from time to time, pay to the province Tax.

Provided, Nevertheless, and be it further Enacted, that the Said District Shall pay their proportion of all Town, County and province Taxes, already Set on, or Granted to Be Raised By the Town of Rutland in Like Manner, as if this act had not Been Made.

And Be it further Enacted, that there Be Laid a Tax of one penny per acre upon all the Lands Lying in Said District for one year only to Enable the Inhabitants of Said District to Make and Repair Roads.

And Be it further Enacted, that John Murray, Esq., of Said Rutland, Be, and hereby is Directed and impowered to issue his warrant Directed to some principal Inhabitant within Said District Requiring him to warn the Inhabitants of Said District qualified to vote in towns affairs to assemble at Some Suitable time and place in Said District to chuse all Such officers as are necessary to Manage the affairs of Said District.

And Be it further Enacted that the Town Clerk of the town of Rutland Before the first Meeting of the Said District of Hubbardston Shall Deliver to Said John Murray, Esq., Copies of the Last List of Valuations of the Real and personal Estates of the Inhabitants of said District of Hubbardston in order to Determine the qualifications of Voters at Said Meeting, and that the Inhabitants who Shall appear by Said Lists to be Voters according to Law Shall Be allowed to vote.

1767, June 12th, Passed By the Representatives to be Enacted.

June 12th, Passed By the Council to be Enacted.

June 13th, Signed By the Governor.

Exam'd A. OLIVER, Sec'y.

In accordance with the above act, John Murray, Esq., issued his warrant June 25, 1767, directed to Edward Rice, a principal inhabitant of the district for a meeting for the choice of all necessary officers. This meeting was held on the 3d day of July following, at the house of Edward Rice, and the following officers were chosen : John Murray, moderator ; Israel Green, Benjamin Nurse, Benjamin Hoyt, selectmen and assessors ; Nathaniel Upham, Stephen Heald, William Pain, surveyors of highways ; David Sllarrow, Ebenezer Boynton, Robert Converse, fence-viewers ; David Sllarrow, sealer of weights and measures ; Robert Converse, field-driver ; Timothy Newton, hog-reeve ; William Follett, Adam Wheeler, deer-reeves ; John Lebourveau, clerk ; Ezekiel Newton, treasurer ; Joseph Grimes, constable ; Nathaniel Upham, warden ; Ephraim Rice, tithing-man ; Joseph Grimes, sealer of boards and shingles.

This place was never incorporated as a town, but became such by a general act of the Legislature, passed March 23, 1786, by which all places incorporated as districts before January 1, 1777, were declared "to be towns to every intent and purpose whatever."

1767. "Voted to procure a plain of the town."

"Voted to choose a committee to collect the penny tax."

1768. "Voted to allow Benj. Nurs 3s. for making the rats (rates) of the town."

"Voted to pay Adam Wheeler for Bording ye Rev. Nehemiah Parker Four Sabbaths 6s. 8d."

"For bording ye Rev. Nehemiah Parker from April ye 1, 1770, to June ye 13 following, 13s. 4d."

December, 1775. "Voted to pay-Wm. Muzzy for attending Provincial Congress thirteen days, and expenses, 1£ 5s. 7d." (about fifty cents a day.)

1779. "Voted to choose a committee to prevent monopolizing, agreeably to act of General Court." Which we understand to mean to prevent speculation in the sale of provisions and other necessities of life, by fixing the prices of those articles. This the towns were authorized to do once in three months, by the act referred to above.

September 30, 1776. One article in the town-meeting warrant was, "To see if it be the mind of the town that John Woolson, Esq., should set up a hospital for inoculating the small pox, according to the order of the Court of General Sessions of the peace of the county." "Passed in the negative."

October 12, 1796. "Voted to allow Dr. C. Wilson and Dr. Reuben Walker to inoculate for the small pox."

March 1797. "Voted not to have a pest-house."

CHAPTER CL.

HUBBARDSTON—(Continued.)

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Response to Circular from Boston—Committee of Correspondence—Voters—Tanksie Hill—Bonuses—Imprecation of Curing—Names of Soldiers.

THE first act of the town in relation to the Revolution was under date of December 30, 1772, when a meeting was called and a committee appointed, with John Woods as chairman, to prepare an answer to the circular from Boston, calling for an expression of opinion upon public affairs, January 20, 1773 ; this reported as follows :

11y. We are of opinion that Rulers first Derive their Power from the Ruled by Certain Laws and Ruls agreed upon by Ruler and Ruled, and when a Ruler Breaks over Such Laws and Rules as agreed to by Ruler and Ruled, and makes new ones, that then the Ruled have a Right to Refuse Such new Laws, and that the Ruled have a Right to Judge for themselves when Rulers Transgress.

2ly. We think the Duties of a Good Citizen, require us to be true to the Charter Rights of our People, and to be true to the Rights of the people by appointing him a Salary from home, and the Judges of the Superior Court, we hear, have a Salary appointed from home, and have no objection to it, and we are not disposed to be any less than they are. We think it enough to arouse Every Individual (that has any Ideas of arbitrary Power above the Brutal Creation) to use his utmost endeavors to have the Rights of the People, and the Rights of the Colonies, secured.

3ly. We think we ought immediately, vigorously and unanimously, to exert our Selves in the most firm, but most peaceable manner, for obtaining Relief. The Cause of liberty is a cause of too much dignity to be Sullied by Turbulence and Tumult. It ought to be maintained in a manner suitable to her Nature; those who engage in it should breathe a Sedate yet Fervent spirit animating us to actions of Justice and Bravery. A true Patriot, and a true Friend of the People, will be the first to propose the beginnings of alterations in a Constitution.

Signed,

JOHN WOODS	J. SEBASTIAN HEALD
JOSEPH EVELYTH	JOHN CLARK
JOSEPH SHATTUCK	NATHAN STONE
WILLIAM MUZZY	ISAAC BELLOW

The record continues :—

After being Twice Read the vote was called for and passed in the affirmative.

Voted to put this Draught on the Town Book of Records. Voted the Clerk Transmit a Copy of the Proceedings of the District of Hubbards-ton to the Selectmen of the Town of Boston.

Atts. JOHN WOODS, Secretary.
Atts. GEORGE M. STONE, Moderator.

The first Committee of Correspondence, chosen August 22, 1774, consisted of William Muzzy, John Woods, Stephen Heald, Joseph Eveleth and John Clark. Two years later Joseph Shattuck and William Stone were added to this committee. September 23d they voted to send John Clark to represent them in a convention to be held at Concord, in the month of October following.

December 24, 1774, the following article was considered: "To see if the District will Chuse one person to represent them in the Provincial Congress to set the first of February next, at Cambridge, and to be Dissolved the Tuesday before the last Wednesday in May, 1775, and to give him Such Instructions as they Think proper."

The following is the copy of another article and the action thereon: "Art. 6. To see if the District will Chuse a com^{tee} to Draw up a Covenant for the Inhabitants to sign, in order to put in force the Resolves of the Continental Congress."

The Com^{tee} that was Chose agreeably to the Sixth Article at the adjournment, presented the Association Drawn up by the Continental Congress, with the additional Resolve of the provincial Congress, that is, not to be any thing that is Imported from Great Britain after the first of October Next, let it be Imported when it would, it being put to Vote and voted in the affirmative.

March 7, 1775, voted "To make void the Worcester Covenant signed last fall."

In March, 1775, the town voted to raise thirty minute-men, and if they should be called out they were to have two dollars bounty when they should march. Some of these men were called out at the time of the Lexington massacre, which so soon followed.

On the 14th of June, 1776, a meeting was held "to

see if it be the minds of the Town that Continental Congress should Declare Independence of the Colonies to Great Britain, and whether the Town will stand by the above said Congress in So Doing."

The Question being put whether it be the minds of this Town that the Hon. Continental Congress should declare the Colonies Independent of Great Britain, it passed unanimously in the Affirmative,—then voted, Should the Hon. Congress Declare the Colonies Independent of Great Britain, as above Said, we, the Said Town, Solemnly Engage with our Lives and fortunes to Support them in the measures.

This action was taken in response to the General Court, which body had assured Congress of the support of the people of this Colony. The question was sent out for each town to act upon individually, and thus this town was enabled to record its Declaration of Independence nearly three weeks before it was declared by the Continental Congress.

We are unable to learn the names of all the men who first enlisted in the Continental Army, or to what extent they were in active service. But to a call that was made before the battle of Bunker Hill, thirty men responded, one of the first of whom was Isaac Bellows. Other prominent men soon followed.

In the engagement at Bunker Hill, Henry Gates received a wound in the face, by which he was so disfigured that he was afterwards known as "Twist-mouth Gates."

In February, 1777, the town voted to send two delegates, John Woods and John Clark, to a convention to be held in Worcester, agreeably to a call from the town of Sutton, to form a County Congress.

At this period large sums of money were needed to meet public expenses, which were voted and assessed upon the inhabitants, and the tax-bills committed to the collectors, but nearly one-tenth part of the people were totally unable to pay, and long lists of taxes were abated every year. The treasury was without funds, and the selectmen were obliged to borrow from abroad, whenever they could do so, on the credit of the town. So great were their burdens that the minute-men, to whom had been promised two dollars bounty, were not paid till nearly three years after they were called out, although in January, 1776, the selectmen were directed to give them orders upon the treasury for their money. March 2, 1778, we find the following record: "2ly. Paid to the minute-men that march after Lexington fite, Israel Skinner, Joseph Shattuck, Abijah Greenwood, Asa Hoyt, Hugh Blair, Joseph Write, Stephen Farrington, John Ames, Isaac Bellows, Joseph Caryl, Asa Metcalf, Daniel Kinaman, Stephen Church, Silas Rice, Nathan Stone, Bezaleel Lyon, Enoch Devenport, Seventeen in Number, at Twelve Shillings each man. — — — — — 10£ — 15 — 00."

There is no evidence that the thirteen others of the thirty were called out at that time, and the probability is that those who went found they were not needed then and returned.

When it became evident that the war must con-

tinued for a long time, calls were made for men to enlist for three years; then larger bounties were required. On the 11th of May, 1778, a meeting was called to see what bounty the town would give to the men who were then to be raised. Voted "To give 30 pounds to each man. Then voted to adjourn the meeting to Moses Clark's, Inholder's, to seven o'clock this day, and there the meeting Died a natural death." Very likely the reason for such a record is that they did not succeed in getting the men to volunteer, for on the 25th of the same month another meeting was held, at which they voted to raise three Continental men, and also voted that the men who should be called into the service in the future should be hired, and the town taxed for the same. Then adjourned to seven o'clock, when it was voted to give a bounty of one hundred and forty pounds to each of the three men. At an adjourned meeting, on the next Wednesday, this vote was reconsidered, and one hundred pounds was voted, "and no more," and a committee was chosen to hire the men, and borrow the money. Then adjourned to June 5th. But probably this committee did not find it easy to get either the men or the money, for June 5th they reconsidered the last vote, and voted one hundred and twenty pounds. Then adjourned to June 15th, when they voted to raise eight hundred pounds, to be assessed on the town, to hire men as needed. These records indicate that they were in straits in regard to those calls for men. At the meeting May 25th it was voted "To make an Everidge of what has been Done by the Inhabitants of the Town Since the Continental men have been Raised—then voted to Chuse a Com^{tee} of five men to make an Everidge, then voted John Woods, Thomas Sergeant, Joseph Eveleth, Ezra Pond, Capt. John Clark, be a Com^{tee} for the above said purpose to make ye Everidge and hire men into ye service."

This committee made their report in August of the same year, which was not accepted. But on the 15th of October their report was adopted in substance, and is inserted here because it shows in what kind of service the men from this town had been engaged.

"2ly. Voted six pounds p^r month for the two months to Rhode Island, May and June 1777—then voted Ten pounds p^r month for the men that went to Bennington, gon five weeks July 20th then voted fifteen Shillings p^r Day to the men that went over ye Mountain on horseback—then Voted Twenty pounds for the Three months' Service Sept. 2^d—then Voted Ten pounds p^r man that went for thirty Days to Take Gen^l. Burgoyne—then Voted Twenty pounds p^r man that went for three months under Capt. Marean to gard Burgoynes men to Cambridge—then Voted four pounds p^r month for ye Six months Service at ye Barracks in Rutland—then Voted three pounds p^r month for the Turn to Brookfield to Keep Stores—then Voted Twelve Shillings p^r Day for ye twenty Days' men that went with Leut Muzzy."

It is probable these sums were for special service rendered by men who were not soldiers, and who had gone without any bounty stipulated by the town. At the same meeting they also voted "To chuse a Com^{tee} whose business Shall be (when there is orders comes for men) to Set the price they will give for men to go that turn if men will Turn out and go for said price then to hire them if they will turn out, then to Draft ye highest payers, and to Draft in propoision to what a man posseses."

October 26, 1778, the town voted to exempt several men from paying taxes, for bounties, because they had hired men for the army, and also voted to give credit to all those who had done more than their part. In June, 1780, four men—Ezekiel Pond, Thos. Durant and William and Timothy Nightingale—were hired for the army, and the sum of ten thousand pounds was raised to aid them and others who might be called for. Then voted "To give ten dollars per month, the old way, to the militia men who enlisted for six months, to be stated in Rye, Indian Corn, Beef, and Sole Leather, and also voted to add \$500 in paper to each of the militia now hired." And those who enlisted for three years or for the war were to have "twenty head of three years old cattle, Heifers and Steers, of average value."¹ This was done because the currency had so far depreciated that they found it difficult to fix upon any definite sums. Up to this time the several quotas had been filled without a draft. But the summer of 1781 was probably the darkest in the whole history of the town. Calls for men had been so often made that probably nearly three-fourths of all who were fit for soldiers had been or were then in the service. There seemed to be no men who could be spared and their means had become almost exhausted in paying the war taxes. Every measure was resorted to which offered any hope of escaping a draft. April 30, 1781, they voted "To divide the town into two parts by the Templeton and Rutland road, and each part shall furnish a man for the army for three years." Whether these men were raised does not appear, but it is evident that they failed to furnish all the men called for, as the order soon came to Captain Slocomb, commander of the militia, for a draft. The selectmen and militia officers made every possible effort to obtain the men, but failed. Another town-meeting was called, the 2d of July, to decide what measures should be adopted. They then chose a committee to consult as to the best means to be adopted. After conferring together for an hour, they reported that in their opinion it was best to "class the town." This report was accepted, and it was voted "To class the town into four classes." Then voted "That Capt. Slocomb

¹ The full ward record shows the value of stock as estimated December 14, 1777: Voted "That a yoke of oxen five or six years old that mensure six feet be set at 1 £ and all other cattle in proportion. Voted a good horse five years old at 12 £ and all others in proportion. Voted Store Sheep at 6s. Voted Swine one year old at one pound and all others in proportion."

postpone the draft till next Monday, and the town clear him of all damage in so doing." All their efforts were fruitless, and when they came together on Monday it was voted "That Capt. Slocomb draft for six months into the Continental Army." The names of the drafted men are not recorded.

On the 16th of the same month a meeting was held "to see what bounties the town will give to the men that are detailed from the militia for six months, five months, and three months, into the service, and what means the town will adopt to furnish the men with spending money." Voted "To give the three months men nine pounds the old way, stated in beef and Indian corn." After an adjournment of two hours it was voted "That the treasurer give his security to the six months', five months' and three months' men, and that Lieut. Nathan Stone give his security to such of the men as choose it."

There is nothing in all the records that more clearly shows the exigencies of the times than this. All they attempted to do was to furnish spending money for the men, and to do this, required the assembled wisdom of the town. And the fact that they thought indemnity from Nathan Stone was better than from the town, as such, shows how low their credit had fallen. It is probable that only one other call for men was made. At the meeting held February 11, 1782, "to see if the town will raise the remainder of the men for the three years' service, and procure money for marching the same," it was voted "to accept of four men which Lieut. Jones, of Carlton, has offered at seventy-five pounds per man." Then voted "to set off to Lieut. Eli Clark, one-seventh part of the town to pay Levi Parmenter, as a soldier, to serve three years in the Continental Army." It is probable that the remainder of the men volunteered.

Occasionally an individual presented a claim for services in the army, which the town would not recognize. November 19, 1781, there was an article in a warrant for town-meeting "To see if the town will make any consideration to Oliver Fairbanks for the service he has Don in the army, extraordinary as he may make it appear." Voted "in the negative."

During all these years the families of soldiers were faithfully provided for at the expense of the town. They received no State aid, as in the War of the Rebellion. As early as 1777 a committee was appointed to provide for these families, and one hundred pounds raised for the purpose. Each succeeding year, during the war, some action was taken in relation to this matter, and several appropriations were made, but such was the state of the treasury that few of the bills were presented before 1782. A few specimens of these accounts are inserted here to show the names of some of the soldiers, and how their families were taken care of.

7. *From H. C. to the select men for supplying the family of John Sumner, a soldier, for the year 1778.*

Delivered to the wife of Andrew Barber two Bushels of Indian corn, eight bushels of Rice 1778, 4 bushels of Potatoes, and 1 bushel of Beef.

Delivered to the wife of Israel mead Seven Bushels Indian corn four Bushels Rice 1780, cheese 1781. Beef one pair Shores half Bushel mait one peck salt five Bushels Potatoes.

Delivered to the wife of Andrew Barber two Bushels Indian Corn one Bushel Rice 74lb. cheese which I delivered in behalf of the town, for which I now pray for allowance for the same.

WILLIAM MAREAN.

Hubbardston, October 8th, 1781.

"The above account was voted as it stands, without any price annex to s^d articles."

At the same meeting it was voted to allow "Captain Adam Wheeler for getting three Beriels of Sider by the Desire of the Selectmen for Mr. Stephen Churchs wife, at 3s. per Beriel—9s. For transport of sd Sider from Rutland— — —4s."

Besides the calls for men, as stated above, and the expense of providing for their families, frequent demands were made upon the town to furnish beef for the army. In 1780 the General Court sent an order for 3420 pounds. The town voted to comply with the request, and the currency had so far depreciated that they raised £5130 to pay for it, which would make the cost over seven dollars per pound. On the 1st of January, 1781, another committee was chosen to purchase beef, and £10,000 was raised to pay for it. This would make more than \$60,000 raised in less than a year, for the purchase of beef. In estimating the sacrifices of those times, we must remember that this money had cost them as much as good money costs in ordinary times. Several other calls were made for beef, and were met, and accounts were allowed for driving cattle to Rutland for the army. Some of the men who took these contracts for beef, and received pay in Continental money, were totally ruined. The currency continued so to depreciate in value that at one time the town voted to allow one silver dollar for seventy-five dollars paper-money. Then it decreased so that ninety dollars would pay only one dollar taxes, and finally the town voted not to receive any more paper-money. The following extract from an old memorandum-book of Captain John Woods will illustrate still further the worth of money at that time:—

For carrying some writing, probably a deed \$20.00
For the same, perhaps while doing it 5.00
For an estimate 0.00

One year the town voted to pay fifty dollars per day for work on the highways.

In 1782 a vote was passed to hear the report of Daniel Sumner in regard to the paper-money his son took of the town for his services in the army. The same year an article was inserted in the town-meeting warrant, "To see what the town will do with the old average tax that was to raise bounties for the men levied in 1777." Voted "All persons behind in s^d average pay up." The same year it was also voted "To set off one-seventh part of the town to John Woods to pay Thomas Durant for three years' service in the army." Also voted "To set off one-seventh to Abijah Greenwood to pay Caleb Newton for three years' service in the army." That was the third

seventh of the town set off for this purpose. Just what is meant we do not know.

The following are the names of some of the Hubbardston men who served in the army in the War of the Revolution. Those whose names are in *italics* are known to have been in the army, but it is not known whether they were residents of this town at that time or came here after the war:

Elijah Adams.
Isaac Adams.
Ephraim Allen.
John Ames.
Andrew Barber.
Isaac Bellows.
Isaac Bellows, Jr.
David Bennett.¹
Hugh Blair.
Thomas Brintnall.
Ebenezer Brown.²
Joseph Caryl.
Asa Church.
Stephen Church.
Isaac Clark.
William Clark.
Robert Converse.
Enoch Davenport.
Stephen Farrington.
Henry Gates.
Abijah Greenwood.
Thomas Hapgood.
Stephen Heald.
Ephraim Holt.
Daniel How.
Asa Hoyt.
Converse Hunting.³
Moses Hunting.
Daniel Kiusman.
Bezaleel Lyon.
Ebenezer Mann.
William Marean.
Israel Mead.

Asa Metcalf.
Timothy Metcalf.
Ramuel Morse.
John M. ultra.
Robert Muddock.
Joshua Muzzy.
William Muzzy.
William Nightingale.
Joseph Norcross.
Charles Parmenter.
Joseph Parmenter.
Levi Parmenter.
Richard Phillips.
Joshua Phillips.⁴
Gideon Phillips.⁴
Paine Phillips.⁴
Ezekiel Pond.
Ezra Pond.
Joseph Pond.
Silas Rice.
Joseph Shattuck.
Israel Skinner.
Jonathan W. Smith.
Nathan Stone.
Nathaniel Upham.
Joseph Waite.
Nathaniel Waite.
Adam Wheeler.
John Williams.⁵
Daniel Witt.⁶
Daniel Woodward.
Joseph Wright.

CHAPTER CLI.

HUBBARDSTON—(Continued.)

Shays' Rebellion—War of 1812—War of the Rebellion—Amount expended by Town—Number of Men—Names of Soldiers.

SHAYS' REBELLION.—It is not the writer's purpose to here enter into a detailed history of this outbreak, as it is fully treated elsewhere in this work. It is proper, however, to state that Hubbardston men were prominent in this movement. Among these were William Muzzy, John Woods, Elisha Woodward, Joseph Weight and Captain Adam Wheeler. Captain Wheeler ranked next to Daniel Shays in position, and was a leading citizen of the town. He served in the French and Indian War, and was a brave officer in the War of the Revolution, displaying much heroism in the battle of Bunker Hill. He raised and commanded a company of nearly a hun-

dred men, mostly from this town, in the interests of Shays' Rebellion. Early in September, 1786, with eighty men, he marched to Worcester, and took possession of the court-house.⁷

He finally fled to Canada, and remained there four years, till a proclamation of amnesty was issued by the Governor. In 1791 we find the following record:

Art. 2. To see if the town will grant the petition of Adam Wheeler, which is as follows, viz.: The petition of Adam Wheeler to the town of Hubbardston. Humbly sheweth that your said petitioner was at Pelham about four years ago, in the unhappy disturbance that happened in this county; and that Dr. Hinds has commenced an action against me which is gone to execution, which is not in my power to discharge. Gentlemen, friends, fellow-citizens and neighbors; your petitioner prays for help to discharge said debt and cost, which is £9 4s. 9d., and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

ADAM WHEELER.

Voted that the selectmen settle the debt of Capt. Wheeler, in the best and easiest manner possible.

Hubbardston's citizens took an active part in this rebellion, probably for the reason that they were poorer than other towns and their misfortunes greater.

WAR OF 1812.—The people of Hubbardston were probably not in sympathy with this war. Men did not volunteer, and at one time a draft was made.

In November, 1814, they voted "To make up the sum of \$18 per month, with what the Government allows, to those soldiers who had been detached into the service, viz.: Otis Hale, Lowell Leland, Asa Lyon, Daniel Thompson and Bildad Wright." These are the names of all that appear in the records as having served in the army during this war, though we know that others went.

At the time the draft was ordered the men liable to do military duty were organized in two companies. These companies were called out, meeting at the old meeting-house, which was the headquarters of the town, in almost all respects. Plenty of grog was distributed among them, and when they had "well drunk" earnest appeals were made to them to volunteer. The fife and drum struck up stirring strains, and the men marched in double file through the aisles of the meeting-house, and any who were willing to volunteer were requested to fall into a certain pew. Only one or two could be found to go, and the remainder of the quota was raised by draft. These men were ordered to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, and guard duty was probably the only service they rendered. Some others, who were afterwards citizens of this town, or who enlisted from other places, were in the service. Abijah Clark, going from Rhode Island, was out a few months; Lethur Goodspeed was in some of the most bloody battles of the war. He was with Com. McDonough at Plattsburgh and Lake Champlain.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.—Hubbardston promptly responded to the call for troops, and was represented in the first regiment that went from the State.

The town expended eight thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars for bounties, and two thousand

¹ Went from Princeton.

² Went from Sutton.

³ Went from Needham.

⁴ Went from Rutland.

⁵ Went from Lancaster.

⁶ Went from Boston.

⁷ See History of Worcester.

four hundred and five dollars was raised by private subscription.

List of Soldiers.—The following is a list of soldiers from the town :

- Cyrus Allen, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. H; died Aug. 14, 1864, on transport "St. Mary's" on the way home.
- George Allen, enl. July 1, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. H; died Aug. 2, 1864, wounded.
- Frederick A. Banks, enl. July 1, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. H; trans. to 25th Regt., Co. K, Jan. 2, 1864; died Feb. 11, 1865.
- Francis Barnes, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. I; died Oct. 2, 1864, expiration of service.
- George H. Bates, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
- Charles A. Bartlett, enl. May 18, 1861, in 12th Regt., Co. B; killed May 8, 1864.
- George S. Bates, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863.
- George W. Blood, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. I; captured at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; re-enl. Feb. 7, 1864, in 25th Regt., Co. I; died in the hands of the enemy.
- Joseph W. Blood, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. June 21, 1865, expiration of service.
- William A. Brown, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. H; died Sept. 2, 1864, expiration of service.
- Welcome E. Brown, enl. May 16, 1861, in navy, ship "Brooklyn"; re-enl. in 25th Regt., Aug. 1, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; died Aug. 1, 1864, expiration of service.
- Amos B. Browning, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; died Aug. 8, 1863, near mouth of Mississippi River on the way home.
- James Browning, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863; corp. of Color Guard.
- Eli H. Butler, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863, expiration of service.
- But at once paroled; re-enl. summer of 1864 in 4th H. A.; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Victor C. Calkins, enl. July 1, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. H; died Aug. 1, 1864, expiration of service.
- Walter Childs, enl. July 30, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. May 9, 1863, for disability.
- John H. Clifford, enl. May 25, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. I; died May 25, 1862, of wounds at Winchester, Va.
- Alfred W. Clark, enl. July 1, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; died Sept. 17, 1862, of fever at Newbern, N. C.
- Alon W. Clark, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. K; corp.; wounded at Drury's Bluff May 9, 1864; re-enl. Oct. 4, 1864, in 25th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 13, 1865; died April 18, 1868.
- Asa G. Clark, enl. July 30, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. May 9, 1863, for disability; died March 20, 1870.
- Eli E. Clark, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Co. C; died at Andersonville prison Sept. 12, 1864.
- Alvin A. Cleveland, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1864, expiration of service.
- Josephus Clifford, Jr., enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863, expiration of service.
- Stephen T. Cole, enl. May 18, 1861, in 12th Regt., Co. B; disch. Feb. 1, 1863, for disability; re-enl. Jan. 27, 1864, in 4th Cav., Co. E; disch. Nov. 14, 1865, expiration of service.
- Oliver B. Coleman, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863; re-enl. in Frontier Cavalry and served on borders of Ca., Vt. and N. Y.
- Leah W. Coleman, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. H; died Sept. 1, 1863; captured in the summer of '63 at Thibodeaux, La., but immediately paroled.
- Darius Coleman, enl. July 31, 1862, in 34th Regt., Co. C; disch. Dec. 1, 1863.
- Myron W. Davis, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 13, 1865; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
- Leonard S. Day, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. C; disch. Sept. 2, 1863; died Oct. 7, 1863.
- John H. Devereaux, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. K; died of wounds at Petersburg, Va., July 22, 1864.
- James Earle, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863; wounded at Donaldsonville, July 1863.
- John H. Eaton, enl. Dec. 10, 1863, in 25th Regt., Co. I.
- George W. Felton, enl. Dec. 10, 1863, in 4th Mass. Cav., Co. G; disch. Nov. 14, 1865, expiration of service.
- Addison W. Fisk, enl. July 30, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 15, 1864, expiration of service.
- Joel S. Flagg, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. G, Jan. 20, 1863.
- Levi Flagg, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863; died at Lunenburg, Sept. 8, 1863.
- Silas Flagg, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; wounded and captured at Drury's Bluff; died in Libby Prison, June 16, 1864.
- Sumner Frost, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 20, 1864; captured at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; paroled and died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 28, 1864.
- Rev. Rodney Gale, chaplain at Washington.
- Irving C. Gates, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, in 11th Regt., Co. C; disch. June 10, 1862, for disability.
- William Gates, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; died at Baton Rouge, La., April 18, 1863.
- A. Hobart Greenwood, enl. June 29, 1861, in 13th Regt., Co. D; disch. Feb. 14, 1863; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 21, 1863.
- Chester Greenwood, enl. Feb. 25, 1864, in 25th Regt., Co. D; disch. July 8, 1865; wounded June 3, '64, and March 10, '65.
- Edson A. Greenwood, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863; died Sept. 28, 1863, after reaching home.
- George H. Greenwood, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; died May 10, '64, of wounds received at Point of Rocks, Va.
- Morrill A. Greenwood, enl. July 9, 1864, in 42d Regt., Co. G; disch. Nov. 11, 1864, expiration of service.
- Thomas E. Greenwood, enl. May 7, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 20, 1864, expiration of service.
- Hobart L. Hale, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; died at Cleveland, O., Sept. 12, '63, on the way home.
- Seth P. H. Hale, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, in 4th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 7, 1865, from the hospital.
- Charles O. Hallett, enl. May 25, 1861, in 2d Regt., Co. F; sergeant; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863, in 55th Regt.; promoted to 1st lieutenant March 20, 1864.
- Cyrus W. Hartwell, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, in 42d Regt., Co. K; disch. Aug. 29, 1863, expiration of service.
- James Harty, 55th Regt.
- Samuel H. Hastings, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; died at Baton Rouge, July 23, 1863.
- T. Sibbey Heald, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 20, 1864; 2d lieut.; wounded in the face.
- Wm. H. Heald, enl. May 25, 1861, in 2d Regt., Co. F; died at Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1861.
- James W. Horrick, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. Dec. 1, 1863, to re-enl.; promoted to corporal Sept. 6, '62; re-enl. Dec. 2, 1863, in 25th Regt., Co. I; died in hospital at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1864.
- Davis Holt, drafted June 1, 1864, in 19th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 30, 1865; died July 11, '65, from effects of service.
- Oscar E. Holt, enl. July 30, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. K; disch. Sept. 11, 1863, for disability.
- W. Irving Holt, enl. July 30, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; corporal.
- Daniel A. Hunting, enl. July 19, 1861, in 21st Regt., Co. K; disch. Oct. 21, 1862, for disability.
- Eli Hunting, enl. May 25, 1861, in 2d Regt., Co. F; disch. May 25, 1864, expiration of service.
- John W. Hunting, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; captured at Drury's Bluff, May 15, 1864; died in Andersonville prison, July 24, 1864.
- James C. Howard, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, in 1st Cav., Co. B; disch. Oct. 24, 1864; expiration of service.
- Wm. H. Joslin, enl. July 9, 1864, in 42d Regt., Co. G; disch. Nov. 11, 1864, expiration of service.
- Edward J. Kendall, enl. Aug. 28, 1861, in 22d Regt., Co. D; disch. Dec. 30, 1862, for disability.
- John N. Kendall, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. C; died Aug. 15, '63, on transport "St. Mary's" on the way home.
- James P. E. Kendall, enl. June 29, 1861, in 13th Regt., Co. D; died at Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 1, '62, of wounds received at Antietam.
- Terrence Laughna, enl. Aug. 16, 1861, in 21st Regt., Co. C; disch.

Aug. 11, 1861, to re-enlist; re-enlisted Oct. 10, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. D; disch. July 17, 1863, expiration of service.

George M. Lewis, enl. in 2d N. Y.; killed near close of war; color-bearer.

Seth E. Lewis, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. K; died at Washington, N. C., Oct. 1, '63.

Wm. H. Lincoln, enl. May 27, 1862, in 7th Regt.; disch. June 27, 1864; asst. surgeon, pro surgeon Sept. 10, '63.

Oren Marcan, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 33d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863; 1st sergt.; died Oct. 27, 1879.

George W. Martin, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, in Ft. Warren Bat.; disch. June 29, 1865; trans. to 32d Regt., Co. B, spring of 1862.

Edward S. Maynard, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 5th Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863, expiration of service.

Fred. W. Maynard, enl. Feb. 29, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 13, 1863, expiration of service.

George S. Maynard, enl. July 10, 1861, in 21st Regt., Co. K; disch. Mar. 16, 1863, for disability; died June 14, 1863.

John C. Maynard, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, in 10th Battery; disch. June 9, 1865, expiration of service.

James Minns, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, in 42d Regt., Co. K; disch. Aug. 20, 1863, expiration of service.

Joseph W. Moore, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 20, 1864, expiration of service.

Rufus D. Moore, enl. July 19, 1861, in 21st Regt., Co. K; disch. Aug. 5, 1862, for disability; re-enlisted July 19, 1864, in 42d Regt., Co. G; disch. Nov. 11, 1864, expiration of service.

Leander L. Murdock, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 33d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863, expiration of service.

Isaac Newton, enl. June 17, 1861, in 12th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 18, 1862, for disability; died Dec. 1, 1862.

Jesse H. Orr, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; died at Point of Rocks, Va., May 10, 1864, of wounds received May 9th.

Alfred R. Parker, enl. May 25, 1861, in 2d Regt., Co. F; corporal; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1861, in 2d Regt., Co. F; killed at Avershoro, N. C., March 16, 1862.

Stephen S. Parker, enl. May 25, 1861, in 2d Regt., Co. F; disch. May 25, 1864, expiration of service.

Willard Parsons, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, in Ft. Warren Bat.; disch. Nov. 27, 1861; trans. to 32d Regt., Co. B, spring of 1862.

Henry G. Pollard, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. C; disch. Sept. 2, 1863, expiration of service.

George H. Pond, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 13, 1865; wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.

Lowell Pond, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 20, 1864, expiration of service.

Rowland Pond, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. I; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.

Wm. G. Pond, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 13, 1865, expiration of service.

Francis Rice, enl. July 20, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 20, 1864, expiration of service.

Isaac N. Rice, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; died at Baton Rouge, La., May 13, 1863.

George P. Richardson, enl. Feb. 23, 1864, in 12th H. A.; disch. Sept. 26, 1865; 1st lieut. 3d Regt., Co. H, H. A., June 25, 1865.

James M. Richardson, enl. July 19, 1861, in 21st Regt., Co. C; disch. July 2, 1862, to re-enl.; raised a company for 44th Regt.; capt. Nov. 16, 1863; disch. Nov. 16, 1864; raised a company of H. A., which afterwards became Co. H of 3d Regt. of H. A.; lieutenant-col. Mar. 13, 1865; disch. Sept. 18, 1865.

Wm. S. Richmond, enl. July 30, 1862, 25th Regt.

Henry F. Russell, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; died at Barracks, N. Y. City, Jan. 9, 1863; corp.

Sydney H. Sargent, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, in Ft. Warren Bat.; died Oct. 27, 1862, Alexandria, Va., Co. B, 32d Regt.

Wm. H. Sargent, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, in 32d Regt., Co. B; disch. Nov. 20, 1864; trans. to V. E. C. Sept. 15, 1863.

Samuel K. Savage, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863, expiration of service.

Jacob Shaffer, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. K; disch. Oct. 20, 1864, expiration of service.

Dem. F. Smith, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. K; disch. Nov. 28, 1862, for disability.

Charles A. Smith, enl. July 19, 1861, in 21st Regt., Co. K; disch. Jan.

¹ Unattached Company.

1, 1864, to re-enl.; corp.; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, in 36th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 12, 1865; trans. to 56th Regt., Co. D, June 8, 1865.

John A. Smith, enl. July 19, 1861, in 21st Regt., Co. K; disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enl.; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, in 36th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 12, 1865; trans. to 56th Regt., Co. B.

Asa Stone, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. I; died at Washington June 20, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor.

J. Franklin Stone, enl. July 12, 1862, in 23d Regt., Co. H; killed at battle of White Hall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862.

Charles E. Stowe, enl. July 19, 1861, in 21st Regt., Co. K; disch. Jan. 23, 1863, for disability.

Charles R. Stowe, enl. Mar. 16, 1864, in 25th Regt., Co. K; died July 4, 1864, of wounds received near Petersburg, Va.

George W. Stowe, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, in 36th Regt., Co. C; disch. May 14, 1864, for disability.

Charles F. Tenney, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, in 25th Regt., Co. K; disch. Jan. 18, 1864, to re-enl.; corp.; re-enl. Jan. 19, 1864, in 25th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 21, 1865; wounded at Drury's Bluff May 9, 1864.

George A. Tenney, sergt., enl. May 23, 1861, in 1st Regt., Co. C; disch. Oct. 28, 1863, for disability.²

W. H. Frederick Toler, enl. Aug. 2, 1861, in 5th Regt., Co. E; disch. July 14, 1865; captured at Petersburg Apr. 2, 1865; released in 9 days.

Jerro Whitney, enl. May 25, 1861, in 2d Regt., Co. F.

Jonathan W. Whitney, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, in 2d H. A. M., Co.; disch. June 30, 1865; trans. to 17th Regt., Co. F, Jan. 16, 1865.

Clayton Witt, enl. Nov. 30, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. K; died at Florence, N. C., July 20, 1864.

Daniel H. Woodward, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, in 25th Regt., Co. K; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Sept. 15, 1863.

Lyman Woodward, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in 53d Regt., Co. H; disch. Sept. 2, 1863; 1st lieut.; pro. capt. Oct. 31, 1862.

Parker S. Wright, enl. Aug. 28, 1861, in 22d Regt., Co. D; killed at Gaines Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

Makepeace Young, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, in Ft. Warren Bat.; trans. to 32d Regt., Co. B; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Samner C. Young, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, in Ft. Warren Bat.; disch. June 19, 1865; trans. to 32d Regt., Co. B.

The following are the names of those who were drafted or furnished substitutes, and their substitutes:

John C. Clark.	John R. Green, substitute.
William C. Hale.	James Southern, substitute.
Milton Stone.	Wm. G. Rowelson, substitute.

The following were hired from abroad to fill the quotas of the town, most of whom re-enlisted from the regular army.

Barnes, Willard G.	Jenkins, Michael.
Signall, Henry.	Kelley, Thomas.
Brooks, William H.	McCabe, John.
Corey, John.	McCarrick, John.
Crandell, George M.	McCormick, John.
Cunningham, Paul.	McGuly, Patrick.
Dawson, Jeremiah.	Oakler, Frederick.
Demoran, Lloyd S.	O'Brien, Michael.
Denton, George.	O'Brien, William.
Eagan, Eugene.	O'Toole, Francis.
Eberle, Frank.	Pevel, Leon.
Foster, John K.	Raiser, Andreas.
Gibson, George W.	Sullivan, Patrick.
Gilbertson, James.	Tracy, James.
Gleaves, John W.	Ucher, William.
Gribben, Daniel.	Walker, David.

Witzman, William

Eight went into the navy, viz:

Atkins, Firth B.	Snow, Fred. C.
Hogan, Dennis.	Williams, John.
Watson, Alexander	Wilson, John.
Smith, George.	Woodward, Thomas F.

² Wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; died May 14, 1865.

The next pastor was Rev. David Kendall, ordained October 20, 1802, and remained until April 26, 1809. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Gay, who was ordained October 17, 1810. He officiated as pastor until May 1, 1827, when the pastorate ended. The church divided and Mr. Gay became pastor of those who left the old church.

The pastors from this division of the church have been as follows: Revs. Abner D. Jones, Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. H. Kinsley, Claudius Bradford, S. H. Loyd, Geo. T. Hill, Stillman Barton, A. S. Ryder, B. F. McDaniel, A. P. Willard, J. R. Johnson, H. W. Morse, A. C. Nickerson, D. W. Morehouse, N. A. Haskell and George F. Clark, the present pastor, who was settled in 1883.

The frame of the first meeting-house was raised in 1773, but it was not until 1794 that the building was completed, and not until 1806 were the porch and belfry added. The bell was put in in 1805, the clock in 1808 and stoves in 1830. The building was re-modeled in 1842 and again in 1869.

THE EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized in 1827, being composed of seceders from the old church. Ninety-four members of the old church went with the new society, and thirty remained with the town. The society was organized as "The Calvinistic Church of Hubbardston," but subsequently took its present name. The pastors since Rev. Mr. Gay, who retired in 1841, have been as follows: Oliver B. Bidwell, D. B. Bradford, C. W. Allen, Henry B. Fay, John M. Stowe, J. F. Norton and M. H. Hitchcock, the present pastor, who was settled in 1883.

The church edifice was erected in 1827 and enlarged a few years later. It was moved in 1886 and rededicated Nov. 1, 1887.

THE METHODIST CHURCH was organized in 1839, and a church building erected in 1846. Among those who have served this church as pastors are Joseph Whitman, Stephen Cushing, Willard Smith, George W. Bates, Wm. Gordon, Samuel Tupper, George Q. Poole, Moses P. Webster, Burtis Judd, F. Q. Burrows, Charles Baker, Mr. Atkinson, N. H. Martin, H. R. Parmeter, C. H. Newell, C. H. Vinton, I. B. Bigelow, P. M. Vinton, J. S. Day, T. B. Treadwell, O. W. Adams, W. R. Trisdale, J. J. Woodbury, W. E. Dwight, William Silverthorn, Lorenzo White, L. A. Frost, and J. C. Smith, present pastor.

THE WILLIAMSVILLE UNION SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY was incorporated August 29, 1888, by Charles E. Brown, of Springfield, Mass., M. H. Hitchcock, of Hubbardston, Sarah E. Hemmenway, of Barre, Ellen M. Williams, Susan M. Jewett, Minerva F. Hale and H. B. Jencks, of Hubbardston. Its object is "to interest all the residents of Williamsville and vicinity in maintaining public worship and a Sunday-school on the Sabbath, and such other religious and social meetings and other assemblies on week-days as the public interests may re-

quire." Officers.—President, M. H. Hitchcock; Clerk, M. F. Hale; Treasurer, H. B. Jencks. Its constitution is well fitted to carry out the idea of union meetings in a little village four miles from churches. A neat and tasty building has been erected, costing eighteen hundred dollars, and the society is out of debt, owing to the liberality of former residents and friends.

There is a beautiful grove here on the borders of a large pond, in which annual reunion picnics of present and former residents of three old school districts is held in August.

SCHOOLS.—In the first division of land among the proprietors, a lot, No. 30, was set apart for school purposes, and in 1796 this lot was sold for twelve hundred and seventy-six dollars. In 1767 the first school was held, one month at the house of Joseph Slarrow, and one month at the house of Edward Rice.

After 1768, appropriations for schools were made annually, except for two or three years during the darkest period of the Revolution, the sums ranging from £5 to £1000. The latter amount was in 1780, when the currency had become of little value. For several years after 1784 the amount raised was £60. From 1792 to the close of the century it was £100. In 1800 it was \$300; in 1810, \$500; 1820, \$800; 1830, \$700; 1840, \$1200; 1850, 1200; 1860, \$1600; 1870, \$2500; 1880, 2000. Nine times the amount reached \$2500, but fell in 1879 to \$2000.

In 1770 the town voted to build a school-house twenty-six feet by twenty. This was the first in town, and stood near the southwest corner of the old burial ground, and was for some time used also as a town-house and church. Prior to this the schools and town-meetings had all been held in private houses.

In 1771 the town chose a committee to "squadron out the school places;" that is, provide places for schools in other parts of the town. Before 1781 nothing had been done to build other school-houses. At their March meeting that year a committee of seven was chosen "To squadron out the town for schooling, and to see how many school-houses to build." The next year this committee made their report, dividing the town into seven squadrons, and recommended building a school-house in each squadron. The report was accepted; but no further action was taken till March, 1784, when it was voted to build the seven school-houses, to be completed by the 1st of June, 1785. The sum of £105 was raised to pay expenses, and a building committee appointed in each squadron; but it was from three to five years before these houses were all completed. In 1786 there was an article in the town-meeting warrant, "To see if the town will reconsider the vote formerly passed, granting £105 to build school-houses." The vote to reconsider was in the negative; a new committee was appointed, and fifty dollars additional appropri-

ated to each squadron to complete its school-house. It is probable that most of them were finished during the next two years.

LIBRARIES.—The Hubbardston Library Association was formed prior to 1820. It was a private enterprise, and after a few years was abandoned. For almost twenty years prior to 1870 a library association was sustained in the village, and in 1871 the Farmers' Library, which was organized about 1861, was united with it. Various donations of books were received from various sources, and in 1872 the library numbered one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine. The largest donation was made by Jonas G. Clark. The library was moved to the library building in 1875. The first librarian was Miss Sarah E. Marean. The library now contains sixteen thousand volumes.

FIRE COMPANIES.—The first fire-engine was purchased in 1830, and a fire company formed soon after. Later a hook-and-ladder company was formed.

PROMINENT PERSONS.—Hon. Ethan A. Greenwood was a successful portrait painter, and was for many years justice of the peace; was also a representative to the General Court and State Senator.

William Bennett gave much of his time to collecting material for a town history of Hubbardston, and all later historians of this town owe him a debt of gratitude for his invaluable labors in this field of literature. He died in 1881.

Jonas G. Clark has been generous in his donations to his native town, and the town is indebted to him for its fine library building.

The following were Hubbardston men, viz.: Drs. William Parkhurst, John Browning, Stephen Clark, Nelson P. Clark, Jubal C. Gleason and S. E. Greenwood.

Samuel Swan and his son George were the only lawyers who have practiced law here. Others who were born here were Ethan A. Greenwood, Thomas O. Selfridge, William A. Williams and Edward B. Savage.

CENTENNIAL.—The town celebrated its centennial June 13, 1867.

The following were the officers of the day: President, Levi Pierce; Vice-Presidents, Col. Moses Waite, Dr. Moses Phelps, Capt. Ebenezer Stowe, Moses C. Wheeler, Oren Marean, Abel Howe; Chief Marshal, Lyman Woodward; Assistant Marshals, Wm. H. Whittemore, F. P. Morse, Rockwell H. Waite, Asa H. Church; Toast Master, J. C. Gleason; Chaplain, Rev. I. B. Bigelow.

The address was delivered by Rev. J. M. Stowe, and a poem read by Horace Underwood. The town also celebrated the Centennial of American Independence, July 4, 1876. The following hymn, written by Horace Underwood, was sung on that occasion:

Worship, O Father, our Father!

Through all these many centuries past;

Especially in this, our land,

We clearly see it, through the last:

When Thou didst send Thy Son,

Thy only-begotten Son,

Thy only-begotten Son,

Thy only-begotten Son,

Believing Thou wouldst lead the way,

Thou didst send Thy Son,

Thou didst send Thy Son,

Before their freedom was secured.

And now we've come to celebrate

Our glorious Independence won,

We've come—yes, to commemorate

Those deeds, by our brave fathers done;

We've come, O Father, to thank Thee,

For all that Thou hast done.

On all this land, from east to west,

On all who are assembled here,

Through all this glad centennial year;

And now we stand, O Father, in Thy light,

Be filled with gratitude and praise.

Thou hast made us free, O Father,

May this fair land—a time still flies,

Believing Thou wouldst lead the way,

May this, Star of the West, still rise

And guide us through the millennial day.

Thou hast made us free, O Father,

Thou hast made us free, O Father,

Thou hast made us free, O Father,

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Thou hast made us free, O Father,

COPPERAS MINE.—When the new county road to Templeton was built, in 1828, in cutting through a ledge, ore was discovered which was supposed to be of great value. It proved to be copperas. The mine was worked on a large scale for many years, but though the copperas was of good quality, the cost of its manufacture was so great the enterprise was at length abandoned, and all the buildings of the settlement have now disappeared. This ledge is very extensive, though it comes to the surface in but few places.

PHYSICIANS.—The first practicing physician in town was Dr. Moses Phelps, who came here in 1776, and for more than half a century visited his patients on horseback with his huge saddle-bags of medicine. His son, Moses Phelps, studied and practiced with him, except for four years spent in Barre; after more than fifty years of active service, he continued to be consulted till his death, in 1873; the father and son thus covering almost a century of practice.

Others have been Drs. Goodnow, George Hoyt, Brown, Holmes, Taylor, Alexander, Billings, Bemis, Pillsbury, Scribner, Freeland, Lincoln, Sylvester, Ruggles, Ames, Joseph M. Tenney, H. O. Palmer and Amory Jewett.

THE MILITIA.—Prior to 1791 there was but one military company in this town. It then numbered one hundred and forty men, and was rapidly increasing, and the town voted to divide it into two companies, to be called the East Company and the West Company, and to choose officers for the two, which shows that military officers at that time were elected in town-meeting. The officers of the West Company were: Ebenezer Mann, captain; Daniel Parkis (af-

terwards spelled Parkhurst), lieutenant; John Brown, ensign. Of the East Company: Moses Greenwood, captain; Asa Church, lieutenant; Paul Matthews, ensign.

Rifle Company.—In 1816 an independent company was chartered, called the Hubbardston Rifle Company. The first officers were: James H. Wheeler, captain; Ephraim Mason, lieutenant; Brigham Davis, ensign.

In 1829, after the active militia was so reduced as to include only able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and thirty, the West Company was disbanded. The officers—Asa Underwood, captain; Makepeace Clark, lieutenant, and Samuel A. Knox, ensign—were discharged, and the non-commissioned officers and privates were enrolled in the East Company.

Light Infantry.—In 1843 another independent company was chartered, called the Hubbardston Light Infantry. The first officers of the Infantry Company which followed were: George Williams, Jr., captain; Henry Chase, first lieutenant; Daniel Witt, second lieutenant; Joseph Russell, third lieutenant, and Harvey Brown, fourth lieutenant.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—*Post* 109 was organized in 1868, but finally, the number of members dropping below the number called for by charter, it was abandoned.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The town erected a monument to the memory of her soldiers, in 1885. It was dedicated June 17th of that year, the address upon the occasion being delivered by Hon. W. W. Rice.

POST-OFFICE.—A post-office was established in Hubbardston in 1810, and the following have been postmasters: Reuben Wheeler, Clark Witt, John Church, Levi Pierce, Dana Braun, Appleton Clark, Abijah S. Clark, John Phelps, John F. Clark, William Bennett, Jr., William H. Whittemore, Lyman Woodward and J. B. Flynn.

The manufacture of woollen goods was commenced in 1888 by Arthur McWilliams on the old Parker mill site.

HUBBARDSTON GRANGE, No. 126, P. OF H., was chartered November 26, 1885. Master, Alson J. Greenwood; Secretary, George E. Morse. Past Masters: Darius Parsons, Chester E. Bennett, Elwin C. Wheeler.

It is now in a flourishing condition, with sixty-seven members.

CIVIL HISTORY.—The following is a list of the town officers, Representatives, Senators, etc:

Selectmen.—Israel Green, 1767; Benjamin Nurse, 1767; Benjamin Hoyt, 1767-69; Stephen Heald, 1768, '70, '71, '73, '75, '79, '86; Adam Wheeler, 1768, '79, '83; William Pain, 1769; Ezekiel Newton, 1770, '72-74; William Marean, 1770, '71, '75, '82, '92-1800, '01, '02, '06, '09; Joseph Eveleth, 1771, '73, '85; Joseph Sarlow, 1772; John Woods, 1772, '76, '87, 1807, '08; Ezra Pond, 1774, '80, '81, '87; William Muzzy, 1774, '75, '79, '82, '95, '96; Jonathan Gates, 1776, '80,

'84, '86, '88, '89; Robert Murdock, 1776, '85, '86, '90, '91, '98, '99, 1800, '01; John Clark, 1777, '79; Isaac Bellows, 1777, '83; George Metcalf, 1777; Thomas Caryl, 1778; Elisha Woodward, 1778, '79, 1802; William Stone, 1778; Joseph Shattuck, 1780, '86; Nathaniel Waite, 1780, '92-94; Abijah Greenwood, 1780, '83, '87, '92-94; Samuel Slocumb, 1781-83; Joel Pollard, 1781; Reuben Totman, 1883; James Thompson, 1784, '92, '93; Eli Clark, 1784; Joseph Wright, 1784, '86, '92-94; Hollis Parker, 1785; Nathan Stone, 1785; John McClenathan, 1785, '94, '97, 1807, '08; Edward Selfridge, 1788, '89; Buckley Howe, 1788, '89; Moses Greenwood, 1790, '91, '95-97; Moses Clark, 1790, '91, 1805, '06; Joshua Murdock, 1790, '91, 1807, '08; Samuel Follett, 1790, '91; Thomas Hapgood, 1795-97; John Browning, 1797, 1803-05; Daniel Parkhurst, 1798, '99, 1800, '01; Ephraim Allen, 1798-1800, '09, '10, '12, '13; Ebenezer Warren, 1798-1800, '01, '03-05, '16, '17; Israel Davis, 1801, '02, '06, '09, '12-15, '21, '22; Ebenezer Stowe, 1802; Abraham Cutting, 1802; Levi Greenwood, 1803-05, '16; Jonathan Cutting, 1803-05; William Morse, 1804, '05, '10-12, '20; Asa Wheeler, 1806, '10-12, '15; Daniel Woodward, 1806, '09, '14, '15, '18, '19, '21-23; Samuel Morse, 1806, '13; Otis Parker, 1807, '08, '12, '15, '19, '22; Aaron Gates, 1807, '08, '18-20, '24, '25, '31, '32; Luke Warren, 1809, '20; Asa Lyon, 1810; Delphos Gates, 1810, '11; Moses Phelps, 1811; Levi Conant, 1811; Robert Murdock, Jr., 1813; Daniel Barnes, 1813; Moses Waite, 1814, '15, '19, '20, '24, '26-29, '30, '34, '36-39, '42; Aaron Wright, 1814, '17; Joel Pollard, Jr., 1814; Ebenezer Mann, 1816; Timothy P. Marean, 1816, '17, '21; Ephraim Mason, 1816; Nathan Wright, 1817; James H. Wheeler, 1817, '18; Moses Phelps, Jr., 1818; Jotham Stone, 1818, '19; Isaac Follett, 1820; James Browning, 1821, '24; Ebenezer Stowe, Jr., 1821; Silas Greenwood, 1822, '23, '26-29, '30-32, '34, '36, '39, '40; Sewell Mirick, 1822, '23, '26; Warner Hinds, 1823, '24, '26; John Church, 1823; Samuel Swan, 1824-27; Henry Prentiss, 1825; George Williams, 1825; Abijah Clark, 1825, '27-29, '31, '32; Jonas Heald, 1827, '28, '43; Nathan Warren, 1828; Asa Marean, 1829, '30, '31, '33, '35, '40, '41, '43-45; Rowland Woodward, 1829, '33-35; Justus Ellinwood, 1830; David Bennett, 1830; Elisha Woodward, 1831-33; Ethan A. Greenwood, 1833; Dana Brown, 1833, '35-38, '44, '45; Stillman Morse, 1834; Lyman Greenwood, 1834, '36-38, '46-49, '52-54, '59, '60, '62, '64; William S. Clark, 1835; William Joslin, 1835, '41, '43, '59, '70; Levi Allery, 1836, '37; Sewell Wheeler, 1837, '38, '44, '45; Crusoe Kendall, 1838-40, '42, '43; Henry Prentiss, Jr., 1739, '40, '52-54, '61; Levi Joslin, 1839, '42, '44-46, '50, '51, '60; Ephraim Stowe, 1840, '41, '43-48; Aaron Greenwood, 1841, '42, '46, '55-58; James A. Waite, 1841; Luke Williams, 1842; John F. Woodward, 1846-49, '50, '51, 57-59, '60, '62-64; Caleb

* Reuben Greenwood in the army, and Ebenezer Joslin was elected May 25, 1837, reserve for the remainder of that year.

Underwood, 1849-51; Sylvanus Duntun, 1852-54, '57, '58; Levi Miles, 1855, '56; Augustus Morse, 1855, '56; T. Sibley Heald,¹ 1861; Horace Underwood, 1861, '65, '69; Moses C. Wheeler, 1862-65, '67, '68; Andrew Gleason, 1863, '65, '66, '71; John G. Allen, 1866, '83-86; Isaac Hallock, 1866; Oren Marean, 1867, '68; Abel Howe, 1867-69; Spencer Prentiss, 1869; Ebenezer Tilton, 1870, '71; David Pollard, 1870; Lyman Woodward, 1871, '72; William J. Eveleth, 1872, '73; Alson J. Greenwood, 1872, '73, '76-80, '85; Danford Clark, 1873; Samuel S. Gleason, 1874-81, '82; Silas Wheeler, 1874-82; Anson B. Clark, 1874, '75; Warren Clark, 1881; Edwin H. Clark, 1883, '84; Herbert W. Howe, 1886-88; Charles E. Pollard, 1887, '88; William H. Wheeler, 1887, '88.

Assessors.—Israel Green, 1767; Benjamin Nurse, 1767; Benjamin Hoyt, 1767-69, '72; Stephen Heald, 1768, '70; Adam Wheeler, 1768, '69, '71; William Pain, 1769; Ezekiel Newton, 1770; William Marean, 1770, '71, '92; Joseph Eveleth, 1771-73, '75, '77; Nathaniel Waite, 1772; John Woods, 1773-76, '78, '79; George Metcalf, 1773; Isaac Bellows, 1774, '75, '77, '79, '81, '87; William Muzzy, 1774, '77, '79, '86, '92, '98; Jonathan Gates, 1776, '80, '83, '84, '88-90, 1802, '03; Robert Murdock, 1776; Joel Pollard, 1779-82; Elisha Woodward, 1780, '82-84; Joseph Shattuck, 1780, '82, '85, '86; Ebenezer Mann, 1780, '97; Alpheus Morse, 1781, '85; Moses Phelps, 1783, '84; Ebenezer Joslin, 1785; Philemon Woodward, 1786, '88-98, 1800, '04-06, '09, '12-15; Samuel Morse,² 1787; Moses Greenwood, 1787, '90; John McClenathan, 1791, '93-96; Asa Church, 1791, '93-97; Daniel Woodward, 1798-1801, '17; Abijah Greenwood, 1799; James Thompson, 1799; Edward Selfridge, 1800; Jacob Waite, 1801, '03-08, '10, '11; Abner Gay, 1802, '03, '13, '16; Abraham Cutting, 1802; Israel Davis, 1804, '05; Levi Greenwood, 1806, '18; Asa Wheeler, 1807, '08; Luke Warren, 1807-09, '12, '14, '15, '20; Timothy P. Marean, 1809; Aaron Gates, 1810, '11, '16-22, '25-30; Nathaniel Waite, Jr., 1810; Luther Hale, 1811-15, '21; William Rice, 1816; Nathan Wright, 1817; Joel Pollard, Jr., 1818, '19, '22-24, '30, '39, '40; William Hobbs, 1819; Sewell Mirick, 1820, '22-24, '26, '27, '30; James H. Wheeler, 1821; Justus Ellinwood, 1823, '24; George Williams, 1825; Abijah Clark, 1825; Russell Brown, 1826, '28, '29, '31, '33-35; Ephraim Stowe, 1827; Silas Davis, 1828, '29, '31, '32; John Church, 1831, '32; William Young, 1832, '33; Shepherd Clark, 1833; John D. Pierce, 1834, '35; Elisha Woodward, 1834-42, '44-49, '51, '58-60, '63, '64; William Bennett, 1836-40; James H. Pierce, 1836, '37; Henry Prentiss, Jr., 1838, '41, '42, '44-49, '51; Lyman Greenwood, 1841-43; Dana Brown, 1843, '54; Rowland Woodward, 1843; William Bennett, Jr., 1844-48, '50,

'51; Sylvanus Duntun, 1849, '59; Levi Miles, 1852, '53; Simpson C. Heald, 1850; Joseph Raymond, 1852-54; Israel Davis, 1852-54; Almer Gay, 1855-57, '59, '60-63, '65-68, '70, '74-77; Horace Underwood, 1855-68; Leonard Clark, 1855, '68; William Joslin, 1856, '57, '61-69; Abijah H. Greenwood, 1856, '57; Levi Joslin, 1858; Albert Bennett, 1858, '60, '73, '74, '80; Lyman Woodward, 1861, '62, '64, '69, '70, '71; Oren Marean, 1863, '66, '73; Nathan H. Felton, 1867; Danford Clark, 1869-73, '83; Samuel S. Gleason, 1871, '72, '78, '80, '81, '86; Albert H. Waite, 1872; Asa Bennett, 1874, '76, '79, '80, '81, '82; Warren Clark, 1875; Alson J. Greenwood, 1875, '78, '81-88; Luke S. Moore, 1876, '77; Edwin Bennett, 1877, '78; George H. Davis, 1879, '86-88; Joseph Jewett, 1879; Saxton J. Arnold, 1882; Harlan P. Smart, 1883, '84; William H. Wheeler, 1884, '85; Edmund S. Bennett, 1885, '87, '88.

Town Clerks.—John Le Bourveau, 1767-69; William Marean, 1770; Joseph Eveleth, 1771; John Woods, 1772-84, '95, '96; Stephen Church,³ 1785, '86; Elisha Woodward, 1786-94; Abner Gay, 1797-1802, '16-18; Jonathan Cutting, 1803-06; Jacob Waite, 1807, '10, '11; Daniel Woodward, 1808, '09, '12, '13; Samuel Swan, 1814, '15, '20-35; William Bennett, Jr., 1836-64; Lyman Woodward, 1865-89, present incumbent.

Town Treasurers.—Ezekiel Newton, 1767, '68, '72, '75, '76; Adam Wheeler, 1769-71; William Marean, 1773, '74; John Woods, 1778-81; Joel Pollard, 1782-84; Elisha Woodward, 1785-90, '99; Jonathan Gates, 1791-98; Abijah Greenwood, 1800-03, '09; Daniel Woodward, 1804-06; Ebenezer Warren, 1807, '08; Otis Parker, 1810, '11; Ebenezer Stowe, 1812; Levi Greenwood, 1813-16; Israel Davis, 1817-19; Justus Ellinwood, 1820, '21; Samuel Swan, 1822, '23; Clark Witt, 1824-27; John Church, 1827-30; Levi Peirce, 1831-34, '46, '48, '49, '56-58; Shepherd Clark, 1835-37, '40, '41; Moses Phelps, 1838; Appleton Clark, 1842-45; Luther A. May, 1850-63; John Phelps, 1849; William Bennett, Jr., 1854, '63, '64; Benjamin D. Phelps, 1855, '59-62; Moses Greenwood, 1865; Lyman Woodward, 1866-81.

Representatives to the General Court.—William Muzzy, 1786, '87, '96, '98; John Woods, 1788; William Marean, 1791, '92, '94, 1800, '01; Jonathan Gates, 1803; John McClenathan, 1804-07; Jacob Waite, 1809, '10; Ephraim Allen, 1812, '13; Levi Greenwood, 1814, '16; Daniel Woodward, 1818, '21; Samuel Swan, 1824; Henry Prentiss, 1827, '29, '31, '32, '36; Moses Phelps, 1828; Moses Waite, 1830-34, '37; Ethan A. Greenwood, 1833, '34; Silas Greenwood, 1835; Asa Marean, 1835-38, '41, '42; Micajah Reed, 1839, '40; George Williams, 1839, '40; Sylvanus Duntun, 1843; William Bennett, Jr., 1846, '48-52, the district, 1861, '64; Leonard Clark, 1855; Levi

¹ Died April 29, 1887, and John Woods was elected to fill the year.

² Died 1811, and John Woods was elected to fill the year.

Miles, 1856; Henry Prentiss, 1857; Aaron Greenwood, the district, 1859; Horace Underwood, 1863, '78; Lyman Woodward, the district, 1865, '67, '72, '73; Otis Hale, the district, 1868; Samuel S. Gleason, the district, 1876; William J. Eveleth, 1882; Herbert W. Howe, 1889.

From 1831 to 1837, and in 1839 and 1840 the town sent two representatives.

For the years not mentioned above, prior to 1858, the town was not represented.

From 1858 to 1866 Templeton and Hubbardston comprised one district.

From 1866 to 1877 Barre, Dana, Hardwick, Hubbardston, Petersham, Phillipston and New Braintree made one district.

Since 1877 Petersham, Phillipston, Templeton and Hubbardston compose this district.

Senators.—Henry Prentiss, 1835; Ethan A. Greenwood, 1836, '37.

Delegates to the Several Conventions held in Massachusetts.—John Clark, delegate to convention held at Concord, 1774; William Muzzy, representative to Provisional Congress, Watertown, 1775; William Muzzy, representative to General Court, held at Watertown, 1775; John Woods, delegate to Constitutional Convention held at Cambridge, 1779; William Marean, delegate to convention held at Concord, 1779; John Woods, delegate to convention held at Boston to adopt the United States Constitution, 1787; Ephraim Allen, delegate to convention held at Boston to revise the Constitution, 1820; William Bennett, Jr., delegate to convention held at Boston to revise the Constitution, 1853.

POPULATION.—1767, about 150; 1776, 488; 1790, 933; 1800, 1113; 1810, 1127; 1820, 1367; 1830, 1674; 1840, 1784; 1850, 1825; 1855, 1744; 1860, 1621; 1865, 1546; 1870, 1654; 1875, 1440; 1880, 1385; 1885, 1309; 1889, about 1300.

VALUATION.—1831, \$314,467; 1841, \$411,458; 1851, \$643,503; 1861, \$609,054; 1865, \$741,433; 1870, \$904,457; 1875, \$903,176; 1880, \$789,238; 1885, \$699,965.

CHAPTER CLIII.

WARREN.

BY WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

It is not proposed, in this sketch of Warren, to go into any details of the history of the territory of which it is composed before its incorporation as a town. Unlike many of the towns in Worcester County, the township was not founded on a grant to proprietors, which gradually developed into a condition which made an act of incorporation necessary for its progress. The simple statement of the case is that certain inhabitants of the towns of Brookfield and

Brimfield, and of the plantation of Kingsfield, which was, in 1752, incorporated as the town of Palmer, became dissatisfied with the inconveniences to which they were subjected by reason of their distance from the churches, and other privileges of the communities to which they belonged, and petitioned the General Court to be incorporated as a separate and distinct town. In response to their petition the following act of incorporation was passed January 16, 1741—42:

An Act for vesting a part of the lands belonging to the inhabitants of the westerly part of the town of Brookfield and the northerly part of the town of Brimfield and easterly part of Kingsfield, so-called, viz.: those parts of the said lands that adjoin to said Brookfield, into a township by the name of Western.

Whereas, divers inhabitants of the towns of Brookfield and Brimfield, and of Kingsfield, so-called, labor under difficulties by reason of their not being incorporated into a township;

Be it enacted by His Excellency, the Governor, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,

SEC. 1. That the lands hereafter bounded and described be, and hereby are, erected into a separate and distinct township by the name of Western, viz.:

SEC. 2. Beginning at Brookfield southwest corner: then running half a mile north on said Brookfield line; then west thirty-four degrees north three miles and eighty rods to the river, and bounded with a small walnut stubble standing in the midst of a creek, thence running up the river to an elm-tree marked; thence crossing the river and running north forty-four degrees east about three miles and a half to Brookfield west line to a heap of stones near a chestnut-tree marked; and running east eleven degrees and thirty minutes south one mile and an hundred and fifty rods to a heap of stones on a rock, at the end of a meadow or mill-pond; then bounding on Cornelius White's land till it come to mill brook, so-called; then bounded with the mill brook to the river as the brook runs; then crossing the river and extending southeasterly to a white oak-tree, known by the name of the northeast corner of the mile square; thence extending southeasterly to Brookfield south line, intersecting that line two miles and three-quarters from said first-mentioned southwest corner bounds.

SEC. 3. And that the inhabitants of the said lands be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities that the inhabitants of other towns within this province are, or by right ought to be, vested with; and that the said town of Western belong to the County of Worcester.

Provided, —

And be it is thus enacted by the authority aforesaid:

SEC. 4. That nothing in the act contained shall be construed or intended to hinder, alter or prejudice the right and interest of all or any person whatsoever in any of the common or undivided lands in the said townships of Brookfield, Brimfield and the plantation called Kingsfield, but the same shall remain as heretofore, and the inhabitants of the respective towns and plantation aforesaid shall have their full vote in the ordering, improving or disposing of such common and undivided lands as by law they have, or ought to have, before the enacting hereof.

Provided also, —

And be it is further enacted:

SEC. 5. That the inhabitants of the said town of Western shall be liable and subject, notwithstanding their being set off and constituted a township, as aforesaid, to pay their proportion of all province, county and town rates for this year, in the said town of Brookfield, Brimfield and Kingsfield, respectively, and shall be accordingly assessed thereto in the same manner as they would have been if this act had never been made; anything herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

To prevent confusion, it will be proper to state here that the town bore the name of Western until 1834, when, by an act of the Legislature, the name was changed to Warren. The town of Weston, in Middlesex County, was incorporated in 1712, and the similarity in the names led to a confusion which made the change necessary. The name of Warren will be exclusively used in this narrative.

The first town-meeting was held March 8, 1741-42, according to the old style of the calendar or, on the 19th of March, 1742, according to the new style. At that meeting Noah Ashley was chosen moderator, and Mathew Beal, town clerk. The selectmen chosen were Solomon Keys, Noah Ashley, Peter Rice and Nathaniel Reed. On the 15th of March, at a town-meeting at which Thomas Parsons acted as moderator, it was voted "to strengthen the covenant adopted, that it shall be strong and good." On the 5th of June, 1742, it was voted to locate the meeting-house on Comey Hill and to have three months' preaching. On the 14th of October, 1742, it was voted to have the meeting-house forty feet square, and to locate it on Comey Hill. On the 18th of April, 1743, a town-meeting was held at the house of William H. Warren, and Solomon Keys was chosen moderator. The meeting was "adjourned to the place called Comey Hill, and at the place above mentioned on the west side, near the place called the Staddle on a napp of ground adjoining to Comey Hill; the particular spot is known by one chestnut tree on the west side of the napp, and a little east of said chestnut tree there is two black oak staddles, marked, and the same spot at said meeting, by adjournment from the Widow Howard's house to this place, and on this spot of ground and at the time noted, the particular spot is, and shall be, the place for the meeting-house to be built upon and here to remain." On the 2d of May, 1743, at a town-meeting at which Solomon Keys acted as moderator, it was voted to build the meeting-house forty-five feet long, thirty-five feet wide and twenty and one-half feet between sill and plate, and the sum of three hundred pounds was appropriated to pay the expenses. Noah Ashley, Solomon Keys and David Blair were chosen a building committee, and it was also voted that Mr. Thomas Strong should do the preaching for three months. On the 16th of January, 1743, it was voted to settle John Martin with a settlement of eighty-seven pounds and ten shillings and a salary of forty pounds, to be increased fifty shillings annually after the first year. It is probable that Mr. Martin declined, or if he came to Warren that his settlement was short. It is also probable that the first settled minister was Rev. Isaac Jones, who was notified on the 20th of July, 1744, by Samuel Bliss, Gershom Makepeace, Noah Ashley, Thomas Rich and Peter Rice, "that the free-holders of Western had selected him for their minister, and they prayed for his speedy and serious consideration of the premises." Mr. Jones accepted the invitation, and was ordained in January, 1744-45. He continued in his pastorate more than forty years, when he was released only by his death. Mr. Jones was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Baxter, a graduate of Harvard, in 1788, who was ordained March 9, 1791. During the pastorate of Mr. Baxter in 1798, a movement towards the erection of a new meeting-house began to be agitated, and, as was the case in most towns, the location of the

old structure was found to be inconvenient to the greater part of the population, and it was decided to build it on the lower part of the Common. On the Common it was built in 1804, and there it remained until 1837, when desired improvements of the Common rendered it necessary to remove it to the site of the present house. In April, 1874, it was burned, and the present meeting-house was at once erected on the old site. In 1806 Mr. Baxter was succeeded by Rev. Sylvester Burt, and in 1816 by Rev. Munson C. Gaylord. Rev. Orin Catlin followed in 1829, and Rev. Charles Fitch in 1832. Rev. George Trask was ordained in 1836, a gentleman who has been somewhat notorious in a crusade against the use of tobacco. Mr. Trask remained ten years, and has been followed by Rev. Charles Smith, Rev. J. H. Northrop, Rev. S. S. Smith, Rev. E. L. Jagger, Rev. S. J. Austin and the present pastor, Rev. D. O. Clark.

In 1815 a Universalist Society was organized, and a meeting-house built at Hodge's Corner, in South Warren, in 1821. In 1833 this organization was abandoned. In 1830 the present Universalist Society was organized and for several years held services in one of the school-houses. In 1837 they built their present church on the hill between the south and central villages. Rev. J. W. Talbot was installed over the society in 1839, and has been succeeded, among others, by Rev. Messrs. Lane, Webster, Plum, Bradley, Moore and the present efficient pastor, Rev. Olney I. Darling.

A Methodist Society was organized in 1852, and for more than ten years held religious services in Union Hall. In 1863 the society bought a church in that part of Ludlow called Jencksville and removed it to Warren. Among the pastors of this society have been Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, Rev. Messrs. George, Satchwell, Locke, Godfrey and Tisdale. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Means. There is also at the present time a Methodist Church at West Warren, of which Rev. B. F. Kingsley is pastor.

A Congregational Society was organized at West Warren, July 25, 1865. Rev. A. H. Simes was installed over this society in 1866, and was succeeded after his resignation, in 1869, by Rev. C. G. Weeks. During its early years the society worshipped in Crossman's Hall, but in 1869, during the pastorate of Mr. Simes, the present meeting-house was erected. The present pastor of this society is Rev. G. H. Morse.

In 1872 Catholic churches were erected both in the central village and at West Warren, and these are presided over by Rev. David Moyer and his assistant, Father Martel.

It was not long after the incorporation of the town before its peace was disturbed by the French and Indian Wars. In the first of these wars it is not probable that Warren, just starting in her municipal career, took a very active part. In the war of 1753 she sent her soldiers into the field, and bore her

ample share of its burdens. Solomon Keys and his son both joined in the expedition to Lake George in 1755, and both were killed. In 1759 Lord Amherst with ten thousand men encamped within the township on his way to Crown Point, and little opportunity was afforded to the inhabitants to pursue with regularity and profit their useful occupations until the peace of 1763. But even then the declaration of peace was mingled with mutterings and complaints which foreboded a more severe and more protracted conflict than that from which they had happily been relieved. It is not proposed to note the steps taken by Warren in conjunction with other towns to uphold the arms of those who, in Boston and elsewhere, were resisting the aggressions of the crown. At a town-meeting held January 17, 1774, it was declared "that the plan of importing tea into America subject to a tax by commissioners of the East India Company was a very great infringement on their rights, and threatened them with bondage and slavery." It was also declared by the town that "loyalty and true allegiance to His Majesty King George the third we heartily and sincerely profess, and will yield a cheerful and ready obedience to all just laws; and a hearty friendship with our mother country we wish may be continued until time shall be no more; but our just rights and privileges, for which our forefathers endured the greatest hardships, and many of them sacrificed their lives, we cannot give up and submit to be bondmen and slaves; but are determined to defend with the greatest vigor and resolution; which is, as we apprehend, almost the universal sentiment of every freeman in America."

It is probable that the following lists, copied from the muster and pay-rolls at the State House, include most of the soldiers furnished by Warren for Revolutionary service:

The following men belonging to the company commanded by Capt. Reuben Read, and attached to Col. Jonathan Warner's regiment of militia, marched from Warren to Roxbury, April 20, 1775, on the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, on the day before:

Reuben Read, captain.	John Wood.
Cyrus Rich, lieutenant.	Isaac Rich.
Isaac Wood, lieutenant.	Ebenezer Cutler.
Matthew Gray, sergeant.	Joseph Cutler.
Jonathan Danforth, sergeant.	Scott-way Whitcomb.
William Corvee, sergeant.	Seth Lincoln, Jr.
Henry Walbridge, sergeant.	Joseph Davis.
Jason Wright, corporal.	Jonas Lanson.
Samuel Bascom, corporal.	John Danforth.
Ebenezer Field, corporal.	Caleb Brooks.
Simon Rich, corporal.	Davis Burrus.
William Brown.	Gideon Davis.
Jonathan Barrus.	Joseph Gleason.
James Blair, Jr.	Bartholemew Blackmer.
Samuel Blair.	Isaac Patrick.
James Craize.	Nathan Wood.
Joseph Smith.	Henry Rogers.
Amos Bliss.	Samuel Fox.
John Davis.	Ellet Mercey.
Solomon Chandler.	Thomas Lincoln.
John Brooks.	Rice Wheeler.
Edward Brooks.	

The following men belonged to the company of militia commanded by Capt. Josiah Putnam, and attached to Col. Jedediah Foster's regiment, which marched to Roxbury from Warren, April 21, 1775:

Joseph Putnam, captain.	Simon Dwight, Jr.
Samuel Bascom, lieutenant.	Isaac Crane.
Timothy Rice, corporal.	Jonathan Hunt.
Robert Danforth, corporal.	Henry White, Jr.
Benjamin Thompson.	John Conly.
Solomon Blackmer.	Isaac Temple.
Edwin H. Brook.	Mathew Kalligan.
John Chadwick.	Samuel Bliss.
John Chandler.	Jude Foster.
Samuel Bascom, Jr.	Henry Swisher.
Thomas Chandler.	Reuben Bliss.
Joseph Tidd.	Samuel McAlister.
William Marr.	Josiah Putnam, Jr.
James Mills.	

The following were miscellaneous enlistments in 1775, some of which were re-enlistments:

Jonathan Danforth, captain.	James Lanson.
Assa Putnam, captain.	Nathan Wood.
Jason Allen.	Mathew Kalligan.
Edmund Washburn.	Abel Fox.
Henry White.	Daniel Forward.
Simon Gillett.	Martin Kellogg.
Joseph Chandler.	John Wood.
Daniel Keys, lieutenant.	Samuel Bliss.
Joshua Danforth, corporal.	Jude Foster.
Nathan Allen.	Mathew Kellogg.
Thomas Whipple.	Samuel Blackmer.
Ebenezer Field, corporal.	James Stone.
Henry Rogers, sergeant.	Converse Cutler.
Seth Lincoln, corporal.	James Blackmer.
Joseph Davis.	

The following men belonged to the company of militia commanded by Capt. Joseph Cutler, which marched to join General Gates, September 24, 1777:

Joseph Cutler, captain.	Jesse Allen.
Alexander Rathwell, lieutenant.	Bartholemew Blackmer.
Matthew Gray, lieutenant.	Rice Wheeler.
Henry Walbridge, sergeant.	Josiah Austin.
Alexander Wilson, sergeant.	Joseph Chandler.
William Morse, sergeant.	Samuel Patrick.
— French, sergeant.	John Pattrell.
James Blair, corporal.	Isaac Crane.
Joshua Corvee, corporal.	Samuel Andrews.
Jonathan Flint, corporal.	Solomon Bliss.
James Hunter.	Amos Bliss.
Ebenezer Cutler.	Shas Ballard.
Henry Chadwick.	John Rathwell.
Solomon Rich.	Amos Crawford.
Thomas White.	Simon Dwight.
Edward Leland.	William Vergin.
William Blair.	John McAlister.
Eli Putnam.	John Chandler.
Reuben Read.	Duty Partridge.
Nehemiah Bates.	Assa Putnam.
Reuben Bliss.	David Barrows.
Moses Bliss.	John Deman.
Isaac Patrick.	Robert Forbes.

The following enlisted in the Continental Army in 1778:

Joseph Cutler.	Tower Humphrey.
Solomon Chandler.	Pump Leland.
Alexander Thomas.	Ebenezer Luce.
Samuel Davis.	Jason Allen.
Martin Kellogg.	Samuel Wood.
Noble Spencer.	Jeremiah Mason.
Josiah Danforth.	

Thirty-fifth Regiment.

James Ketcher
Lester L. Barber.

Thirty-sixth Regiment.

George H. Jennings.
Charles Chittenden.

Thirty-ninth Regiment.

Daniel W. Blanding, drafted.
Charles Damon, drafted.
Thomas B. Shaw, drafted.

Forty-second Regiment.

Wm. H. Shepard, lieut.
Thomas Bryant.
Giles Blodgett.
Albert N. Bliss.
Amos D. Boud.
Charles F. Bosworth.
Samuel J. McIntosh.
Elias H. Cutler.
Edwin Bycroft.
George H. Shepard.
John W. Shepard.
Wm. E. Lovegrove.
Wm. C. Hitchcock.

Forty-third Regiment.

James P. Johnson.
Charles H. Durant.
Andrew Taft.
Fitzhenry Moore.
Hervey Jones.
James McCullough.
Charles S. Robinson.
George W. Nichols.
Joseph C. Marshall.
Joseph S. Tidd.
Warner Bliss.
Ebenezer Cole, Jr.
Albert Walker.
Shepard Dunbar.
Elijah H. S. Wilson.

Fifty-fourth Regiment.

Charles H. Johnson.
Fitzhenry Newport.

Fifty-seventh Regiment.

George Kinnerney.
Silas W. Cooke.

Fifty-eighth Regiment.

Harman Wisner.

Sixtieth Regiment.

Alonzo A. Brooks.
Nelson C. Barbank.
Charles H. Crossman.
Proctor L. Ward.

First Cavalry.

Sherlock H. Lincoln.
Almon L. Sweetser.
Charles Barr.
Adelbert Packard.

Second Cavalry.

James Smith.
Wm. W. Smith.
Henry A. Kelly.
John E. Elliot.

Second Regiment of Heavy Artillery.

Timothy Mahoney.
Wm. Dunn.
Wm. Smith.
Charles F. Cutler.
Obed J. Carroll.
Andrew Barney.
Thomas W. Fagan.
Henry Ball.
Edward Sullivan.
Charles H. Barnatt.
Wm. Carter.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

John Byron.
Thomas Davis.
James Devine.
Thomas Finnegan.
John O. Gaffney.
Fletcher B. Goldsmith.
George C. Harford.
Patrick Lane.
John Morris.
Philip Mulhavan.
John O'Brien.
Thomas O'Brien.
Enoch J. O'Shea.
John Patterson.
Samuel Fauslet.

Regular Army.

Peter McGuire.
Henry M. King.

John H. Wiswell.....died at Wilmington, N. C., March 23, 1865
Wm. Foley.....killed at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864
Harvey B. Stone.....died at Petersburg April 2, 1865
Albert N. Bliss.....died at New Orleans March 31, 1863
Elias H. Cutler.....died at Brashear City, La., May 28, 1863
George H. Shepard.....died at Berwick City, La., May 3, 1863
Chas. H. Johnson.....died at Beaufort, S. C., Sep. 18, 1863
Charles F. Cutler.....died at Andersonville October 1, 1864
Obed J. Carroll.....died in prison July 3, 1864
Andrew Barney.....died at Fort Monroe, June 2, 1864
Oscar Marsh.....died at Wilmington, N. C., March 13, 1865

After the incorporation of the town educational, as well as religious, affairs began to interest the people. In November, 1745, it was voted to build a school-house, twenty feet long and seventeen feet broad, and the sum of eight pounds was appropriated for the board of the schoolmaster eight weeks. As in other towns during the provincial period, the schools were few in number and kept only a few months in the year. They were, moreover, confined exclusively to boys. The introduction of girls into the public schools is well remembered by many now living, not beyond middle age. In 1795 the town was divided into eight districts, each district having the exclusive management of school affairs within its limits. In 1846 one district was added, and the district system so continued until it was abolished in 1869. In 1842 Mrs. T. Lombard gave land on Furnace Hill for educational purposes, and a joint stock company was formed, which established the Quaboag Seminary. At its dedication Daniel Powers, a native of the town, and a graduate of Yale in the class of 1837, delivered an address. Its first principal was Joshua Pearl. Owing to some privileges which the youth of the town received from the seminary, an appropriation of five hundred dollars was made for its benefit in 1850. In 1856 the property of the seminary was bought by the town, and has since been devoted to the use of the high and other schools. The meetings of the town, which had for the most part been previously held in the Congregational Church and a hired hall, were held in the seminary building after its purchase until the erection of the present town-house in 1878. There are now twenty-two schools in the town, one high, three grammar, two intermediate, two intermediate and primary, four first primary, five second primary and five ungraded. These are under the direction of a School Committee and a superintendent.

According to the last annual report of the committee, for the year ending March 1, 1888, there were ten hundred and fourteen enrolled scholars, an average membership of seven hundred and sixty-two, and an average attendance of seven hundred and fifteen.

Connected with the schools is the Agassiz Association, which, though managed by private individuals, is composed of scholars in the high and grammar schools, and is so far recognized by the School Committee as to occupy with their consent a room in one of the school-houses of the town. An evening-school has also been established, and is performing useful work. According

The following persons were drafted in July, 1863, and paid three hundred dollars commutation money:

Samuel E. Tidd.
Benjamin A. Tripp.
George T. Lincoln.
Edward P. Clark.
John L. Moore.
Thomas H. Jones.
Edwin L. Jagger.

George A. Walker.
Wm. H. H. Shepard.
John W. Tyler.
George Wight.
Ebridge C. Bliss.
James L. Weeks.

The following persons were either killed or died in the service during the war:

Alfred Stephens.....died March 30, 1862, at Frederick, Md.
Chauncey Peck.....killed May 25, 1862, at Barnestown, Va.
Philo H. Peck.....killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863
Wm. M. Cowles.....re-enl. in the navy; was lost in the "Junia"
Ira Thompson.....died at Arlington, Va., July 31, 1864
Horatio Tower.....died at Newport News June 2, 1862
Lewis Wright.....killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864
Edwin P. Hale.....died at Newbern, N. C., December 9, 1863

to the report above referred to, the sums credited to the school department for the year 1887-88 were,—appropriation for schools, \$300; appropriation for evening schools, \$100; appropriation for repairs, \$500; appropriation for books and supplies, \$500; State school fund, \$200.65; books and supplies sold, \$23.65; tuition received, \$86.65. Total, \$10,910.95.

The expenses for the year were,—for salaries of school teachers, \$7,770.80; for salaries of evening-school teachers, \$143.50; for care of evening-schools, \$51.50; for oil, lamps and fixtures, \$20.06; for fuel, \$819.30; for care of buildings, \$867.40; for repairs, \$476.32; for school-books and supplies, \$598.53; for incidentals, \$611.47. Total, \$11,358.88.

As supplementing the work of the public schools, it will be proper here to make some allusion to the Public Library. The library is owned by an association incorporated January 17, 1876, and is managed by a board of trustees. It was put in operation about the time of the erection of the town-house, in 1879, and occupies, by permission of the town, a convenient room on the ground-floor of that building. It receives also an annual appropriation of \$500 and the amount of the dog fund from the town, which, in 1887-88, amounted to \$245.67. The treasurer's last report, dated March 17, 1888, showed cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$174.48; cash from reading-room, \$125; cash from town, \$500; dog-fund, \$245.67; cash from George F. Blake, Manufacturing Company, \$100; fines, \$42.01; cards, \$9.18; catalogues, \$4.52; total, \$1200.86. It showed payments as follows: For books, \$317.09; for binding, \$48.60; for printing, \$4.67; for librarian, \$300; for cleaning room, \$10.90; for delivering books at West Warren, \$26; for bag for same, \$3; for gas bills, \$82.75; for supplies, \$3.86; for freight and express, \$2.07; cash on hand, \$395.92; total, \$1200.86.

The reading-room, which, though connected with the library, is so far distinct as not to be free, received during the year a contribution of one hundred dollars from the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, and \$79.50 from other subscriptions, which left, after paying \$54.51 for papers and magazines, the sum of \$125 credited to the library account. In 1884 Lucius J. Knowles, of Worcester, for many years a resident of the town, gave by his will five thousand dollars to the town, the income to be used for the support of the library. The legacy was paid in 1887, and the library is now reaping its benefit. The number of books in the library March 1, 1888, was five thousand two hundred and sixty-four. During the year previous the number of books given out was seventeen thousand and thirty-four. The establishment of this library reminds the writer of the impression he has received from a survey of many of the towns in Worcester County, that probably no other county in the Commonwealth has done and is doing so much to build up these auxiliaries to the public schools. To a considerable portion of the people of the county they are

more important than the schools themselves. Its large and increasing number of immigrant families, drawn to it by its extensive and flourishing industries, are many of them too old to reap the advantages of a school education, but are enabled by these library associations to breathe a purer atmosphere and absorb at least the elements of an education, which otherwise they could not have received.

After the foundations of religion and education had been laid, the attention of the people of the town was directed more particularly to the special purposes of their settlement and the business relations of life. At first agriculture was the almost universal employment, with here and there on favorable streams a saw-mill to provide lumber for their houses and a grist-mill to provide food for their cattle and themselves. Of course the development of manufacturing industries has enticed many from the plough and the furrow, while the growth of agriculture in the West, with facilities for obtaining Western grain at a cost less than that of raising it at home, has aided in the depreciation of an industry which a century ago was the source from which all the comforts of life were secured. But Warren still holds its own with other towns in obtaining from the soil what it will yield with ease and profit. It will not be out of place to include in this narrative a schedule of the agricultural products and property of the town, taken from the census of 1885:

Wood Products.	
Apples.....	\$14.00
Barn-wood.....	20
Fuel.....	3,673
Lumber.....	101
Shingles.....	207
Staves.....	2,000
Shingles.....	15
Total.....	\$6,028
Other Products.	
Swine.....	\$2
Soft soap.....	18
Total.....	\$20
Cattle.	
Live.....	\$825
Butchered.....	14
Corn, Indian.....	6,160
Corn, pop.....	9
Wheat.....	1,874
Barley.....	141
Wheat.....	25
Total.....	\$9,077
Fruits, Berries, and Nuts.	
Apples.....	\$2,288
Blackberries.....	9
Bananas.....	3
Berries.....	9
Chickens.....	24
Catfishes.....	10
Catfishes.....	108
Catfishes.....	14
Catfishes.....	31
Catfishes.....	42
Catfishes.....	5
Catfishes.....	100
Total.....	\$4,008

Plums.....	44
Quinces.....	12
Shedlocks.....	23
Strawberries.....	57

Total.....\$1,750

Hay, Grain and Fodder.

Hay.....	\$43,302
Straw.....	746
Fodder.....	3,004
Beets for stock.....	1
Turnips for stock.....	299

Total.....\$47,353

Meats and Game.

Beef.....	\$1,930
Mutton.....	194
Pork.....	5,005
Veal.....	1,845

Total.....\$9,974

Vegetables.

Asparagus.....	\$1
Beans.....	171
Beets.....	30
Cabbages.....	265
Carrots.....	19
Celery.....	10
Green-corn.....	27
Cucumbers.....	10
Onions.....	50
Pasquies.....	11
Green peas.....	35
Potatoes.....	4,036
Pumpkins.....	138
Rhubarb.....	2
Squashes.....	50
Tomatoes.....	16
Turnips.....	71
Not classified.....	527

Total.....\$6,935

Property.

Acres of cultivated lands.....	3,356 7/8
Acres of uncultivated lands.....	8,613
Acres of woodland.....	3,144 1/2

Total.....15,114 1/2

Value of above.....\$281,835

Buildings.

Dwelling-houses.....	\$128,800
Barns.....	73,050
Carriage-houses.....	1,829
Order-mills.....	975
Granaries.....	550
Ice-houses.....	475

Out-buildings.....	1,810
Sheds.....	4,870
Shops.....	475
Other buildings.....	1,623

Total.....\$9,147

Machines, Implements, &c.

Carts, wagons, harnesses, etc.....	\$9,240
Cultivators.....	243
Feeds-utensils.....	29
Harrow.....	420
Hay-cutters and tedders.....	000
Horse-hoes, rakes and powers.....	1,373
Implements.....	1,374
Mammie-spiral-ers.....	300
Mowing-machines.....	1,650
Ploughs.....	490
Seed-sowers.....	15
Other machines.....	51

Total.....\$16,333

Domestic Animals.

Bulls.....	\$1,261
Calves.....	1,119
Cattle.....	1,025
Dogs.....	143
Ducks.....	13
Geese.....	8
Helfers.....	2,000
Poultry.....	2,088
Hogs.....	2,080
Horses.....	14,200
Lambs.....	80
Milk-cows.....	31,504
Oxen.....	6,777
Pigs.....	225
Sheep.....	540
Stoats.....	875
Other animals.....	106

Total.....\$64,661

Forest Trees and Vines.

Apple.....	\$9,430
Bittersweet.....	17
Cherry.....	10
Chestnut.....	02
Crab-apple.....	20
Hickory.....	5
Peach.....	82
Pear.....	73
Plum.....	57
Quin.....	110
Shothorn.....	50
Walnut.....	68
Grape-vines.....	172

Total.....\$11,011

part of the present century was Nathan Read. He was the son of Major Reuben Read, who won some distinction in the Revolutionary War, and was born in Western (now Warren), July 2, 1759. He graduated at Harvard in 1781, in the class with John Davis, for many years judge of the United States Court, and Samuel Dexter and Dudley Atkins Tyng. In 1795 he settled in Danvers and engaged in the manufacture of anchors and chain cables, and removed to Belfast, Maine, in 1807. From 1800 to 1803 he represented the Essex South District in Congress, and in the year of his removal to Belfast was made chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Hancock County. He was the first petitioner for a patent before the patent law was enacted. He invented the machine for manufacturing nails and was the first to apply steam to locomotives. He died in Belfast January 20, 1849. In 1812 the manufacture of scythes was begun at West Warren and carried on many years, but has long since been abandoned. In 1815 the manufacture of cotton cloth was begun in the mill now used for the manufacture of cotton warp; but when the mill went into the hands of Lucius J. Knowles the manufacture of its present product was introduced. The present industries of the town are the cassimere factory, conducted with eight sets of machinery, by Sayles & Jenks; the Warren Cotton-Mills, at West Warren; an ink and blueing factory, owned by G. J. & I. E. Moore; two edge-tool factories, one of which is at West Warren; a cheese factory, another cotton-mill on the Quaboag River, the warp-mill, conducted by Moses K. Whipple, and the Knowles' steam pump works. The works last mentioned are situated on Wigwam Brook in the central village, and are very extensive and successful. They were established by Lucius J. Knowles, who, with growing success, carried them on some years with Simon K. Sibley, and sold them in 1879 to the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, under whose management they are now carried on, with E. F. Strickland, a most competent and intelligent superintendent. The steam pumps of this company have the best reputation, and find their way to England, France, South America, Japan, and indeed to all parts of the world. Recently the Emperor of Japan has ordered and received one for the irrigation of his garden and other private grounds. A pump made at these works is now in use in Chicago pumping eight millions of gallons of water daily.

The cotton-mills at West Warren, owned by Bliss & Fabyan, of Boston, include a large plant and employ a large number of hands. The plant includes four mills with an aggregate of seven hundred and thirty-two looms, and forty-four houses containing one hundred and nineteen tenements. These establishments furnish an amount of employment which has constantly added to the population, prosperity and wealth of the town. In 1791 the population was estimated at 900; in 1838, 1196; in 1865, 2180; in

It was not long after the usefulness of the Quaboag River and Wigwam Brook was proved in connection with grist-mills and saw-mills before it was discovered that these streams could be put to more profitable uses. In 1793 there were in operation on Quaboag River, within the town limits, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, one scythe-mill, one fulling-mill and one forge.

In 1800 iron works were established by Joseph Field and Isaac Moore, and in 1812 powder-mills were built on the present site of the steam pump works. These last were exploded in 1826 and never rebuilt. Among the natives of Warren who were inspired by the inventive spirit of the age in the early

- Nathan Foster.
 1775. Simeon Dwight.
 John Patrick.
 Isaac Gleason.
 Reuben Read.
 Josiah Putnam.
 1776. John Patrick.
 Josiah Putnam.
 Danforth Keys.
 Isaac Gleason.
 Reuben Read.
 1777. Simeon Dwight.
 James Stone.
 Danforth Keys.
 Isaac Tyler.
 Isaac Bliss.
 1778. Isaac Gleason.
 Duty Partridge.
 William Blair.
 Samuel Bliss.
 1779. Sam. Bascom.
 Isaac Gleason.
 William Blair.
 Isaac Bliss.
 John Barrus.
 1780. Danforth Keys.
 Solomon Rich.
 John Barrus.
 Samuel McAllister.
 William Brown.
 1781. John Barrus, Jr.
 Isaac Gleason.
 Josiah Putnam, Jr.
 Barnabas Blackmer.
 Jason Wright.
 1782. Danforth Keys.
 Isaac Gleason.
 John Hamilton.
 Joseph Cutler.
 Reuben Read.
 1783. James Stone.
 Isaac Bliss.
 Matthew Patrick.
 Reuben Read.
 John Barrus.
 1784. Isaac Read.
 Daniel Bliss.
 William Blair.
 John Barrus.
 Matthew Patrick.
 1785. Reuben Read.
 E. Cutler.
 Matthew Patrick.
 Capt. Cowee.
 David Burroughs.
 1786. Isaac Gleason.
 William Cowee.
 David Burroughs.
 Duty Partridge.
 Matthew Patrick.
 1787. Matthew Patrick.
 Duty Partridge.
 David Burroughs.
 Ebenezer Cutler.
 Samuel Blair.
 1788. Matthew Patrick.
 Isaac Gleason.
 Josiah Putnam, Jr.
 Solomon Cummings.
 Samuel Blair.
 1789. Reuben Read.
 Joseph Cutler.
 Abner Tyler.
 Eleazer Cook.
 Cyrus Rich.
 1790. Reuben Read.
 Joseph Cutler.
 Abner Tyler.
 Eleazer Cook.
 Cyrus Rich.
 1791. Reuben Read.
 Abner Tyler.
 Eleazer Cook.
 Cyrus Rich.
 1792. Danforth Keys.
 Reuben Read.
 Josiah Putnam, Jr.
 Joseph Jones.
 James Brown, Jr.
 1793. Reuben Read.
 Joseph Field.
 Joseph Jones.
 Abner Tyler.
 James Brown, Jr.
 1794. Reuben Read.
 Matthew Patrick.
 Joseph Field.
 Eleazer Cook.
 Aaron Bliss.
 1795. Matthew Patrick.
 Reuben Read.
 Joseph Field.
 Aaron Bliss.
 Samuel Blair.
 1796. Ebenezer Cutler.
 James Brown, Jr.
 David Burroughs.
 James Blair.
 Seth Blair.
 1797. Aaron Bliss.
 James Blair.
 Seth Blair.
 Nathan Read.
 Moses Tyler.
 1798. _____
 1797. Danforth Keys.
 Joseph Field.
 Matthew Patrick.
 Asa Patrick.
 David Burroughs.
 1800. Danforth Keys.
 Joseph Fields.
 Daniel Hodges.
 Seth Lincoln.
 Joshua Read.
 1801. Joseph Field.
 Daniel Hodges.
 Seth Lincoln.
 Joshua Read.
 Aaron Bliss.
 1802. Aaron Bliss.
 David Burroughs.
 Samuel Blair.
 Timothy P. Bridges.
 Asa Patrick.
 1803. Joseph Field.
 Daniel Hodges.
 Samuel Wright.
 Timothy P. Bridges.
 Frederick Carpenter.
 1804. Danforth Keys.
 Joseph Field.
 Daniel Hodges.
 Samuel Blair.
 Joshua Read.
 1805. Cyrus Field.
 Daniel Hodges.
 Samuel Blair.
 Joshua Read.
 Samuel Knight.
 1806. Joseph Field.
 Daniel Hodges.
 Wm. Cowee.
 Augustus Phillips.
 Jonathan Bridges.
 1807. Same.
 1808. Joseph Field.
 Daniel Hodges.
 Samuel Knight.
 Jonathan Bridges.
 Joshua Read.
 1809. Joseph Field.
 Daniel Hodges.
 Jonathan Bridges.
 Abijah Mills.
 Joseph Ramsdell.
 1810. Same.
 1811. Joseph Field.
 Daniel Hodges.
 Daniel Tyler.
 Abijah Mills.
 Joseph Ramsdell.
 1812. Joseph Field.
 Daniel Hodges.
 James Blair.
 Joseph Ramsdell.
 John Hill.
 1813. Samuel Knight.
 Isaac Tyler.
 Timothy P. Bridges.
 Hervey Sessions.
 Levi Read.
 1814. Samuel Blair.
 Isaac Tyler.
 Timothy P. Bridges.
 Hervey Sessions.
 Joshua Read.
 1815. Isaac Tyler.
 Timothy P. Bridges.
 Hervey Sessions.
 Oliver Bliss.
 Ezekiel Bliss.
 1816. Hervey Sessions.
 Chester Powers.
 Oliver Bliss.
 Daniel Batcheller.
 Reuben Cutler.
 1817. Hervey Sessions.
 Chester Powers.
 Oliver Bliss.
 Daniel Batcheller.
 Reuben Cutler.
 1818. Isaac Tyler.
 Joseph Ramsdell.
 Nathan Day.
 Reuben Cutler.
 John G. Cummins.
 1819. Hervey Sessions.
 Joseph Ramsdell.
 Oliver Bliss.
 Reuben Cutler.
 Capt. Cummings.
 1820. Oliver Bliss.
 Joseph Ramsdell.
 John G. Cummins.
 Isaac Tyler.
 Levi Brown.
 1821. Oliver Bliss.
 John G. Cummins.
 Isaac Tyler.
 Levi Brown.
 Cyrus Hutchins.
 1822. John G. Cummins.
 Isaac Tyler.
 Chester Powers.
 Dady Blodgett.
 Isaac Patrick.
 1823. Oliver Bliss.
 Isaac Patrick.
 Joseph Ramsdell.
 Levi Brown.
 Pardon Keys.
 1824. Garshom Makepeace.
 Linus Hour.
 Pardon Allen.
 Isaac Gleason.
 David Batcheller.
 1825. Isaac Tyler.
 Isaac Patrick.
 Linus Hour.
 Pardon Allen.
 John Patrick, Jr.
 1826. Pardon Allen.
 John Patrick.
 Thomas Damon.
 John Patrick, Jr.
 Daniel Holt.
 1827. Pardon Allen.
 Thomas Damon.
 Daniel Holt.
 Dady Blodgett.
 James Blair.
 1828. Pardon Allen.
 Daniel Holt.
 Pardon Keys.
 James Blair.
 Alvan Blair.
 1829. Pardon Allen.
 Pardon Keys.
 Aaron Bliss.
 Warner Lincoln.
 Thomas Damon.
 1830. Thomas Damon.
 Warner Lincoln.
 Timothy Jones.
 Stephen Gleason.
 Joseph Ramsdell.
 1831. Thomas Damon.
 Warner Lincoln.
 Timothy Jones.
 Stephen Gleason.
 Joseph Ramsdell.
 1832. Thomas Damon.
 Timothy Jones.
 Joseph Ramsdell.
 Stephen Gleason.
 Baxter Bridges.
 1833. Same.
 1834. Pardon Allen.
 Baxter Bridges.
 James S. Davis.
 Thomas Cutler.
 Pardon Cowee.
 1835. Pardon Allen.
 Baxter Bridges.
 James S. Davis.
 Thomas Cutler.
 Pardon Cowee.
 1836. Pardon Allen.
 James S. Davis.
 Homer Ramsdell.
 Lewis Moore.
 John Tyler.
 1837. Same.
 1838. Same.
 1839. Thomas Damon.
 John Tyler.
 Thomas Cutler.
 Pardon Cowee.
 John H. Powers.
 1840. John Tyler.
 John H. Powers.
 Joseph Ramsdell.

Franklin Drury. David A. Barnes.	1862. Same.	1755. Simeon Dwight.	1820. Samuel Blair.
1811. John Tyler.	1863. Daniel Russell.	1756. Simeon Dwight.	1821-24. Thomas Damon.
Hervey Sessions.	Charles L. Carter.	1757. Thomas Cutler.	1825. Hervey Sessions.
Joseph Ramsdell.	Danforth Keys.	1758. Simeon Dwight.	1826-27. Thomas Damon.
Franklin Drury.	1864. Daniel Russell.	1759-61. Simeon Dwight.	1828-41. Hervey Sessions.
David A. Barnes.	S. D. Stoddard.	1762. Simeon Dwight.	1842. Pardon Allen.
1842. Pardon Allen.	1865. Wm. A. Patrick.	1763. Simeon Dwight.	1843. John Tyler.
Pardon Cowee.	Simon H. Sibby.	1764. Thomas Rich.	1844-45. Thomas Damon.
Aaron Bliss.	Wm. B. Barnes.	1765. Gershom Makepeace.	1846-47. Pardon Allen.
David Shepard, Jr.	1866. Wm. A. Patrick.	1766-73. Simeon Dwight.	1848-54. John Tyler.
Jeppha Bacon, Jr.	Samuel B. Burroughs.	1767. Gershom Makepeace.	1855-56. Joseph B. Lombard.
1843. John Tyler.	Giles Blodgett.	1776. Danforth Keys.	1857. Calvin Cutler.
Franklin Drury.	1867. J. F. Hitchcock.	1777-78. Simeon Dwight.	1858-59. Joseph Ramsdell.
David A. Barnes.	Joseph B. Lombard.	1779. Simeon Dwight.	1860. Joseph B. Lombard.
Levi Combs.	1868. Wm. A. Patrick.	1780. Solomon Rich.	1861. Wm. W. Ward.
Joseph B. Lombard.	1869. Same.	1781. James Stone.	1862. Joseph Ramsdell.
1844. Same.	1870. Same.	1782. Danforth Keys.	1863. John Tyler.
1845. Pardon Allen.	1871. Wm. A. Patrick.	1783. Reuben Read.	1864. Daniel Russell.
James R. Lyman.	1872. Willard Hall.	1784. Reuben Read.	1865. Joseph Ramsdell.
Pardon Cowee.	1873. Willard Hall.	1785. James Stone.	1866. Wm. A. Patrick.
Alvin H. Clark.	1874. Willard Hall.	1786. Duty Partridge.	1867. J. F. Hitchcock.
Stillman Ellis.	1875. Same.	1787. Matthew Patrick.	1868-69. Wm. A. Patrick.
1846. Same.	1876. Same.	1788. Danforth Keys.	1870. John W. Tyler.
1847. Alvin H. Clark.	1877. Joseph B. Lombard.	1789. C. Read.	1871-73. Wm. H. Shepard.
Charles Bliss.	Willard Hall.	1790. C. Read.	1874. Joseph Ramsdell.
Hervey Sessions.	1878. Samuel N. Gleason.	1791-92. Reuben Read.	1875. Wm. A. Patrick.
Lyman Fay.	Willard Hall.	1793. Matthew Patrick.	1876. John W. Tyler.
Alexander G. Rich.	1879. Same.	1794. Reuben Read.	1877. Wm. H. Shepard.
1848. Alvan Copeland.	1880. Same.	1795. Matthew Patrick.	1878-80. Samuel N. Gleason.
Charles Bliss.	1881. Alfred L. Converse.	1796. Reuben Read.	1881. Wm. B. Barnes.
Levi Combs.	1882. Same.	1797. Simeon Dwight.	1882. John W. Tyler.
Samuel R. Burroughs.	1883. Joshua D. Rood.	1798. Danforth Keys.	1883. Joshua D. Rood.
Gregory Ellis.	1884. Alfred L. Converse.	1799. Danforth Keys.	1884. Wm. H. Shepard.
1849. Charles Bliss.	1885. Alfred L. Converse.	1800-12. Daniel Hodges.	1885. John W. Tyler.
Franklin Drury.	1886. Alfred L. Converse.	1803-15. Josiah Putnam.	1886. Wm. H. Shepard.
Henry Z. Studley.	1887. Alfred L. Converse.	1816-18. Samuel Blair.	1887. John W. Tyler.
Alden Blodgett.	1888. Alfred L. Converse.	1819. Hervey Sessions.	1888. Charles H. Walker.
1850. Charles Bliss.	1889. Alfred L. Converse.		
Franklin Drury.	1890. Alfred L. Converse.		
Joseph K. Makepeace.	1891. Alfred L. Converse.		
1851. Franklin Drury.	1892. Alfred L. Converse.		
Joseph D. Lombard.	1893. Alfred L. Converse.		
Joseph K. Makepeace.	1894. Alfred L. Converse.		
1852. Franklin Drury.	1895. Alfred L. Converse.		
Joseph B. Lombard.	1896. Alfred L. Converse.		
Alexander G. Rich.	1897. Alfred L. Converse.		
1853. Same.	1898. Alfred L. Converse.		
1854. Joseph B. Lombard.	1899. Alfred L. Converse.		
Amos W. Crossman.	1900. Alfred L. Converse.		
Nathan Richardson.	1901. Alfred L. Converse.		
1855. Joseph B. Lombard.	1902. Alfred L. Converse.		
Lucius J. Knowles.	1903. Alfred L. Converse.		
Charles Bemis.	1904. Alfred L. Converse.		
1856. Joseph B. Lombard.	1905. Alfred L. Converse.		
Franklin Drury.	1906. Alfred L. Converse.		
Samuel N. Gleason.	1907. Alfred L. Converse.		
1857. Joseph Barnes.	1908. Alfred L. Converse.		
John H. Bishop.	1909. Alfred L. Converse.		
1858. Same.	1910. Alfred L. Converse.		
1859. Joseph B. Lombard.	1911. Alfred L. Converse.		
Frederick Brigham.	1912. Alfred L. Converse.		
Wm. A. Patrick.	1913. Alfred L. Converse.		
1860. Same.	1914. Alfred L. Converse.		
1861. Wm. A. Patrick.	1915. Alfred L. Converse.		
Daniel Russell.	1916. Alfred L. Converse.		
James M. F. Gordon.	1917. Alfred L. Converse.		

The moderators of annual town-meetings have been as follows:

1741. Same.	1749. Joseph Lovel.
1742. Solomon Keys.	1750. Simeon Dwight.
1743. Noah Ashley.	1751. Thomas Rich.
1744-48. Solomon Keys.	1754. Simeon Dwight.

The following have been the town clerks:

1741-42. Simeon Dwight.	1811-15. Seth Lincoln.
1743. Noah Ashley.	1816-18. Pardon Keys.
1744. Simeon Dwight.	1819. Asa Putnam.
1745-47. Simeon Dwight.	1820-23. Reuben Cutler.
1748-49. Noah Ashley.	1826-30. Daniel Hitchcock.
1750-52. Solomon Keys.	1831-34. Joseph Field.
1753-76. Simeon Dwight.	1835-38. John Moore.
1777-80. Simeon Dwight.	1839-41. James S. Davis.
1781-82. John Barnes.	1842. Royal Knight.
1783-86. Danforth Keys.	1843-44. James S. Davis.
1787. Simeon Dwight.	1845-48. Lorenzo Mariner.
1788-1808. Danforth Keys.	1849-54. Joseph F. Hitchcock.
1809-10. Joseph Field.	1855-59. Samuel E. Blair.

The following have been town treasurers:

1741. Same.	1801-2. Isaac Moore.
1742-46. Solomon Keys.	1803-5. Joseph Field.
1747-52. James Whitcomb.	1806-10. Daniel Hodges.
1753-62. Josiah Putnam.	1811. James Blair.
1763. Samuel Bascom.	1812. Joseph Ramsdell.
1764-65. Josiah Putnam.	1813-15. Samuel Blair.
1766-68. James Stone.	1816-18. Isaac Tyler.
1769-72. Joseph Cutler.	1819-21. Reuben Cutler.
1773-76. Danforth Keys.	1822-24. Oliver Bliss.
1777-79. Samuel Bascom.	1825-26. Edmund Mayo.
1780-81. Major Beal.	1827-29. James Blair.
1782-84. Ebenezer Cutler.	1830. Daniel Hitchcock.
1785-86. Abner Tyler.	1831-35. Joseph Field.
1787-89. Cyrus Rich.	1836-38. John Moore.
1790-92. Matthew Patrick.	1839-41. James S. Davis.
1793. Josiah Putnam.	1842. Royal Knight.
1794-96. David Burroughs.	1843-44. James S. Davis.
1797-98. Simeon Dwight.	1845-48. Lorenzo Mariner.
1799. Danforth Keys.	1849-54. Joseph F. Hitchcock.
1800. Solomon Cummings.	1855-59. Samuel E. Blair.

The following have been the Representatives in the General Court since the adoption of the State Constitution in 1780, either representing the town or the representative district of which the town has formed a part :

1780. Col. James Stone.	1810. Hervey Sessions.
1781. None.	1820. Samuel Blair.
1782. James Stone.	1821. Oliver Bliss.
1783. None.	1822. None.
1784. James Stone.	1823. None.
1785. None.	1824. None.
1786. Isaac Gleason.	1825. Hervey Sessions.
1787. Same.	1826. Isaac Patrick.
1788. None.	1827. Isaac Patrick.
1789. Matthew Patrick.	1828. Pardon Keys.
1790. None.	1829. Pardon Keys.
1791. None.	1830. Pardon Allen.
1792. Danforth Keys.	1831. Pardon Allen.
1793. None.	1832. Pardon Allen.
1794. None.	1833. Joseph Field.
1795. Reuben Read.	1834. Joseph Field.
1796. None.	1835. None.
1797. None.	1836. Chester Powers.
1798. Reuben Read.	1837. Pardon Allen.
1799. Reuben Read.	1838. Pardon Allen.
1800. Joseph Field.	1839. John Moore.
1801. Joseph Field.	1840. Thomas Damon.
1802. None.	1841. John Tyler.
1803. None.	1842. Aaron Bliss.
1804. Danforth Keys.	1843. Daniel A. Hathaway.
1805. None.	1844. Daniel A. Hathaway.
1806. Joseph Field.	1845. Franklin Drury.
1807. Joseph Field.	1846. Sullivan Cowee.
1808. None.	1847. None.
1809. Joseph Field.	1848. Lewis Moore.
1810. Joseph Field.	1849. None.
1811. Daniel Hodges.	1850. None.
1812. Joseph Field.	1851. None.
1813. Samuel Blair, Jr.	1852. Levi Merritt.
1814. Josiah Putnam.	1853. None.
1815. Hervey Sessions.	1854. None.
1816. Hervey Sessions.	1855. Joseph Ramsdell, Jr.
1817. None.	1856. Samuel E. Blair.
1818. None.	1857. Joseph B. Lombard.

The 21st article of amendments to the Constitution was adopted by the Legislatures of 1856 and 1857, and ratified by the people in 1857. The amendment provided for a House of Representatives of two hundred and forty members, and a census of legal voters in 1857, upon which an apportionment of Representatives should be made in the manner specified in the amendment, which should continue until the apportionment based on a census to be taken in 1865. It was further provided that a census should be taken in 1865, and every tenth year thereafter, as a basis of future apportionments. Under the apportionment of 1857 the towns of New Braintree, Warren and West Brookfield constituted the 11th Representative District of Worcester County, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows :

Samuel E. Blair, of Warren.....	1858
Nelson Carpenter, of Warren.....	1859
George Crowell, of West Brookfield.....	1860
Joseph Rawson, of West Brookfield.....	1861
Lucius J. Knowles, of Warren.....	1862
Saxton P. Martin, of New Braintree.....	1863
John M. Fales, of West Brookfield.....	1864
Lucius J. Knowles, of Warren.....	1865
Nathan Richardson, of Warren.....	1866

Under the apportionment of 1866, based on the census of 1865, the towns of Brookfield, North Brookfield, Sturbridge, Warren and West Brookfield constituted the 18th Representative District of Worcester County, and, until the next apportionment, were represented as follows :

James S. Montague, of Brookfield.....	1867
Charles E. Smith, of West Brookfield.....	1867
Amasa C. Morse, of Sturbridge.....	1868
Joseph B. Lombard, of Warren.....	1868
Ezra Batcheller, of North Brookfield.....	1869
Daniel W. Knight, of Brookfield.....	1869
Benjamin A. Tripp, of Warren.....	1870
John Harvey Moore, of Warren.....	1870
Martin L. Richardson, of Sturbridge.....	1871
George S. Duell, of Brookfield.....	1871
Daniel W. Knight, of North Brookfield.....	1872
Simon H. Sibley, of Warren.....	1873
Nash D. Ladd, of Sturbridge.....	1874
Wm. B. Stone, of West Brookfield.....	1873
Warren Tyler, of North Brookfield.....	1874
Stillman Butterworth, of Brookfield.....	1874
Charles B. Sanford, of West Brookfield.....	1875
George T. Lincoln, of Sturbridge.....	1875
Charles Fuller, of Sturbridge.....	1876
John Wetherbes, of Warren.....	1876

Under the apportionment of 1876, based on the census of 1875, the towns of Brookfield, North Brookfield, Sturbridge, Warren and West Brookfield constituted the 12th Representative District of Worcester County, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows :

Wm. H. Montague, of North Brookfield.....	1877
George W. Johnson, of Brookfield.....	1877
George C. Lincoln, of North Brookfield.....	1878
Alvin B. Chamberlain, of Sturbridge.....	1878
Theodore C. Bates, of North Brookfield.....	1879
Joseph Smith, of Warren.....	1879
George W. Johnson, of Brookfield.....	1880
George N. Bacon, of Sturbridge.....	1880
George A. Parrott, of West Brookfield.....	1881
George M. Newton (died), of Warren.....	1881
Lucien M. Gilbert (vacancy), of Warren.....	1881
Hiram Knight, of North Brookfield.....	1882
David W. Hodgkins, of Brookfield.....	1882
Emory L. Bates, of Sturbridge.....	1883
Horace W. Bush, of West Brookfield.....	1883
Alden Batcheller, of North Brookfield.....	1884
Edwin W. Hastings, of Warren.....	1884
Joseph D. Goodell, of Brookfield.....	1885
David B. Wight, of Sturbridge.....	1885
Edwin Wilbur, of West Brookfield.....	1886
Marcus Burroughs, of Warren.....	1886

Under the apportionment of 1886, based on the census of 1885, the towns of Brookfield, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Sturbridge, Warren and West Brookfield constitute the Fifth Worcester Representative District, and have been represented as follows :

Edwin D. Goodell, of Brookfield.....	1887
Samuel Clark, of North Brookfield.....	1887
George H. Coolidge, of West Brookfield.....	1888
Henry D. Haines, of Sturbridge.....	1888
George Bliss, of Warren.....	1889
John B. Gould, of Warren.....	1889

These lists show who, in the career of the town, have had its management in their hands. So far as town officers were concerned, it seems to have been

the policy of the town to make frequent changes. This policy was partly due to the feeling that the offices belonged to the people, and that both their honors and burdens should be distributed. In later years it is evident that a belief has prevailed that office is a trust, that an officer is a servant and that a faithful man should be retained in the town's employ. Mr. Samuel E. Blair, the present town clerk and treasurer, has been continued in office thirty-three years. His repeated re-elections have been as creditable to the town as to himself. Among the names on the lists are many who have distinguished themselves in various walks of life. There are Captain Josiah Putnam, Major Reuben Read, Captain John Cutler, Captain Joseph Cutler, Lieutenant Samuel Bascom, Lieutenant Cyrus Rich, Corporal James Blair, Private Solomon Rich and others, who took part in the War of the Revolution. There are Nathan Read, the jurist and inventor; Joseph Field, one of the early manufacturers of the town, and Lucius J. Knowles, recently deceased, who established permanent and flourishing industries, and at his death, at Worcester, in 1884, made himself, by his will, a benefactor of the town.

Mr. Knowles, of whom it is proper to take more than a passing notice, was a man of more than usual attainments, and in his long and industrious career won not only distinction, but ample rewards of his labors. He was born in Hardwick, July 2, 1819, and received his education from the public schools of his native town and at Leicester Academy. At the age of seventeen he entered a store at Shrewsbury, and soon entered into partnership with his employer. In 1844 he began the manufacture of thread at New Worcester, in which he used a spooling-machine of his own invention. In 1847, in company with Harrison H. Sibley, he began the manufacture of cotton warp, at Spencer, and at the end of two years removed to Warren, where, for several years, he and Mr. Sibley continued the same business. In 1853 Knowles & Sibley also engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in a mill erected by them on the Quaboag River, a little distance below the warp-mill. Possessing practical inventive power, he had devoted himself more or less to improvements on machinery, for the manufacture of which, in 1862, he erected a mill on Wigwam Brook, a branch of the Quaboag, which after a short time was confined in its operations to the manufacture of a steam pump, which, through successive steps of improvement, he had perfected.

In 1879, having previously bought the interest of Mr. Sibley, he sold his pump-works to the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, and removed to Worcester, where he devoted himself until his death to the manufacture of looms. In his will he gave "the sum of five thousand dollars to the Inhabitants of the Town of Warren for the support and maintenance of the Free Public Library of said town." This legacy is held in trust by the Board of Selectmen and

its income paid to the library trustees. He also gave to the town in trust one thousand dollars, "the income thereof to be devoted to the embellishment of my lot in the cemetery in said Warren and to taking care of the same and keeping it in complete and perfect order forever."

The town of Warren deserves a more thorough investigation into its history and a more exhaustive record of its career than the limited space allotted to this sketch would permit. Mrs. Dr. Cutter and Rev. O. I. Darling are both familiar with its present and its past, and both have placed the people of the town under an obligation, the weight of which it is hoped that one or both will increase by expanding into a full history the works of which they have been the authors. That part especially of Warren which once belonged to Brookfield has an early history of interest, and the picturesque situation of the town on the banks of the Quaboag, with its surrounding hills, from which Graylock and Monadnock and Wachusett come within the horizon, should inspire some loving son, either native or adopted, to present to its people a worthy and lasting memorial.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CALVIN CUTTER, A.M., M.D.

The oldest child of John Cutter was born in Jaffrey, N. H., 1807, and died in Warren, Mass., 1872. His ancestors came from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, having a Danish origin. Dr. Calvin Cutter married (first) Caroline, daughter of Nathan Hall, of Milford, N. H.; married (second) Eunice N., daughter of Captain Chester Powers, of Warren, Mass. The Powers family is of Norman origin, one of the name having commanded troops at the battle of Hastings, under William the Conqueror. Captain Chester Powers possessed a sound mind in a sound body; he died at a ripe old age. Mrs. E. P. Cutter being a child when her mother died, an older brother (Daniel) was requested to have especial charge of her education; from his assiduous care and particular instruction, she was enabled in early girlhood to instruct others. This brother had a fine physique, was an accomplished scholar and a true, exemplary Christian; he was a graduate of Yale's famed class of '37, and took a high degree. At the time of his early death he was senior tutor in his *alma mater*.

In 1829 Calvin Cutter began the study of medicine, and took his medical degree from Dartmouth. Subsequently, at different periods, for proficiency in some particular department of medicine, he attended lectures in Bowdoin and Harvard Medical Colleges; also took private lessons in surgery of Dr. George McClellan and the eminent surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott.

Dr. Cutter inherited from his father quickness of



Robert T. Tuttle





John H. H. H.

perception, acute investigation and a retentive memory. These qualities of the intellect were effective aids in his profession; he had but few peers in discriminating quickly and, at the same time, accurately diseases. In his practice he sought to know "the limit of his art." In surgery he was skillful. One of the many successful operations which he performed was the removal of a large tumor from over the carotid artery in the neck, where a mere film interposed between the life here and the life beyond.

From the year 1842 to 1856, inclusive, Dr. Cutter visited thirty States of the Union delivering professional lectures upon anatomy, physiology and hygiene before schools, colleges and public audiences, illustrating his subject with manikins and other apposite apparatus. The first school edition of "Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene," so universally known, was published in 1850, and in 1852 the revised stereotype edition appeared. It has had great success; six hundred thousand copies have been printed. Dr. Cutter regarded the introduction of physiology into schools and colleges as the great work of his life, and he spent a fortune in its accomplishment.

Dr. Cutter was an original thinker and reformer. Before he left his mountain home he was an advocate of total abstinence, and a few years later he became a stanch abolitionist. His activity in favoring just and equal rights was unbounded. In the winter of 1886, also in the summer following, he went to Kansas, where the contest between freedom and slavery was met by other than moral arguments. In the June trip, Mrs. Cutter accompanied her husband and shared the privations and unusual perils with him and the first Worcester Armed Company, which did effective service in protecting the Free State settlers from the Missourian ruffians and thus aiding the freedom of Kansas.

In 1861 a nephew of Mrs. Cutter, Capt. A. W. Powers, was the first young man to enlist from Warren in the War of the Rebellion. In August following, Dr. Cutter was mustered into the Union Army as regimental surgeon of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry, afterward became brigade, division, and later acting director of the Ninth Army Corps. He had the "high regards of the superior officers, as Generals Burnside and Reno," and possessed great influence over the "boys" whom they commanded. June, 1863, near Mt. Sterling, Ky., he suffered a severe sunstroke, which ultimately caused his death. He left the army after the battle at Spottsylvania, on account of inability for service, and lingered uncomplainingly eight years within an inch of time.

But few men were better adapted to lead a forlorn hope in a crisis when right was overpowered by might that sought personal or party aggrandizement. No favor swayed, no fear awed, when his clear, strong intellect discerned the path of justice, of duty. No one had more contempt for chicanery or trickery

which leaves an indelible stain on the character. When the oppressed or honest poor man needed lifting up, kindness of heart was not wanting. If a humane cause languished for want of funds, his purse was freely opened. Money with Dr. Cutter was a means to raise the people to a higher plane of thought and activities; he preferred the profits arising from brain stock, that elevates, ennobles mankind, to the profits of bank stock, that pampers to arrogance and idleness.

CARRIE E., young, educated, patriotic, sailed with her father in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina as nurse. She was probably the first female that entered her country's service in the War of the Rebellion, and the first to fall (March, 1862) at her post of duty. She sleeps where the magnolia blooms, and overhanging vines bend down and kiss her Southern grave.

Dr. Cutter's surviving child, JOHN CLARENCE, graduated from the Agricultural College, Amherst, in 1872. Studied medicine at Dartmouth and graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1877. He gained the post of house surgeon in the City Hospital, Boston, before receiving his diploma. In 1878 he went to Japan, as professor of physiology and comparative anatomy in the College of Agriculture, at Sapporo, Yezo, and as consulting physician to the Imperial Colonial Department. Dr. Cutter's first contract with the Imperial Government was for two years, but he remained nine years in the Island Empire. In recognition of meritorious service in the college, and for professional services rendered in the department of the Hokkaido, the Emperor of Japan conferred on him (1887) the "Decoration of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun" (Kunsho no Kunshito, Order of Meiji, IV. Class).

There are eight classes of this order. While in Japan, Dr. J. C. Cutter wrote two school Physiologies, one of which has been translated into Japanese. Since his return from the Orient, *via* India, Egypt and Europe, he has re-cast and supplemented topics to the "First Book" on anatomy, physiology and hygiene, prepared in 1854 by his father, Calvin Cutter. This "First Book" has had unprecedented sale in the United States and Canada. It has been translated and published in ten languages and in raised letters for the blind. Dr. John C. Cutter is now (1889) in Europe pursuing special medical studies.

JOHN MOORE.

John Moore was born in Warren, Mass., October 27, 1802. He was the youngest of eight children of Isaac and Hannah (Studley) Moore, who were married Mar. 18, 1782, and resided in Warren. His father was born April 18, 1752, and his mother July 6, 1759. Previous to her marriage she lived in Hanover, Plymouth County, Mass. She was a descendant of the Studleys of Yorkshire and Kent Counties, England—

well-known families of honorable lineage, who could trace their ancestry back many generations, with the prized wealth and an estimable name. As early as 1659, Jonathan Studley and his wife, Elizabeth, had emigrated from England and were residing in Boston, Mass. Another branch of the Studleys were living in Scituate, and also in Hanover, some years later.

Isaac Moore (father of John) became the owner of many hundred acres of land in Warren and vicinity, some of which is in the same condition as when originally purchased by him, more than a hundred years ago. He must have been an enterprising citizen, for he had many occupations. He manufactured scythes, carried on a saw-mill, a shingle-mill, a grist-mill, and had a forge. Probably he met the needs of the times in other ways, judging from his various callings; he had "many irons in the fire," and credited with the reputation of keeping all of them at a red heat. In the War of the Revolution he became a "minute-man," and received a pension from the Government of about ninety dollars per annum until his death.

When a lad of twelve years old, young John Moore was sent to Farmington, Me., and put at school, where he remained until his education was presumed to have been sufficient to enable him to master the requirements of that time, for at early manhood he opened a general store in Hallowell, Me., a thriving town on the banks of the Kennebec. He seems to have managed his business with excellent judgment, and met more than an average success. In July, 1827, when five-and-twenty years of age, he made a journey to Warren and married Miss Mary Ann Lombard, a daughter of Elijah Lombard, of that town, who returned with him to Hallowell. Not many months afterward, when everything promised a sure fortune to his business career, he received a letter from his father, urging him to sell out his Hallowell store and return to Warren, and take charge of the various enterprises owned and carried on by him. His father was then seventy-five years of age and needed some relaxation from the labors of his numerous occupations. Although John Moore felt that by leaving Hallowell he would sacrifice his best interests, he could not resist the parental appeal; so he disposed of his business and returned to Warren, where it is presumed he assumed the charge of his father's business affairs. Very soon after his return he built a store, and began his business career in Warren on a scale that attracted customers from all parts of Worcester, Franklin and Hampden Counties, and even from Connecticut.

In 1836 he was appointed town clerk of Warren, which he held for three years. He was also the postmaster for a considerable time. In 1838 he was chosen as Representative to the General Court. In all of these responsible positions he gave general satisfaction. It will be remembered that in 1837, and two or three years after, the entire business interests

of the whole country became disturbed, and failures and financial disasters were universal. John Moore did not escape. He had many losses and discouragements, but he never lost heart, and continued in business until about 1858, when he finally made a change.

He and his son Isaac began the manufacture of the "Excelsior School Writing Ink," which was put up in an original style of bottle. The ink met with a good reception from the public, and their ink business became one of the industries of the town. From a small beginning it has assumed considerable importance, and the reputation of "Moore's Ink" stands high in the mercantile community.

During the fifty years or more that he resided in Warren, and was identified with the history and prosperity of the town, no one was held in better estimation, or more fully enjoyed the love and friendship of his fellow-townsmen. His Christianity was ever present; he was liberal and charitable towards all. He died March 21, 1878. He left to his widow and children a legacy of more value than any accumulations of worldly wealth—the honor that comes from having always been an honest and upright man.

JOSEPH F. HITCHCOCK.

Joseph F. Hitchcock, son of Daniel and Mary (Marsh) Hitchcock, was born in Warren July 27, 1815. The first of that name are believed to have emigrated to this country from England about the year 1635, landing in Boston, and locating shortly afterwards in New Haven, Conn., from whence their descendants spread northward into Massachusetts and elsewhere. His father, Daniel Hitchcock, born in Palmer in 1787, came to Warren when a boy, and entering the store of Joseph Field, Esq., a prominent citizen, as a clerk, became a merchant.

He served his town in various capacities, including the offices of town clerk, member of the Board of School Committee, justice of the peace, etc.

The subject of this sketch laid the foundation of his education in the common schools of his native town, the one in his district being unusually good, owing to the efforts and interest of his father and others living in that part of the town. Afterward he had the benefit of the training of Leicester and Westfield Academies for short periods of time. The delicate state of his health prevented him from obtaining a collegiate education—a fact which he regretted, as the law was what he would have chosen for a profession. Leaving school, he went to work for his father, and although trade was not to his taste, he continued in it for many years.

Appointed justice of the peace, trial justice, and to kindred offices, he honored them all by a conscientious discharge of all the duties appertaining thereto. The accurate and minute accounts returned to Probate Court bear sufficient testimony to his faithful-



J. F. Winckler



ness. He settled estates of both rich and poor, and for the latter class he was glad to have been helpful without pay. He wrote wills, drew up deeds and other papers with a thoroughness and exactness that were especially noteworthy, inasmuch as his training as a lawyer was outside the schools. His practical sagacity in canvassing every necessary point made his work in these directions superior to that of many with better theoretical education, and his services were constantly in demand as a legal adviser. No matter how much people differed with him, when in trouble they were always found coming to him for help and advice, depending upon his rare judgment, which overlooked no contingencies. Whenever possible he aided in the settlement of difficulties without resort to the courts.

Politically he was a Whig, but was among the first to aid in the formation of the Republican party, of which he was a conspicuous and enthusiastic supporter and leader.

Appointed postmaster under Abraham Lincoln's administration in 1861, he continued to hold the office, which meanwhile became a Presidential appointment in 1872, under U. S. Grant, until the day of his death, in 1880. He had also previously held the office from 1841 to 1845, as a Whig, under Harrison. In 1857 he represented the First Worcester District in the State Senate, and in 1865 and 1866 was a member of the Executive Council.

Always interested in the growth and prosperity of his own town, he furthered every project of public improvement—such as the establishment of Quabog Seminary; the securing and laying out of the pretty park which is still the ornament of the village; the opening of the Western Railroad; the establishment of the Warren Public Library, etc. He was clerk and treasurer of the (Trinitarian) Congregational Church and Society for years, and when their church building was burned, he devoted time and work, as well as money, to secure the present handsome and attractive edifice. He was the prime mover in securing courses of lectures, which it was only practicable to have in a small town during the winter by previous sale of a large number of season tickets, and with his usual energy he was accustomed to ride about town and call at every house, obtaining a subscription list sufficient to afford the people an opportunity of hearing a number of first-class lectures at a moderate price. No one who was unfamiliar with the multifarious matters of minor importance with which he filled up the chinks of his busy career could form an idea of his extraordinary and varied capacity for practical work. Among these was acting as agent for two or three insurance companies, one of which was the old Worcester Mutual, and for Thompson & Co.'s express and its successor, the American Express Co.

A temperance man early in life, he gave up the sale of liquors when it was the fashion to sell them in all country stores. A generous contributor to religious

and educational purposes, he could readily interest others in the same objects, and consequently undertook the task, not always a pleasant one, of carrying a subscription paper. Being universally recognized as the one best fitted to win financial support from others, it was expected that a project would succeed if he took hold of it, and it always did.

In 1837 he married Mary, daughter of Oliver and Betsy Bliss, of Warren, who died in 1848. They had two children, a son who died at the age of seven years and a daughter who died in infancy. He married, in 1850, Mary, daughter of Dr. Daniel and Elizabeth Emerson Green, of Auburn, Mass. Their only child, Daniel Green Hitchcock, lives in Warren at the present time.

A complication of physical ailments culminated in enlargement of the heart, and on December 20, 1880, he died at the age of sixty-five. A plain stone marks his grave in the village cemetery. In person Mr. Hitchcock was full five feet ten inches in height and of a manly form. His marked characteristic, which struck all those who came in contact with him, was a strongly individualized nature, never, however, degenerating into eccentricity, but leaving the impression of a steady will, combined in a remarkable manner with a rare judgment and love of exact discrimination—the whole tempered by a genial and affectionate nature. His word was his bond and stood unquestioned, and his name was a synonym for the strictest honesty and business integrity.

A fine crayon portrait hangs upon the walls of the Public Library and a memorial granite drinking fountain, erected by his widow, stands upon the park which he laid out.

WILLIAM BARKER RAMSDELL.

William Barker Ramsdell was born in Warren, June, 1825. He is descended in the fifth generation from Joseph Ramsdell. Their remote ancestry is believed to be Scandinavian. Joseph (1st) was in Plymouth, Mass., in 1643. Joseph (3d) married Elizabeth Barker. Homer (the family name of his grandmother), the son of Joseph (3d), was born November, 1780; married Betsey Stockbridge October, 1816. She was the daughter of David and Ruth (Bailey) Stockbridge. At that time Mr. Stockbridge was the largest landholder in Hanover, Mass.

William Barker, son of Homer and Betsey S. Ramsdell, married Mary A. Makepeace, daughter of Augustus and Nancy M. (Gleason) Makepeace, of West Brookfield, October, 1859.

In 1800 the brothers, Joseph and Homer Ramsdell, came to reside in Warren (then Western), on a large farm, consisting of between two and three hundred acres, bought of Nathaniel Reed. They were yeomen of the early New England type. Their improved acres attested to their sound judgment and untiring industry. Both brothers left a handsome competency. A characteristic of Mr. Homer Ramsdell was his

sterling integrity. Mrs. Betsey S. Ramsdell's eloquence of manner revealed the high English culture of her ancestry. She inherited the ready wit and the social qualities of her father; an added accomplishment was a voice of rare sweetness and of great compass. It was soul-inspiring to hear her sing the church psalmody of by-gone years.

The brothers Ramsdell located their buildings on "historic" Reed Street, which commands a view of hill, valley and stream, also the distant mountains in their haze of blue. If locality, home surroundings have a marked influence on childhood and youth, then, emphatically, William Barker must have instilled into his mind loyal manhood, combined with a taste for the beautiful in perception, which was exemplified in his farm buildings and appointments, and is now seen in the several structures in the village where he resides. Mr. Ramsdell's indefatigable perseverance, industry and determined energy of purpose has nerved him to encounter and overcome obstacles that would have dismayed most men.

The commodious brick block, with an architectural effect both pleasing and substantial, at the corner of Main and River Streets, is a fitting memorial to his eldest son, Homer Augustus, who passed to his spirit home soon after he attained his majority, before he had fully entered the business arena of life. Homer's ability and commendable traits of character, aided by his father's experience in the manufacture of boots and shoes, with ample means, gave rich promise of laudable usefulness, not only in business, but in society and in church. He is missed and mourned beyond the home circle.

Willie Barker, the youngest loved, the sunbeam of the family and a child of promise, was brought home one winter's morning drowned.

A daughter is at home, a solace to her heart-stricken parents; another daughter is a student in Smith College.

William B. Ramsdell, in the early organization of the Warren Savings Bank, was vice-president. He has held various offices in the gift of his townsmen. The number of somewhat ornate buildings he has erected is a public benefaction to his native town.

CHAPTER CLIV.

LEOMINSTER.

BY J. D. MILLER.

EARLY HISTORY.

WHILE the early history of Leominster is closely connected in many ways with that of Sterling and Lancaster, it must not be confounded with either. Presumably it is a pleasant thing for a town to have an early history, which is also an ancient history; but many towns are forced, from the nature of the case, to

omit the *also*. In this number is Leominster. She was incorporated too late for much colonial history of any kind, and by far too late for any effective Indian history.

The connection of Leominster with Sterling and Lancaster can be stated both clearly and briefly. Lancaster was incorporated May 18, 1653 (O. S.). At the time, and for more than twenty years after, the Indians in all this section were peaceable and even helpful. Matters moved quietly in the new town and the feeling of security and the prosperity of the community stimulated settlement, so that a large part of the town was occupied before 1675, the year which marks the beginning of what is known as King Philip's War. In this war Lancaster suffered severely. Many of the inhabitants were killed, and all but two of the houses were destroyed. In consequence of these Indian attacks the town was wholly without inhabitants from the early part of 1676 to about 1680, or for more than three years. This is *her* first chapter of Indian history, and the only one which affects Leominster. But for these Indian outrages and the resulting depopulation, it may be doubted if Leominster would ever have been made a part of Lancaster. There is evidence to show that a grant of the then unoccupied lands on the west and north of Lancaster, in the form of a promise or an intimation, was part of the inducement held out to the early settlers of Lancaster who had escaped, and their children, as well as to others, to influence the question of re-settling the old town. This "new grant," when obtained in the manner to be described, constituted what is now Leominster and Sterling. It had not, up to this time, nor did it for the next thirty years, make part of any town or, so far as can be learned, of any grant.

Those who re-settled Lancaster petitioned the "Great and General Court" for this "new grant" of land before February 5, 1711. The exact date is wanting. But that the opportunity to acquire and the right to hold these new lands was part of the inducement of settling appears in this, that the land when purchased of the Indians was bought by individuals and not by the town of Lancaster, and that the town itself, before the "grant" was made, voted that if it should be made, the title should rest with those who joined in the purchase.






Two things were done to secure this "new grant." First, it was purchased of the Indians as of its lawful owners. The Hon. David Wilder declares, "That it must be a source of satisfaction to the owners of real estate, to know that they have acquired it honorably, paid for it honestly, and obtained a good and sufficient title to it." This satisfaction the first owners of Leominster surely had. It is a source of equal satisfaction to every lover of this beautiful town, to remember that its comely hills and fertile acres were not stolen from some poor Indian tribe, but honorably and fairly bought and paid for as it became men.

The deed of purchase should appear here as a voucher for these statements. It was first taken from the *Worcester Magazine* of 1826, but is now a part of several printed documents:

INDIAN DEED OF THE NEW GRANT

"Know all men by these presents, That I, George Tahanto, Indian Sagamore, for and in consideration of what money, namely, twelve pounds, was formerly paid to Sholan, my uncle, sometime Sagamore, of Nashuah, for the purchase of said township, and also forty-six shillings formerly paid by Ensigne, John Moore and John Houghton, of said Nashuah, to James Wise, alias Queneponett, now deceased, but especially, for and in consideration of eighteen pounds, paid part, and the rest secured to be paid, by John Houghton and Nathaniel Wilder, their heirs, executors and assigns forever, a certain tract of land on the west side of the westward line of Nashuah township, adjoining to said line, and butts southerly for the most part on Nashuah River, bearing westerly towards Wachusett Hills and runs northerly as far as Nashuah township, and which lands and meadows, be it more or less, to be to the said Insigne, John Moore, John Houghton and Nathaniel Wilder, their heirs and assigns, to have and to hold forever, and I, the said George Tahanto, do hereby promise and engage to procure an order from the honored General Court for their allowance and confirmation of the sale of said lands as aforesaid, and also that I will show and mark out the bounds of said land in convenient time, not exceeding four months, and also to make such deeds and conveyances as may be necessary for the confirmation of the premises, and that also I, the said George Tahanto, do by these presents, fully notify and confirm, all and every, the said township of Nashuah, alias Lancaster, to the Inhabitants and proprietors thereof, according as it was formerly granted to them, or their ancestors, by my uncle Sholan, and laid out to them by Ensign Thomas Noyes and confirmed by the Hon. General Court. For the performance of all the above said, I, George Tahanto, have set my hand and seal this twenty-sixth day of June, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, William the Third, over England, &c., King. Anno Domino, 1701.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

JOHN WINNEN,	PETER PUCKLAUGH,
his  mark,	his  mark,
JOHN ACQUILLIDES,	JONATHAN WELDER,
his  mark,	
GEORGE TAHANTO,	MARY AUSTIN,
his  mark,	her  mark,
JOHN GILLET.	

This deed bears the date of 1701; but it seems that the purchase was not considered complete in 1711; for it is said in another document, executed in that year, that considerable money had been paid to George Tahanto for the purchase of said lands, though not yet consummated. We may understand that part of the money was not due until the "General Court" should approve the possession to Lancaster.

The next public action in regard to the "New Grant" was at a town-meeting held in Lancaster, February 5, 1711. By vote of this meeting the inhabitants of Lancaster secured the right to join in the purchase of this Indian land by subscribing to the following contract:

Know all men by these presents that we, ye subscribers, being desirous to join in ye purchasing of a tract of land which lyeth on the west side of the township of Lancaster, which lands have been formerly petitioned for to the General Court which the Inhabitants of said Lancaster are still in pursuance of, and their petition is now with ye Court for granting the same, and considerable money hath already been paid to George Tahanto and other Indians towards the purchasing of said land, though not as yet consummated. Wee, the subscribers, do hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents each one his and their equal share of the purchase of said land and of all charges that have or shall be necessarily expended about the same; and to run equal hazard of obtaining ye said land,

Provided that if the said land be obtained we shall have each one an equal share of it, considered as to quantity and quality; and the whole of the money to be paid unto such person of the town as shall be appointed by them to receive the same: at or before ye fifth day of March next; and shall subscribe hereto at or before the 15th day of February current: or else to lay no claim to the said land.

Dated February 5th fifth, 1710-11.

Some of ye persons subscribed ye same day; and others had their names entered afterwards, the whole being ninety-eight that were the purchasers of said land.

It is to be noticed in this document the petition for the "new grant" is referred to as being with "the General Court;" but it appears from the records of the confirmation, and would seem evident, also, from the fact that Thomas Wilder and John Houghton were appointed to manage this petition, that the "General Court" had hastened very slowly in the matter. The survey was not made till November, and the confirmation nearly three years later.

Upon the petition of the inhabitants of Lancaster, the General Court appointed a committee to survey the land and report. This report was received May 27, 1713, and was as follows:

In Council.—The report of the Committee upon the surveys of land prayed for by Lancaster, Nov. 21 and 22, 1711.

Whereas, we, the subscribers, viz., Jonathan Prescott, John Farnsworth and Samuel Jones, are a committee appointed to view a tract of land, petitioned for by the Inhabitants of Lancaster, and to make report to the General Court for their consideration, we have accordingly been upon the spot the days above dated and proceeded thereupon as follows:—*In primis*. We began at the proper bounds of the Lancaster plantation, and thence ran our line upon a Northwest point or thereabouts, along by the Southwest side of Manhapange and Unkachenawick Ponds, extending said line three miles; from thence we made an angle running near upon a S. W. point, crossing a river called the North River, and so running over hills called Monnosauk Hills, said line being about six miles in length, till it meets with the middle branch of Lancaster river, at or near a little hill on which the Indians had marked a tree for a corner of said land, being near five miles wide. At the southward end bounded partly by Capt. Davenport's farm, to the S. W. corner of Lancaster Old bounds. The land included within these bounds is rocky and mountainous and very poorly accommodated with meadow.

JONATHAN PRESCOTT,
JOHN FARNSWORTH,
SAMUEL JONES.

This action is endorsed upon the report:

Read and ordered that the tract of land above described be added and confirmed to the town of Lancaster as part of the township, not prejudicing any former grants.

Concurred by the Representatives,

Consented to,

ISAAC ARDENSON, *Scriber*.

JOSEPH DUDLEY.

From the foregoing records it appears that while Leominster was a part of Lancaster from 1713 to 1740, the connection was only nominal. The land was owned by certain of the inhabitants, who as proprietors laid out and disposed of it as they saw fit, and no doubt from the first proposed to make it a separate town. More than this, there were no settlements there earlier than 1725, and so soon as such settlements were numerous enough to make a community, a movement was started to divide from Lancaster.

Mr. Wilder says that the Beamans, the Sawyers, the Houghtons, the Osgoods, the Carters, the Joslins, the Whites, the Whitcombs and the Wilders were the principal proprietors. Not many, if any, of the

ninety-eight who purchased the land, however, settled any part of this territory. It was taken by their children and others. But the occupation was slow and late. It appears that when the southwestern half of the grant was so far settled as to ask to be incorporated as the town of Sterling, in 1733, there were scarcely more than five families in that part which finally became Leominster. The first beginnings of this settlement are described in the following quotation:

"In 1725, Gershom Houghton and James Boutell ventured a few miles farther north than Sterling, and erected houses in what is now the south and south-westerly part of Leominster. Seven years afterwards Jonathan White fixed himself in the north part. And in two years more Thomas Wilder and Nathaniel Carter became permanent settlers. And soon afterwards settlements were commenced in different parts of the northern half of the grant (for it is yet all Lancaster) by Benjamin Whitcomb, Jonathan Wilson, Jonathan Carter, William Divoll, Gardner Wilder, Ebenezer Polley, Oliver Carter, Josiah Carter, Thomas Houghton, Thomas Davenport and others." This would bring the record to 1734. It is evident that the new movement was now fairly inaugurated and sure of success, and that the number of settlers increased rapidly; for the people within three years—1737—conceived the idea that they could well manage their own affairs, and were able to maintain a godly minister. Mr. Wilder declares that these early settlers were just the men to conduct the new enterprise with success,—intelligent, clear-headed farmers; men of resolute purpose and with a definite policy. To this no one will enter any objection who is at all acquainted with the work which they accomplished. They may have been less brilliant than others, as the Hon. C. H. Merriam suggests, but they evidently had what was and is far better: a very liberal endowment of muscle, honesty, brains and common sense.

After three years of effort the new town of Leominster was incorporated July 4, 1740. It included territory equal to sixteen thousand six hundred and two acres, or about twenty-six square miles. Notwithstanding the statement of the committee, "that the land was mountainous and meadows few," the northern half of the "new grant" was "a goodly territory and well worth possessing." Its meadows may not be broad, but they are fertile; its mountains existed only in the wearied imaginations of these surveyors, as they dragged their chain along the borders of the "new grant" in the chilly air of November, 1711. To the better-rested eye of the early settlers these same mountains subsided into *hills*, rich and strong of soil to their very summits. To-day they stand out so gracefully against the sky as to seem the very embodiment of strength and beauty, making Leominster a delight to all who know her.

A general description of the surface and soil of the newly incorporated town is not necessary. It is

enough for the purpose of this sketch to say that it proved a tract well adapted to tillage and grazing; attractive as a home and offering sufficient inducements for manufacturing and business.

The area of the town remained as at first until the year 1838, when by an act of the Legislature some 2,000 acres of what is called No Town were added. No Town was a tract of unincorporated land which was located between Leominster, Westminster and Princeton. It is supposed that it was in part, or all, granted to the town of Sudbury as a return for losses in the Indian Wars, as the "new grant" had been ceded to Lancaster. This conjecture is aided by the fact that the few who did settle here came from the town of Sudbury, and that others of that town, who were not settlers, owned land here. If the territory was granted in consequence of loss and suffering for Indian depredations, the general character of the tract would indicate that the receivers were not materially enriched by the grant. The whole section is extremely rocky, the surface being thickly covered with boulders, dropped here by the glaciers of the past, and the greater part of the tract unfit for cultivation. Excellent pastures are found, however, in some parts of No Town, and, indeed, the whole tract seems better adapted to grazing than for tillage. There is here and there much good soil, but the rocks make it too difficult of cultivation and too hard to reach to make farming profitable. This whole section is excellent wood-land and this, no doubt, would be the most profitable crop to raise. The first growth of oak, birch, ash and maple, with a liberal supply of pine, hemlock and chestnut, which half a century ago covered these rough acres, wooded so heavily those swamps and turned the whole into a dense forest, have disappeared, and a strong second or third growth takes its place. Many parts of this tract could in this way be made profitable, which are good neither for pasturage nor cultivation.

There are, in No Town, two prominent and interesting hills,—Bald Hill in the centre, on whose sides are many acres of pasturage, most of it of excellent quality; and Crow Hill, which is nearer the Westminster line and which is *not* good for pasturage. This last hill is, however, exceedingly picturesque, with its abrupt sides and almost perpendicular cliffs. It may be that the surveyors of the "new grant" wandered away to climb its toilsome sides, and in the resulting weariness reported to the "General Court" that Leominster was a mountainous country. In this section are found the head-waters of several brooks whose waters are used in manufacturing, and a part of the land is covered by the Leominster reservoir, the reserved force of some of the mills of this busy town.

Several early settlements were made in this section. Robert Legate built a house on Bald Hill, and a few years ago—possibly still—many apple trees of his planting remained about the place. In the east-

ern part, near the Leominster line, Silas Parmenter had a farm, and Elijah Rice settled near Rocky Pond. There were also three houses built on the north side of Bald Hill, which were still standing within the memory of this generation, although it is not possible to ascertain who were the original owners. The last occupants were Joseph Palmer, one Munjoy and Peter Parmenter. At an early date several log-houses were built in different parts of this tract, some of which remained till within a few years.

With the addition of this tract, Leominster received all her territory. The matter stands a little out of the order of time, but wholly in the order of subjects. Returning for a moment to 1740, we have the town ready for its civil and ecclesiastical life. It could, in the nature of the case, have no long period of early history, and it took its Indian knowledge from tradition rather than experience. Nor can its history hold much remembrance of the kings; for the great Revolution was only a quarter of a century away, and the Colonies were fast acquiring the knowledge and discipline which made it a success, when Leominster was incorporated. It was, as we shall see, only in the last of these great anti-Revolutionary struggles that she could bear a part. But if the early history is brief, it is honorable.

CHAPTER CLV.

LEOMINSTER (*Continued.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE FIRST PARISH, NOW THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL (UNITARIAN) PARISH.—The early religious affairs of Leominster, so far at least as the First Parish is concerned, are very fully stated by Hon. David Wilder and others. Free use of this material is made in the present sketch.

Poverty is sure to be the first harvest gathered by the men and women who settle any new country. The early inhabitants of Leominster found no exception, in their favor, to this law. They *were* poor, but did not suffer their poverty to plead against an early and liberal provision for the educational and religious wants of the community. So important, indeed, in those early days, did the moral and religious training of the people seem, that by the act of incorporation the town was required to erect a suitable meeting-house and maintain a godly minister. There was no needless delay in this matter. The town was incorporated June 23 (old style), 1740, and within the year, as the following record shows, this matter was considered, and in the expressive language of the time it was decided that "God's Tabernacle should be erected here."

At a town meeting (the third after the incorporation of the town) held at the house of Benjamin

Whitcomb, "Inholder within said Town, on Monday, y^e fifteenth day of December, *Annoque Domini* 1740," of which meeting Thomas Davenport was moderator, the records show the following business: "*First. Voted*, that they would build a Meeting-House in the year forty-one. *Second. Voted* to build y^e Meeting-House fifty feet in length, and forty feet in breadth, & twenty-three feet in high."

Land now included within the limits of the "new cemetery" was presented to the town by Ebenezer Wilder as a site for this building; but the people preferred a different location, and the first church was erected on land purchased of Ebenezer Houghton, in the northwest corner of the old burying-ground. The committee to see that the work be done were Jonathan White, Joseph Wheelock and Nathaniel Carter. The frame was raised the following summer; presumably, all appeared to help under the following vote: "That the committee should have a Carpenter to hew and Frame said House, allowing all the Inhabitants a liberty to work his proportion if he come to work when he is notified by said committee, and shall be allowed six shillings a day, and three shillings a day for a yooke of oxen, and they are to begin work the last of March next."

To this early and emphatic action, Leominster may owe much of that peace at home and honor abroad which have marked her history.

The following description of this old First Church by Mr. Wilder is of decided interest:

"This house answered the purpose for the humble Christians of those times; but the people of the present time (1850) would not think it a suitable place in which to worship God in public. It was rough-boarded on the outside, with but few or no glass windows, and within only a loose floor and movable seats. For several years there were no pews and the outside was not finished and painted until 1753. But it served the purpose for which it had been erected. Not only did our forefathers stately meet in that house for public worship and for the transaction of their parochial business, but the common town-meetings were also held in it for one-third of a century. And then, viz., in October, 1775, it was sold at public auction and purchased by the Baptist Society in Harvard, taken down and carried to 'Still River' and for a long period was the place of worship of that society. But some years ago, when they were about to build a larger house the old one was moved across the way and fitted up for a parsonage house."

Of course we shall be wholly unable to appreciate the sacrifice necessary to build even this rude structure unless we can put ourselves in the place of these early settlers. We must, in imagination, visit their homes, realize how they lived and dressed and worked, feel, so far as we may, the difficulties and privations of their pioneer life; call to mind the danger of the wilderness, the cold welcome of the climate,

the heavy labor and slow return, where a forest must be cut, the ground cleared and the soil broken before the seed can be planted or the first harvest be gathered, if we would realize what such a structure cost its builders. Taking all this into consideration, we are forced to concede, that it must have been an heroic company—men and women who had fed their resolution on principle—who gathered in this rude building, with little light and no heat, of a Sabbath, when, in 1742, the town voted to have preaching in this new church. In such places we are to look for New England and the beginnings of a nation.

Still this people, so poor, but resolute, were not wholly without the luxuries of a well-appointed modern church, for we read: "That they heard several candidates before settling Mr. John Rogers." We are further informed that the action which resulted in the call of Mr. Rogers was "according to the advice of the neighboring ministers." It is pleasant to notice that "*advice*" is no new invention and to reflect that an individual, a church or a town can enjoy all its advantages even in the wilderness. So Mr. Rogers was called, and Mr. Wilder notes that he was a lineal descendant of the martyr of that name. Of this there is no reasonable doubt, still the fact is not fully established. This is the succession as given by Mr. Slebbins in his discourse. "He was a son of Rev. John Rogers, of Boxford, who was a son of Jeremiah Rogers, of Salem, who was the grand-son, as is supposed, of Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich,—of this last there is only traditional proof,—who came from England in 1666, and who was the second son of John Rogers of Dedham, England, who was the son of one of the ten children of John, the martyr." Those who are curious to see the full record are referred to the notes appended to the above discourse.

Mr. Rogers was installed by a council of the neighboring churches and ministers, September 14, 1743 (O. S.). On the same day a church of sixteen male members was constituted. We are unable to learn whether any women were admitted to this early church or not. Possibly, as the women could not vote in town affairs, and might not be enrolled for war, it was supposed that they would neither miss the way to heaven nor be of service in the church militant. At all events, their names, if any belonged, do not appear.

The salary of Rev. Mr. Rogers was fixed at forty-five pounds a year, which was to be increased to fifty-five pounds, when the town should contain sixty families. He was also entitled to a deed of the minister's lot of forty acres. This lot is said to have been located near the "old poor farm," although Mr. Rogers never actually lived there. It is clear, however, that the men of those times did not consider it necessary to have the minister's lot as near the church as the minister's pew was to the pulpit.

As an example of what the covenants of that day were, and as evidence of the earnest character of the

people, the covenant of this First Church is given in full, with the names of those who signed it:

Covenant.—Being persuaded that we are now called of God to become His people, and that, accordingly, we best, therefore, freely, in a solemn and free manner, reflecting on our own unworthiness, admitting the mercy and condescension of God and trusting in His promise of grace, according to the direction of God and again, we make these solemn declarations respecting our faith and practice.

Declaring our hearty belief of the Christian religion comprised in the Holy Scriptures, we firmly promise that (studying and meditating in the word of God day and night) we will thereunto habitually conform our lives.

We do, at the same time, to the Lord our God, to the Father, Son & Holy Spirit) and take him for our eternal portion. We give up ourselves to the Lord Jesus Christ, the Head of the Church, as our Prophet, Priest & King.

We promise constantly and in an exemplary manner to observe all the duties of the Moral Law, to live soberly, righteously and piously, keeping consciences void of offence towards God and man. We resolve to walk together as becomes a church of our Lord Jesus Christ in the faith and order of the Gospel, according to the best light we can obtain, diligently attending the public worship of God, the sacraments of the New Testament and all his sacred institutions, watching over one another in love and brotherly care.

We promise likewise, if any children shall be committed to our care, to educate them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

We promise to be sincerely and regularly concerned for our neighbor's welfare, both temporal and spiritual, to do no injury, to give no offence, but to do what in us lies to promote the happiness of all (with whom we shall be concerned) in every respect, and not to confine this caution and benevolence to our friends, but to extend them even to our enemies.

More particularly, we promise inviolably to practice all relative duties both to superiors, inferiors and equals, to show them all that honor, love, condescension and beneficence which shall be due from us. We promise never to revenge any injury we may suppose ourselves to have received of our neighbors. We will never promote or countenance any obscenity or impurity by word or deed. We will never wrong our neighbors' worldly estate, but endeavor to advance it, conscientiously observing the rules of justice and honesty, and, as far as we shall be able, make full reparation of any injuries which we may have done. Moreover, we

do hereby bind ourselves to observe as the practice of
 1. *alimony* or slander, but will strictly regard such Christian rules as these. (Titus 3, 2) Speak evil of no man, (James 4, 11) Speak not evil one of another, (2 Cor. 12, 20) lest there be stripes, backbitings, whisperings; 2. *we will* use that charity which *seeth* the multitude of faults, and thinketh no evil. And in all our affairs whatever we will religiously avoid (as well as prudently discourage) indiscreet anger, contention and a selfish and party spirit. And, in sum, we solemnly engage that we will invariably seek the public weal, and govern ourselves by the peaceful, charitable and generous principles of our holy religion, fixedly adhering to that most reasonable precept of our Blessed Lord and Father, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even the same unto them."

And, now sensible of our own corruption and weakness and of the power and vigilance of our spiritual enemies, we implore and trust in the grace of God, through Jesus Christ, to preserve us from dissimulation and instability, with reference to these our sacred vows and resolutions, to which, in the presence and fear of our all seeing Judge, we

John Rogers,	Thos. Houghton,
Benj. Whitcomb,	Nathaniel Carter,
Jona. White,	Simon Butler,
Oliver Carter,	Gardner Wilder,
Ebenezer Polly,	James Boutell,
Thomas Wilder,	Jos. Wheelock,
Ephraim Stone,	David Johnson,
Thomas White,	Philip Sweetser

The tree thus planted yielded, for some years, only pleasant fruit. Pastor and people dwelt together in harmony, prosecuting, no doubt, with zeal and success the legitimate work of a Christian Church. But in time there began to be discontent, whisperings of error, the gathering of the people in groups, of a Sunday, to discuss the sayings and doings of the

pastor, until, some fourteen years after its organization, this feeble church was in the midst of what is known as the Rogers Controversy. It was a matter of the greatest importance, in the thought of the men and women of that day, but is remembered *now* chiefly as another example of the folly, on the one hand, of a premature discussion of religious themes, and on the other, of attempting to make all men think and believe alike. The history of this once famous controversy may be briefly stated. Mr. Rogers had, in the course of his studies, come to an honest change of views upon many of the important questions embodied in the covenant of the church. On the other hand, the men to whom he ministered had little time to consider such matters. They were accustomed to a certain familiar sound in the truth which they heard; a form of words it may be, and the life they lived precluded close thought. Under these circumstances it would seem that Mr. Rogers gave utterance to his new views with more clearness than discretion, and the people rebelled. They were not prepared. In time many did come to believe exactly as he did; but it could not be done in a day. The result was that matters reached such a point that a council was called, July 26, 1757, to meet and consider the case. Mr. Rogers was accused, before this council, of not believing in the divinity of Christ, in the doctrine of original sin and of being mixed on question of conversion. Of the general truth of these charges there is now, as there was then, probably, no doubt, except that he seems to have held very clear, although unusual, ideas of conversion; at least for that time. The finding of the council was against Mr. Rogers, but his opponents were advised to wait for three months in the hope that he would modify his views—a course to which the council strongly urged him. If no improvement was noticed, the council was to be called together at the end of that time. Of course there was no change. The parties had already taken sides; Mr. Rogers had, wisely or unwisely, refused to be a party to this council; his opponents already had the sanction of the neighboring churches; both parties were fully convinced that they were doing battle for essential righteousness. Why should a change be expected?

The Rev. Mr. Rogers was, from all accounts, an able man, very decided, if not obstinate in his views, independent in his opinions and little likely to accept advice, especially of men who, he believed, held opinions similar to his own; and the men with whom he had to deal were equally determined in their course. No good could come of waiting. Mr. Rogers was, no doubt, a most sincere and worthy Christian man, a Unitarian born out of due time; but to make him a martyr is simply absurd.

It is not clear whether the council was called together again at the end of three months, or a new one convened, or neither. The records are very meagre in regard to the whole matter. At all events

the church voted, November 26, 1757, to accept the "result of the venerable council," and the same day it was voted in town-meeting "that the Rev. John Rogers desist from his pastoral office for the space of three months next ensuing, and that the selectmen be a committee to supply the pulpit during that time."

With commendable zeal and strong, if mistaken, pertinacity, Mr. Rogers went to the meeting-house for three successive Sabbaths after this for the purpose of preaching, but being excluded from the house on one occasion and from the pulpit on the others, he preached in his own house. There is no record that he made any further attempts to exercise the functions of his office, or that either party sought grounds for reconciliation. At all events, by vote of both church and town, passed January 28, 1758, Mr. Rogers was dismissed from his office. The following letter written by Mr. Rogers to his people at the time is worthy of permanent record:

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS AND BRETHREN.

I lament that we must be separated. I suffered and toiled with you to establish this church. Most of those who laid the foundation of this altar of God in the wilderness will stand by me. My enemies are mostly those who came among us as strangers, whom we welcomed with a Christian affection to our table of communion and house of worship; but who have now ungratefully, like the serpent in the fable, bitten their benefactor. The council, too, which have advised you to this course are not free from guilt. Some of them, and not a few, think as I do on those very doctrines which they pronounce so fatal, and which they call upon me, in the pitiful tones of children, to renounce. I forgive them their sin. May God forgive them. Posterity will revise their decision and judge their characters. I do not understand why I should be singled out from the other ministers around me to be made a victim.

I differ from them in nothing, without it is in frankly declaring what I do believe. Their opinions are like mine. I confess that, on some points, I have modified my opinions since I came among you; and I am grieved to think that any are so simple as to suppose it an indication of mental weakness, or perfidy of heart, or treachery to duty, to grow wiser as one grows older, and studies longer. John Robinson warned his church to beware of thinking that no more light would beam out of the Word of God, expressly warning them not to stick fast, as some did, where Calvin left the truth, but to follow on after truth. Our covenant, it is true, implies the doctrine of the Trinity, but it does not require any one always to believe it; it expressly exhorts us to study the Word of God both day and night, and to conform ourselves therunto. I have done so. Am I guilty of a crime? I am willing to be classed with Newton and Milton and Locke and other good and great men, in the opinion which I hold. No one need be ashamed in their company. As for recanting my opinions, Christian friends, I cannot do it. God and my conscience would both condemn me. I could not think of myself but with shame. My ancestor suffered the torture of fire and death at the stake, rather than recant or conceal his opinions. Could I meet him in Heaven without a blush, if I should deny what I believe to be God's truth? Could I answer to my Master, Christ? Judge ye, I lament to be cut off from you. I am poor and know not where to go. My little ones cry around me for bread. Still I will trust in God, who has never yet forsaken me.

He will care for me and mine. I hope, if you do expel me from the office of pastor, that you will pay me what you owe me. For ten years I have been willing to share in your poverty by not calling for a portion of my salary, which is justly due me. Now, I am to be cast abroad upon the world, I feel as if I must be permitted to receive what is necessary for my very existence. But no more of this. The extremest want alone could have compelled me to mention it in this connection. Brethren, pause before you act. Consider, I pray you, what will be the end of these things; what will be thought of this after we are all in our graves? God give you wisdom to act in this matter, as you will all wish, you had, when you stand in His presence to answer for this deed. And may the great Head of the Church keep you and build you up in truth and holiness evermore. Your devoted, yet aggrieved Pastor, JOHN ROGERS.

After he was dismissed from the pastorate Rev. Mr. Rogers brought action against the town to recover that part of his salary which, by general consent, appears to have been justly his due, and which his enemies loved him too well to pay. His adherents also made unsuccessful efforts to be set off in a precinct by themselves. The whole matter was finally referred to the Superior Court with this result: Each party shall pay its own costs; the friends of Mr. Rogers shall be allowed to form a Second Parish; the first parish shall pay to the new precinct when organized the sum of £45 within the year, and £45 more with interest after the first year, within ten years after the Second Parish is incorporated, and Mr. Rogers shall give up all claim on this town.

The Second Parish was at once formed, and Mr. Rogers preached to the little company of his faithful and affectionate friends for many years, at first in private houses, and then by permission of the town in a school-house on the north side of the river until, in 1788, the increasing infirmities of age forced him to ask for a dissolution of the relations between him and his people. This was granted, and the First and Second Precincts were at once united. These men and women, who had adhered to Mr. Rogers with so much constancy and affection all these years, voted to pay for three years longer his salary of fifteen pounds a year. It is a sad and, in many ways, a pathetic story, but must stand as marking the beginning of a division in religious thought and conviction which was sure to come, which no forbearance could prevent and no peace-making heal. It is only saying of them what will be said of us if we add, that greater wisdom on both sides might have delayed this division till the times were ripe for the change.

Rev. Francis Gardner was ordained as the successor of Mr. Rogers, December 22, 1762, and continued to serve the church until removed by death, June 4, 1814. He came to the office in a time of much excitement, but appears to have been a man of great skill and discretion, a prudent and wise pastor. Great changes occurred in the parish during his long ministry. Chief of these was the building of the second house of worship. The subject of building was first agitated in 1767, but so great was the difficulty of agreeing upon a location that six years passed before there was a vote to build. This vote was passed May 3, 1773, and it was determined to raise the frame June 1, 1774. The following is Mr. Wilder's description of this house:

"A site containing rather more than an acre was purchased of Rufus Houghton, at the rate of eight pounds per acre, being what is now the common in front of the First Congregational Meeting-House. The precise dimensions of the house are not known, but probably it was sixty feet in length and fifty in width. It fronted to the east, and at each end there was a porch, and in each of these porches were two flights of stairs to the gallery. On the lower floor

there were eighteen square pews in the body of the house and thirty round on the walls. The pulpit was on the west side of the house, and in front and underneath that was the deacon's seat, and over the pulpit was suspended a very large sounding-board. From the double doors in front to the pulpit was a broad aisle, a wide one all round by the wall-pews and a narrow one from one porch to the other. In front of the pulpit, on either side, were three rows of seats for aged people. The singers occupied seats in the east side. It was well furnished, both outside and inside, and, for the times, was considered 'a large and an elegant meeting-house.' The expense is not known. The pews were sold before the house was built, and probably for enough to defray the whole expense." This house was built by the united efforts of both precincts, and was town property. The town-meetings were held in it for nearly fifty years, and it was made into a town hall in 1824, and as such used till 1851.

Rev. Mr. Stebbins makes the following reference to this house: "The memory of some (1843) is familiar with this house, its congregation, its minister and service. The clapping of the seats after prayers, the old square pews, in the centre the grandfather's chair, the body-seats before the pulpit, and the deacon's seat under it; the gallery carefully adapted to accommodate the purposes of the young, and the 'negro-pews,' placed high in two corners; the deacons in their wigs, seated under the pulpit, the reading and lining of the hymns by these officers of the church, the wig, the three-cornered hat, the bands, the small clothes and high-topped boots of the pastor, the chills and shiverings of winter,—all these some of you have seen and heard and felt."

Other changes are also recorded. April 14, 1765, the reading of the Scriptures was introduced as part of the exercises on Sunday. Dr. Stebbins declares that there is no record or tradition that this innovation caused either excitement or opposition. During the ministry of Mr. Gardner a change was made in the manner of reading the hymns. Before this the deacons had "lined" the hymns, now the minister read them. This tremendous change did not pass without criticism; one of the deacons, Israel Nichols, expressed his opinion of the change by walking out of church when the minister began the reading. Another deacon, of different views, refused to "line" the hymn when requested to do so by Rev. Mr. Adams, of Lunenburg. Instrumental music was also made a part of the service during this ministry, and at the sound of the violin the first-named deacon took a second walk from the church. The violin remained, however, and it is presumed that the deacon returned. So much for successful change. But when, in 1791, it was proposed to put a stove in the church, the limit was reached, and the thing was persistently refused. No means were ever adopted for heating the second meeting-house, although the cold was so severe in 1808 that the town voted to

hold but one service each Sunday from December to April. A sermon one hour long, with other services in proportion, the thermometer at zero and no fire in the church, the congregation could not have enjoyed unmixed luxury.

Rev. Wm. Bascom, who had been settled in Fitchburg, was the successor of Mr. Gardner. He was installed here May 10, 1815, on a salary of \$600 per year, and dismissed March 2, 1820. It is not necessary to discuss the facts which led to Mr. Bascom's dismissal. His views were too conservative for a majority of his church and parish. For this reason they desired his removal. Dr. Stebbins regards Mr. Rogers as a martyr, and more than intimates that Mr. Bascom was let off easy; but, in the absence of the least proof that Mr. Bascom ever attempted to conceal his views, historically they occupy the same position.

January 24, 1821, Mr. Abel Conant was ordained as the successor of Mr. Bascom. "He was a thorough Greek scholar, a sound reasoner, a quick and ready writer, a worthy and useful man and a most excellent pastor." Mr. Conant died while pastor of this church, December 6, 1836. The two most important events of his ministry were the building of the house of worship now used by the society and the formation of "The First Congregational Society of Leominster," May 4, 1835, which marks the time when the town ceased to manage parish affairs.

The present church edifice was ordered by vote of the town December 8, 1821, and finished early in the fall of 1823. The church cost \$8,000 and the pews sold for \$1,600 more than the entire expense. It has been twice remodeled—once in 1850 and again by the addition of a chapel and other rooms during the ministry of Rev. E. A. Horten. It is an exceedingly comfortable and convenient house of worship. This society has always been strong and prosperous, and is so still. The following ministers have served the society since the death of Rev. Mr. Conant: Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, 1837-44; Rev. Hiram Withington, 1844-48; Rev. Amos Smith, 1848-56; Rev. T. B. Forbush and Rev. Stephen Barker, 1856-60; Rev. Eli Fay, 1861-64; Rev. John B. Green, 1864-67; Rev. E. A. Horten, 1868-75; Rev. Wm. H. Savage, 1876-86. Rev. Edward B. Payne was installed pastor Feb. 2, 1887, and is now serving this people.

ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The division of the Town Church during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Rogers was certainly premature. Personal feeling ran very high. Men, it is said, would not recognize each other when they met on the street. Back of this there was, no doubt, some real difference of opinion and of faith. But personal feeling is likely to die with the men and women directly concerned and great changes in religious thought require time to ripen. The First and Second Precincts were of course united after Mr. Rogers' death. It was a failure to recognize the element of time in all religious movements, which was the source of Mr. Rogers' dif-

ficulty with his parish. A minister whose time is wholly devoted to study, whose disciplined mind is capable of seeing the relations of truth, may well go further in religious investigation than plain men and women, largely occupied with the ever-recurring question, "What shall we eat and how shall we be clothed?" can well follow him. Indeed, it would be a misfortune to submit to their decision many of these questions. While a minister is bound to preach that and only that which he fully believes, it is a great mistake to suppose that so soon as a new idea comes to him he must make public proclamation of the fact. Many of a man's opinions only "tent" with him,—they never take up a permanent residence. They hold him; he does not hold them. It was this mistake which caused the trouble described.

But the close of Mr. Bascom's ministry brought the community to a very different relation to religious questions. The Rev. Thomas Gardner, during his long ministry, presented his views with great discrimination. These views were much the same as those which Mr. Rogers expressed, but he had greater wisdom in his work. During the long rest and harmony of these years there was time for men to come, by a kind of natural selection, to those views of truth and duty which would, in the nature of the case, be permanent. The case was made up before Mr. Gardner's death. It only waited for an occasion to find expression. So when Rev. Mr. Bascom was found to be more conservative than was expected (and this was the ground for dissatisfaction and removal), the occasion came. Men divided, not, as before, on personal grounds, but because it was the necessary outcome of religious thought. That the old church should recognize and welcome these new forces was of course not to be expected. Still, soon after Rev. Mr. Conant was settled over the old parish, a new church was formed,—the first of several,—and which is now legally known as "The Orthodox Congregational Church and Society of Leominster."

Of the feeling at the time Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, in his centennial discourse, says: "That there was nothing wrong done on either side I suppose, that those who were actors in the events, who are now living, would not now claim. That there a little ill feeling excited, and as little injustice done as ever were under such circumstances, is more perhaps than it would be best to say or believe. But one thing may be said with undoubted confidence: The ill feelings which were awakened at that time have been buried in the graves of those who have died and in the memories of those who are living." If this could be said nearly half a century ago, the mutual respect and good feeling of to-day needs no mention.

The object of organizing this new church was thus expressed at the time: "For their mutual edification, improvement in divine knowledge, for the better maintaining Gospel ordinances and public worship among themselves, as well as for the general promo-

tion of vital religion and the extension of Christ's kingdom." An *ex-parte* council was called and a church organized at the home of Captain Ephraim Lincoln, December 25, 1822. This house still stands, and is owned and occupied by Henry J. Johnson.

The following persons constituted that church: John Perkins, James Wood, James Boutelle, Joel Hale, Thomas Boutelle, Hiel Coolidge, Jerusha Thurston, Mary Lincoln, Betsy Stuart and Dorothy Boutelle. On the day following, December 26th, Caleb Wood, Eunice Wood, Benjamin Perkins, Ephraim Lincoln, Samuel Hale, Hepsibah Hale, Abel Wood, Eleanor Nichols, Dolly Johnson, Susan Lincoln, Martha R. Lincoln, Julia Boutelle, Betsy Boutelle and Sally Hale were received into membership, making a total of twenty-four.

The fourteen last named had been members of the First Congregational Church (Unitarian), and were received into the new church on the recommendation of an *ex-parte* council convened at their call. Of the ten original members, four remained in this communion until death. Of these, Dorothy Boutelle died in 1827; Betsy Stuart in 1836; James Wood in 1866; and James Boutelle, September 28, 1870. The latter was deacon of the church for more than forty years.

The church thus formed worshipped in the house where it was organized for nearly two years, during which time the number of members was more than doubled.

Their first meeting-house was erected in 1824, on the east side of Main Street, at a cost of \$1600. This they continued to occupy until 1837, when it was sold to the Methodist Society for \$800. It was enlarged and repaired in 1849, and sold to the Catholic Society in 1871. A second house, built on the site occupied by the present church edifice, was dedicated February 8, 1837. In May, 1850, it was struck by lightning and much damaged. In the same year it was remodeled and repaired, and re-dedicated January 8, 1851. This house continued to be used as a place of worship down to February, 1872. In the early part of 1871 the society took action looking to the erection of a new house of worship. The vote to begin operations was passed in the month of September; the plans were fully matured in January, 1872, and the old building sold at auction February 13th, to be removed before April 1st; but on February 27th it took fire and was wholly consumed. The corner-stone of the present church building was laid August 1, 1872. The chapel was finished February 27, 1873, and the whole building dedicated August 19th of the same year. Rev. Charles H. Payson delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone; Rev. A. A. Wood, D.D., preached the dedication sermon and the Rev. I. W. Backus offered the prayer.

This church building is one of the finest in Worcester County. In architectural beauty and general adaptation to its purpose it is unsurpassed. Still, it may well be supposed that such a structure cost

something of effort and self-denial. When the church was finally freed from debt the following statement of facts was made by the writer. It is reproduced here as of permanent interest in connection with the growth of this society.

"The new and beautiful church was dedicated, but with a debt of *over thirty thousand dollars*! This was a heavy load under the most favorable conditions; but when a large number of our members withdrew to form a new church organization at North Leominster, the financial strength of the society was greatly weakened, and the load of debt became oppressive and even menacing. Toward the close of Mr. Wales' ministry the church and society were brought squarely to the alternative of reducing the debt or giving up their house of worship. The debt had increased to *over thirty-six thousand dollars*! It was simply impossible to live under such a burden. In the fall of 1875 it was decided to make an earnest effort to reduce the debt by at least *ten thousand dollars*, and to pay all sums due for interest, etc. The effort was begun at once, but a year passed before the task was finished. It would not be possible to give any adequate description of the toil, the anxiety, the near approach to defeat and the final success of this effort. It was, by far, the most trying time this church and society have ever known. But it should be made matter of lasting record here that the ladies, both as individuals (for they started a subscription by themselves) and in their society, gave freely and lovingly of time, strength and money; that those who had little gave much, and those who had more gave, and then increased their gifts, till at last the work was done.

"So the first woe was past. Everything was settled. The church had cost \$65,432.62, and the debt was now a little over twenty-one thousand. After meeting its expenses it was hoped that the society could provide for the interest on this amount, especially as the Ladies' Charitable Society was to provide for the interest of \$3,000 of this sum. It was not a 'good hope.' There was an increasing deficit. The burden was too heavy. About fifteen months later, January 16, 1878, the old veterans and the new recruits gathered for another battle. Thirteen thousand dollars would pay all out-standing claims and reduce the debt to less than \$10,000. The memory of the former success helped in the present case. The work was carried on more rapidly and hopefully. The subscription paper was dated January 16, 1878, and by March of the same year, \$13,082.00 were pledged. It may be added here, that *every dollar* of this sum was collected. March 14, 1878, the debt upon which the society was paying interest had been reduced to \$9,900.00, and before July 1st the balance of subscription had been collected and arrears of interest, etc., paid. This had not been accomplished without hard work and self-denial. One brother, W. B. Frissell, should be remembered with honor as giv-

ing freely of his time and effort to this work. In July, those who remembered the debt at \$36,000.00, held a jubilee over the result.

"During the ministry of Rev. Mr. De Bevoise, and largely through his efforts, the last of the old debt disappeared. For years it had hindered the growth and the joy of the church. It died on a certain memorable Sunday morning, being unfit to live. Church and congregation breathed in freedom and hope. They had not taken back that which they had dedicated to the Lord, and they could hope for His blessing. These years of debt-paying often seemed almost hopeless, but they held the seeds of a century of growth."

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Phillips Payson, of Rindge, N. H. He was ordained November 17, 1825, and dismissed April 17, 1832. The number belonging to the church at the beginning was fifty-seven, and sixty-five were added during his pastorate. After much faithful service in this State, Connecticut and elsewhere, Mr. Payson died at his home in Fayetteville N. Y., February 16, 1866.

The following is a list of the other ministers who have served this church in the order of their service: Rev. O. G. Hubbard, May 23, 1833, to June 17, 1851; Rev. Joel S. Bingham, December 17, 1851, to June 1, 1857; Rev. Joseph W. Backus, January 14, 1858, to August 13, 1862; Rev. Horace Parker, March 21, 1863, to May 1, 1865; Rev. Wm. J. Batt, October 17, 1865, to July 15, 1874; Rev. Henry A. Wales, September, 1874, to September, 1877; Rev. Sylvanus C. Kendall, May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879; Rev. Gabriel H. De Bevoise, March 3, 1880, to July 18, 1883; Rev. Richard Meredith, March 6, 1884, present pastor.

To this account may be added some things of interest and valuable as matters of reference:

Original Constitution of Society Connected with this Church.

We, the subscribers, for our own edification and improvement in Divine knowledge, and for the better maintaining of Gospel ordinances and public worship among ourselves, as well as for the general promotion of vital religion and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society, to be called and known by the name of "THE CALVINISTIC SOCIETY IN LEOMINSTER," and hereafter to meet together and adopt such rules and regulations and pass such votes, not contrary to law, as may, by a majority present at any legal meeting, be deemed proper and expedient, relating to the objects and purposes aforesaid; and we do hereby agree to abide by such votes, rules and regulations as may be thus adopted from time to time; and especially to pay our respective proportions of all such expenses as may arise for the support of public worship, whether for the purpose of paying a preacher or preachers or erecting or providing a building for meeting and worship, or for incidental or any necessary expenses connected with the object aforesaid; the manner of notifying meetings, of employing preachers, of levying taxes, &c., to be hereafter agreed upon. The first meeting of the Society for transacting business, relating to the objects aforesaid, shall be holden at the dwelling-house of Capt. Ephraim Lincoln in Leominster, notice of the time to be given by said Lincoln.

Joseph Rugg
John L. Divoll.
Joseph Fairbank
John Boutelle.
William Boutelle.
Salmon Johnson.

Paul Otis.
John Perkins.
Charles Hale.
James Wood.
James Boutelle
Joel Hale

Rebecca Tenney.
John Burditt.
Luther R. Clark.
Reuben Parker.
Bezaleel Gibson.
Joseph Darling.
William Putnam.
Charles Boutelle.
Artemas A. Wood.
Samuel H. Evans.
Thomas C. Litchfield.
Luke Colburn.
John Adams.
Thomas Gibson.

Thomas Boutelle.
Hiel Goodidge.
Abigail Boutelle.
Leonard Litchfield.
Alfred Smith.
Jerusha Thurston.
Benjamin Perkins.
Samuel Hale.
Caleb Wood.
Eleanor Nichols.
Ephraim Lincoln.
Abigail S. Dudley.
Aaron Wood.
Abel Kendall.

FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.—At a meeting of the Calvinistic Society held November 5, 1823, it was voted that Deacon Abel Kendall, Capt. Ephraim Lincoln and Abel Wood be a committee to report the form and expense of building a meeting-house. This committee having duly reported, at a meeting of the society December 22, 1823, it was voted "to build a meeting-house forty feet square, and thirteen feet posts." Abel Kendall, Ephraim Lincoln and Abel Wood were appointed a committee to contract for the building. January 2, 1824, this committee was authorized to make the contract "if the expense should not exceed one thousand dollars." April 2, 1824 it was voted to open a subscription paper for the purpose of raising three hundred dollars to make the meeting-house two stories high. At an adjourned meeting it was voted that each man pay for this purpose "what he shall voluntarily put to his name." The expense of the land and building the house was paid by the following persons, members of the Calvinistic Society in Leominster:

Ephraim Lincoln.....	\$250
Benjamin Perkins.....	125
John Perkins.....	85
Abel Kendall.....	100
Alfred Smith.....	60
James Wood.....	80
Samuel Hale.....	225
Charles Hale.....	100
Abel Wood.....	105
James Boutelle.....	100
Leonard Litchfield.....	100
Paul Otis.....	70
Dolly Johnson.....	100
Widow Nichols.....	5
Betsy Boutelle.....	50
Relief Boutelle.....	5
Total.....	\$1520

Legal Organization.—At a meeting of the society, April 12, 1824, it was voted that the members meet on Thursday, April 29th, for the purpose of organizing this society according to law. The following document was prepared and forwarded:

To William Perry Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Worcester:

We, the undersigned members of the Calvinistic Church and Society in Leominster, do hereby request you to issue a warrant to some one of us for calling a meeting of Said Society, to be holden at the dwelling-house of Captain Ephraim Lincoln in said Leominster on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of April inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to act on the following articles, viz:

Article 1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting

Article 2. To choose a Clerk, Assessor, Treasurer, Collector, and such other officers as may be deemed proper for organizing said Society and formulating the law of the Commonwealth.

Signed, Samuel Hale, Alfred Smith, Benjamin Perkins, Charles Hale, Leonard Litchfield, James Wood, Paul Otis, John Perkins, Abel Kendall, Ephraim Lincoln, Abel Wood, James Boutelle.

In pursuance of this action the following warrant was issued:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To Deacon Abel Kendall, a member of the Calvinistic Church and Society in the town of Leominster, Worcester County, greeting:

In the name of the Commonwealth aforesaid, and by virtue of a law thereof passed the sixteenth day of February, A.D. 1824, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act respecting Public Worship and Religious Freedom," you are hereby directed, by giving personal notice seven days at least before the time herein set for the meeting, to notify and warn the members of said Calvinistic Church and Society, qualified to vote in town affairs, and particularly the within named applicants, to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Ephraim Lincoln in said Leominster, on Friday, the thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1824, for the purpose of organizing said Society into a Parish by acting upon the action proposed in said application.

WILLIAM PERKINS, Justice of the Peace.

Under this warrant the society was duly organized. The church and society has enjoyed different names at different periods of its history. At first it was the Calvinistic Church and Society; in 1835 this was changed to the Evangelical Church and Society; again in 1874 the name was changed to the Orthodox Congregational Church and Society, since which time we have heard of no church in town trying to secure a longer name.

The society is free from debt. The church has a resident membership of three hundred and forty-three and a Sabbath-school of over four hundred.

THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—In matters of religious faith one division is very likely to be followed by others. The formation of the Orthodox, Baptist and Methodist Churches were only parts of the same general movement; they were sub-divisions, according to individual choice, of the conservative element of the old Church.

In the centennial discourse of Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins we find this statement: "As early as the ministry of Mr. Bascom we find in the church records some intimations of the existence of Baptist views in the Church. At a meeting of the church in 1817 a brother stated his scruples about the validity of his infant baptism, expressing his doubts of his privilege to sit at the communion table under such circumstances, and desired to be excused from so doing for a short time. His request was cordially granted. About a month afterwards the same brother desired 'to receive a dismission from the church and recommendation.' The church took the subject into consideration, and two months after voted, 'that as the brother had, as they believed, conscientiously connected himself with another denomination of Christians (Baptists), they should consider him no longer under the special watch and care of this church.' The reference in this extract is to Samuel Crocker, father of Dea. S. S. Crocker, of this town. The story

of his conversion to Baptist views is thus told. While reading the Bible at family worship he came to one of the accounts of baptism in the New Testament. His wife interrupted with: 'There, husband, the Baptists are right!' This led to a careful consideration of the subject and a change of belief. He walked to Harvard, applied for admission to the Baptist Church of that town, and was received after a short delay."

The further history of the Baptist Church here is largely a condensation of the admirable historical discourse of Rev. A. F. Mason, delivered at the semi-centennial of the church.

In November of 1818, a year later, there were more converts to the views of Mr. Crocker, and the pastor of the church in Holden visited Leominster and administered the rite of baptism. Great interest was manifested in the ceremony. Men and women came from all parts of the town and lined the banks of the river to witness what was then a most unusual service. In the following year seven more were baptized, and these, ten in all, remained members of the Baptist Church in Holden until June 31, 1822, when, with others to the number of sixty-five, they formed a church of their own faith in Princeton. This is the historical beginning of the Leominster Baptist Church, for the members of Leominster were organized into a branch church, with the privilege of sustaining the ministry of the gospel among themselves, observing the ordinances and of receiving believers to their fellowship. Sometimes with settled pastors, sometimes with transient supplies, and, when neither could be had, with the "demonstration" of Deacon Samuel Crocker, this "Branch" maintained a really independent existence for fifteen years, although not at this time recognized as a separate church.

The parish history begins with 1824. On the 21st of April of that year David Allen, Jonah Rice, Oliver Haskell, Peter Wilder, Willard Parker, Samuel Crocker, Thomas Wilder, Tyler Coolidge, Joseph Smith and Thomas A. Warner petitioned William Perry, justice of the peace for the county of Worcester, "to issue a warrant to all members of the Baptist Society in the Town of Leominster, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet for the purpose of organizing said Society into a parish." This warrant was issued on the 23d and the society met on the 30th, "in the building owned by widow Eunice Richardson, in said town, where said Society usually assembles for public worship." This house then stood on Main Street, but has been removed and is now occupied by Mr. George M. Kendall, on North Main Street. Here the parish was organized.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Elisha Andrews. There is no record of the date of his settlement or the length of his service. It is another case of faulty records. At the time everybody knew and it seemed of no consequence; now, no one knows or can discover. April 30th, however, the society voted

to collect money for his salary, so that he evidently began his labors before the parish was organized.

In 1826, Rev. Asaph Merriam was chosen pastor and served the church at a salary of four dollars a week.

From 1824 to 1830 meetings were held in the tailor-shop of John Richardson, which had been furnished with a desk and benches for that purpose. The brethren and sisters occupied different sides of this primitive church. As they were not permitted to adorn their half of the sanctuary with specimens of manly beauty, the sisters concluded to paper the walls; thus forming a "corner" in beauty. During this time the church was supplied, in addition to those already named, by Revs. John Walker, Nicholas Branch and Elias McGregory.

This first meeting-house of this society was built in 1830. It was located on land given for the purpose on North Main Street, where the house of Mr. Stilman Meads now stands, and the building itself is still in use near its original site. The cost, as it appears from a receipt in full given by Daniel Allen, to whom the contract for building was given, was \$834.35.

The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Glover, but it does not seem that the society proposed to take much risk in the matter, for they "voted to employ Elder Samuel Glover to preach to such amount as funds may be raised to pay the expense consequent on Elder Glover's labor." Whether the *amount* of preaching refers to the number or the length of the sermons the record does not say. Appleton Belknap, George Waters, Luther Stoddard and Messrs. Stearns, Merriam and Bradbury—first names not known—served the church after the resignation of Rev. Mr. Glover, in 1833. In 1834 we learn that David Allen obtained the *contract* for the care, the heating and the lighting of the church for \$4.50. The next year the society went to the extent of furnishing four feet of green wood and two feet of dry wood, and paid Henry Perry five dollars for the same work. These are picture facts in which we may see both the history and the spirit of the times.

The next pastor was the Rev. Moses Harrington. In the first part of his ministry (June 28, 1837) the "branch" was organized as an independent church. Twenty-eight persons constituted this infant church. The ministry of Mr. Harrington continued until 1840, and his successor, David Goddard, Jr., was ordained on June 3d of that year. He continued in the office here until Feb. 4, 1843. Of Mr. Goddard the Rev. Mr. Mason says: "He was a reformer, taking high ground against slavery, intemperance and worldly amusements. He led the church as a body to pledge themselves to total abstinence and the dis-fellowshipping of slave-holders. He also framed the following clause which was inserted in the church covenant: 'We will also carefully refrain from spending our time idly at *taverns*, in parties of worldly

pleasure, or in trifling company.' He preached a sermon, which is represented as a powerful discourse, against the wearing by the sisters of roses in their bonnets; and such was the effect that every sister immediately dismantled her head-gear of all ornaments, and put them back again within three weeks." His grave is in Leominster.

The other pastors of this church were David Goddard, Sr., William S. Wilder, Isaiah C. Carpenter, David Taylor and B. H. Clifts. With the end of this last pastorate the Leominster Baptist Church ceased to be; the last entry in its records bearing date October 27, 1849, three weeks after the resignation of Rev. B. H. Clifts. The difficulties were too many and the burdens too heavy for their strength. The people refused to contribute longer to the repairs of a church so badly located and to the support of preaching in a house not fit for public worship. The church was disbanded. At this distance of time and under our changed circumstances it would not be well to pass judgment on the wisdom of this action; but it does not seem wholly clear why it was necessary to disband the old church and lose all its associations if a new church of the same faith was to be organized within six months. Perhaps it was a matter of local necessity.

March 5, 1850, twenty-five persons, assembled at the house of Jonathan Burrage, began the new movement; on the following Sunday these, with seven others, declared themselves the Leominster Central Baptist Church and were recognized as such by council August 23d of the same year. Before the end of the year the house now occupied by the society was built and dedicated. The list of pastors is as follows: Rev. Aurora M. Sawin, 1850-54; Rev. A. C. Bronson, brother of the librarian of the Town Library, 1854-57; Rev. Isaac Woodbury, 1857-58; Rev. A. M. Higgins, 1859, who was pastor thirteen months. For a year after this Joseph Barber, then a student in the Worcester Academy, supplied; Rev. W. H. Watson, 1862, was pastor for three and one-half years; Rev. Abijah Hall, 1866-68; Rev. Thomas Clarkson Russell, 1868-74; Rev. A. F. Mason, 1874-76; Rev. O. D. Kimball, 1876-83; Rev. A. L. Freeman, 1884-86; Rev. Julius B. Robinson, 1886-88.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The real beginnings of this church date from nearly the same time as of the other churches named, but it was not legally constituted until March 10, 1828. The Strattons then, as afterwards, were prominent in this movement, as the first meeting was held at the house of Nathan Stratton and John Stratton was the first clerk. This society dedicated its first house of worship December, 1829. This house continued to meet the wants of the society for ten years, when it was converted into a dwelling-house and the society moved to the church building on Main Street, which had been purchased of the present Orthodox Church. Ten years later, in 1849, this building was repaired

and enlarged. Here the society continued to worship till 1871, when it was sold to the Catholic Bishop and the present beautiful church building on Main Street was dedicated. This edifice cost sixty-five thousand dollars. In beauty and symmetry it ranks second among the public buildings of the town.

This society has had many preachers. At first it formed part of a circuit and was also a mission station. It followed that, after the manner of the Methodists of that time, the society often had more than one minister at a time. The itinerancy itself will also help account for this extended list. These names are as given by members of the society and are as accurate as is now possible.

In 1823 the first society was formed by Erastus Otis, who, with George Fairbanks, were stationed on the Needham Circuit, with which it is supposed Leominster was connected until 1834, when it was probably connected with the Marlboro' Circuit. In 1831 Leominster was probably connected with Lunenburg, in 1836 with Fitchburg, and from 1836 to 1839 with Lunenburg and Marlboro', when it was probably again connected with Lunenburg; in 1840 with Marlboro' and Fitchburg mission. In 1841 it was Leominster and Lunenburg, in 1842 Lunenburg and Leominster, in 1843 Leominster and Sterling missions, in 1844-45 it was a missionary station by itself, and after that a regular station. The list of ministers is as follows: 1823, Erastus Otis and George E. Fairbanks; 1824, Benjamin Hazelton, John C. Risley and Ira M. Bidwell; 1825, John Lindsay, Jared Perkins and H. S. Ramsdell; 1826, Joel Steele, Jared Perkins and Leonard B. Griffin; 1827, Abraham D. Merrill, Giles Campbell and Thomas W. Tucker, supernumerary; 1828, Ephraim K. Avery, Thomas W. Tucker and Lewis Johnson; 1829, Daniel Fillmore, Isaac Jennison and A. B. Kinsman; 1830, Daniel Fillmore, and Isaac Jennison; 1831, Jacob Sanborn and Sanford Benton; 1832, Abraham D. Merrill and Samuel Coggsball; 1833, Isaac Jennison; 1834, Charles Virgin; 1835, Thomas W. Tucker and Joel Knight; 1836, J. S. Ellis; 1837, Charles Virgin, William P. White and Ebenezer F. F. Newell, supernumerary; 1838, Horace Moulton and Ephraim Culver, Jr.; 1839, Willard Smith; 1840, Benjamin Paine and Willard Smith; 1841, Benjamin Paine and Samuel Heath; 1842, Samuel Heath and William A. Clapp; 1843, Horace Moulton; 1844-45, Thomas H. Mudge; 1846, John C. Ingalls; 1847-48, Z. B. C. Dunham; 1849-50, Samuel Tupper; 1851-52, Daniel Steele; 1853-54, Zachariah A. Mudge; 1855, Nathan Soule; 1856-57, Cyrus L. Eastman; 1858-59, John Middleton; 1860, Charles Miller; 1861, Jabez W. P. Jordan; 1862, Jabez W. P. Jordan and H. M. Loud; 1863, M. M. Parkhurst; 1864, Jonas M. Bailey; 1865-66, Thomas J. Abbott; 1867-68, Converse L. Macurdy; 1869-71, John Peterson; 1872-73, Joseph H. Mansfield; 1874-76, Alfred A. Wright; 1877, M. Emory Wright; 1878-

80, Ebenezer A. Smith; 1881-83, Wm. B. Tolman; 1884, M. H. A. Evans; 1885, Henry Lummis; 1886-87, Charles W. Wilder; 1888, Charles F. Rice.

This church is now a strong and vigorous body, doing its full share of the religious work of Leominster.

SAINT LEO'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This church comes next in the order of time in the religious movements of Leominster. Much indirect work was done for the Catholic faith here before Leominster was made an independent parish in 1872. The first work in this direction was begun in 1849. At that time Rev. Father M. F. Gibson, a Catholic minister of Worcester, Mass., came here and performed the services of his church at the homes of some of the resident Catholic families. The numbers who desired to avail themselves of the benefit and pleasure of his monthly visits increased so rapidly that the selectmen permitted the use of the Town Hall and then of Gardner Hall for his services. From this time his visits were weekly instead of monthly, as at first. In the history of the Baptist Church, mention has been made of their first house of worship, located on the plane between the Centre and North Leominster. In 1857 the Catholic Bishop purchased this and it was fitted up as a place of worship. Before this time, however, Rev. M. F. Gibson was made resident pastor at Fitchburg, and Leominster was still a part of his charge. Other pastors from Fitchburg served the church until it was made a separate parish, and Rev. Father Daniel Shiel, the present able pastor, was appointed.

As already stated, the present Catholic Church was purchased of the Methodist Episcopal Society in 1871. In 1876, it had become much too small for the needs of the people and it was enlarged and wholly remodeled. Its seating capacity was greatly increased and its general appearance improved. A new and attractive parsonage house now occupies the site of the old building, bought with the church, of the Methodist Society. This house was built in 1882.

The church is dedicated to Almighty God under the patronage of St. Leo. It is an important and influential parish.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, NORTH LEOMINSTER.—Prior to May 6, 1874, there was no permanent religious organization of any kind at North Leominster. At different times, for some years, meetings were held in Kendall Hall and elsewhere. Sometimes these meetings were social and in charge of members from the centre, and at other times there was a preaching service by resident pastors. There had been little fixed thought, however, of a separate work for this part of the town before the first half of the year above named. It was true that some feeling had found expression earlier, that the religious needs of North Leominster could not be much longer neglected, and that, as the Orthodox Congregational Church had more members resident there

than any other church at the centre, it might be the duty of these persons to organize a local church. But the matter was wholly indefinite and uncertain until March 24, 1874. At that time those most interested met at the house of Geo. S. Burrage, to consider the "expediency of forming a Congregational Church in North Leominster." There were, at that time, some forty members of the Orthodox Church at the centre resident there, and after mature deliberation these members called a council to meet in Kendall Hall, May 6, 1874, by which they were constituted and recognized as a church of Christ. The society connected with this church was organized April 17, 1875.

From its organization until April, 1880, the church held its public services in Kendall Hall; but on the 7th of that month its present beautiful and convenient house of worship was dedicated. For its size, it is one of the pleasantest churches in town and a great addition to North Leominster. By the liberality of the late Captain Leonard Burrage the society now has a fine parsonage, and from the estates of Mr. Augustus Whitman and Captain Burrage a fund of eleven thousand dollars.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Henry E. Cooley, installed November 10, 1874, and died February 17, 1877. The other pastors in the order of service have been: Rev. E. G. Smith, from June, 1877, to June, 1881; Rev. Henry P. Cutting, from November, 1881, to September, 1884; Rev. Newton I. Jones, from March, 1885, to March, 1887; Rev. Fred-eric A. Balcon, the present pastor, who began his labors with the church July 1, 1887.

CHAPTER CLVI.

LEOMINSTER—(Continued.)

EDUCATIONAL.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following historical sketch of the schools of Leominster up to the year 1876 was prepared by the late Dr. C. C. Field, for more than forty years a member of the School Board. It is reproduced in this connection for these reasons:

1st. For the years which it covers nothing better is needed, or perhaps possible. For a full generation Dr. Field was a part of that which he describes, and knew in his own person the history of those years.

2d. Dr. Field, by his long service and unusual ability, contributed more than any other man to the progress and development of the schools of Leominster, and to their present efficiency and value. If it is possible, as under the circumstances it is, he should have the honor of recording their history. To his record will be added what is necessary to make it complete to the present date.

At this distant period it is difficult to conceive how great must have been the undertaking for them¹ to provide Christian ministrations and secular education for themselves and their children, while they were subduing the forests and cultivating the newly-cleared fields for the maintenance of their families. Neither can we easily comprehend how much the present prosperity of our schools may depend upon the excellent school system, which, with unusual wisdom and foresight, they established from the beginning. Leominster is one of the few towns in the State that was never divided into legal "School Districts." The town always managed its school affairs in its corporate capacity, built and located all the school-houses, and divided the money raised for the support of schools among the several schools as equally as circumstances would allow, after the subject had been considered and reported upon by a committee chosen for that purpose. In 1789 the following act was passed by the Legislature: "That the several towns and districts in the commonwealth be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered in town-meetings, called for that purpose, to determine and define the limits of school districts within the towns and districts respectively." The term "districts," in the statute applied to sections of the State which, at that time and previously, were incorporated communities precisely similar to towns in regard to territory, rights, privileges and powers excepting the right of being represented in the General Court. This act gave the districts no powers to exercise and no duties to perform, but was simply a provision for dividing the towns into such convenient portions as would facilitate attendance at school; but in 1800 another law was enacted, by which the selectmen were authorized to issue warrants for district meetings, the voters were empowered to choose a clerk, and to raise money for the erection and repairing of school-houses, and for the purchase of necessary "utensils" for the school-rooms, and the assessors were required to assess such sums of money as were voted by the respective districts. By a law enacted in 1817, school districts were made corporations in name, were authorized to sue and be sued, and to hold in fee simple, or otherwise, real and personal property for the use of schools. And finally in 1827 a law was enacted as follows: "School districts are authorized to choose prudential committees, whose duty it shall be to take care of the school-houses, and to select and contract with the teachers."

These laws making provision for territorial division of the town into school districts, making them bodies corporate, authorizing them to raise money to build school-houses and to contract with teachers, were characterized by Horace Mann, the distinguished first secretary of the Board of Education, as most pernicious in their tendency. The same opinion has

¹ The early inhabitants.

been entertained by all his successors. In regard to this matter, the present able incumbent of that office, Hon. Joseph White, expresses himself as follows in his report to the board in 1866: "It is no part of my purpose to refer to, much less to recapitulate the objections to the district system, that have been urged with great force and energy by my distinguished predecessors in office. I fully sympathize with all they felt and said on this topic. I have seen and experienced, as they did, its unfortunate and depressing influence; and I content myself with saying that every day's observation gives strength to my conviction of its utter incompatibility with any high degree of success in the management of school affairs. Indeed, I have ceased to look for further progress where its influence is unbroken." The native town of the chairman of your School Committee was divided into legal "school districts," and, worse than that, in his school-days, though now it is different, the money raised for the support of schools was divided among the several districts, according to the valuation of the property within the respective districts. He was for fortunate enough to live and to attend school in one of the most wealthy parts of the town, where the inhabitants, without much effort, could erect a fine school-house, having a hall over the school-room surmounted by a belfry and bell. With their share of the school money, they could continue their school three or four months both summer and winter, while in the poorer districts in the outskirts of the town the inhabitants were obliged to make great sacrifices to build even a very inferior school-house, and their share of the school money would scarcely suffice to maintain a school six or eight weeks during each season. The inequality of such a system was very manifest, even to the comprehension of a boy. How much greater then must the injustice have appeared to his mind, when, in maturer years, he took up his residence in this town, where the municipal system has always existed. The comparison of course could but intensify his dislike of the "district system." Yet, at that time, the district system of managing school affairs prevailed very generally among the towns throughout the Commonwealth. Probably not more than a dozen towns in the whole State used the municipal system.

The Hon. David Wilder, in his "History of Leominster," writes as follows: "It (the town) has never been divided into those little corporate bodies called school districts, in any legal sense of the word. But during a period of more than a hundred years the school system has been administered upon the plan so highly recommended by the late secretary of the Board of Education. The town, in its corporate capacity, has erected all the school-houses, raised all the money, hired the teachers by their selectmen or a committee, and paid them. There has never existed in any one portion of the town any legal authority, except what has been temporarily conferred by the whole town, to take one single step or to per-

form one single act in relation to the public schools." Not only did the town repeatedly refuse to divide its territory into school districts, thus avoiding the evils of district corporations, but also, in several instances, anticipated the action of the General Court in requiring and making provision for a more systematic supervision of the public schools. For more than half a century—from 1747 to 1803—the schools were examined once a year, at the close of the winter term, by the clergyman and the selectmen. During that period the school-books were few, the Bible, Psalter and Dilworth's Spelling-Book being the principal ones. But soon afterwards the books used in the schools became too numerous, since almost every teacher would introduce new ones; the result was that scarcely any two schools in town had the same books. To remedy this evil and to provide for a better inspection of the schools, the town early in 1803 chose a School Committee, whose duty it should be to visit the winter schools at the beginning as well as the close of the term, to take the books into their own hands, to select the lessons and make a thorough examination of the several classes. The School Committee were also authorized to prescribe what books should be used in the several schools; hence they became uniform throughout the town. About the same time, registers, somewhat similar to those now required by law, were introduced. Thus the town anticipated, by nearly a quarter of a century, the action of the State in making provision for a better supervision of the public schools; for it was not till 1826 that the law was enacted making it obligatory on towns to choose a committee to superintend the schools. Such was the system established by the fathers for the management of their schools. And in the same just, equal and republican spirit have the school affairs of the town been administered to the present time, with such modifications as have been made necessary by the increasing population in the Centre and at the North Village during the last quarter of a century.

For a period of fifty-seven years—from 1791 to 1848—the money raised for the support of schools was divided equally, or nearly so, among the schools in different parts of the town. Sometimes this equal division was made of all but seventy-five or one hundred dollars, and the balance was distributed at the discretion of the selectmen, or of a committee chosen for that purpose, or of the School Committee. And this equal division was just and equitable; for all the schools were what are now called "mixed schools," and the circumstances of all were very similar.

But in 1850 the number of families in town had increased to five hundred or more, and in order to meet the requisitions of the law it became necessary to establish a High School. Since that time the number of scholars in the Centre and North Village has increased so rapidly that, at the present time,

besides the High School, with its two departments, three teachers and more than a hundred pupils, it requires the maintenance of three grammar and eight intermediate or primary schools to accommodate them all, where formerly there were but two mixed schools. This concentration of the population and school children in the Centre Village made it practicable to make a proper and desirable classification of the scholars.

This grading of the schools constituted the first important innovation upon the old-time custom of supporting separate mixed schools in different parts of the town. In all schools where it is practicable, a proper classification of the scholars has now, for such a length of time, been proved to be so manifestly beneficial in its results, that it requires no argument to be offered in its favor. Its exemplification can be witnessed any day by all who will take the trouble to visit the graded schools. Of course, the establishment of the high and graded schools, in the Centre and North Village, rendered imperative some modification of the former method of distributing the school money. Still, the same principle is acted upon in giving, as far as practicable, an equal amount of money to all the common schools, with the intent that all shall enjoy equal school privileges.

The most important departure from the ancient method of managing school affairs lies in this, that since 1869 the town has entrusted the care of the school-houses and the selection of the teachers entirely to the School Committee, instead of another committee chosen for that purpose. In all towns not divided into school districts these duties devolved by law upon the School Committee; and not a single vote of the town, for the forty-four years subsequent to 1826, authorizing any other committee to select and hire the teachers, had any sanction of law, but was acquiesced in from deference to a long established custom.

Another innovation of recent origin consists in designating the several schools by means of numbers, which is equally as definite as the former method and avoids the use of the word "districts" as inapplicable to towns not legally so divided, and also the word "wards," as not legitimate in the meaning for which it was used. But this change is not material. The spirit and animus of the ancient system remains; for the town, in its corporate capacity, still builds all the school-houses, takes care of and keeps them in repair, divides the school money as equally as circumstances allow among the several schools, and hires and contracts with all the teachers by a committee chosen for that purpose. And though that committee may be the School Committee, they are none the less chosen officers of the town, and their continuance in office depends upon the will of its citizens.

The wisdom and excellence of the school system is

abundantly manifested by the prosperity of our schools, and is further illustrated by the capability of expansion to any extent to meet the wants of an increasing population. And our reverent gratitude is due the fathers for the inheritance of a school system so nearly perfect in itself and so eminently adapted to our wants.

A brief review of the labors and sacrifices of the early inhabitants, in their endeavor to educate their children, may at least gratify curiosity if it does not excite admiration; it may also serve to stimulate and guide to continued exertion and, by comparison, help to make our present burdens, though seeming grievous to some, appear after all not so very heavy.

The town was incorporated in 1740, having less than twenty families within its limits; these were scattered from Bee Hill to Chualoom Pond, and from Monoosnock Hills to Massapog Pond, there being only two houses in the Centre, with scarcely a carriage road to help the settlers through the almost unbroken forest in their communication with each other. Yet these hardy and devout men, before the year expired, voted to build a meeting-house, on which during the next year (1741) work was far advanced, that thereafter it was used on Sunday for divine service, though in a very unfinished state, having rough boards for an outside covering, loose planks for a floor, and no pews; and in it were held all town and parish meetings. This meeting-house, located at the northwest corner of the old cemetery, was not completed till 1753, twelve years after its foundations were laid.

In December 1747, the first money was raised "for schooling," and it was voted "that it should be schooled out, one-half on the north side of the river and the other half on the south side of the river." Of course the school must have been kept in private houses. The sum raised was about £10 or \$40. In those days and until the Revolution £1 sterling was of about the same value as \$4 in silver. In 1748 and 1749 the same sum (£10) was raised for schools. 1748 the town, at the March meeting, also voted "to build a school-house and set it at ye meeting-house in said town, 24 feet long, 18 feet wide and 7 feet stud." £20 was raised to pay the expense, but probably it was not built till the next year, 1749, because in December of the latter year the town raised £35 (\$140) to pay for the school-house. So here, as elsewhere, the descendants of the Pilgrims planted the school-house hard by the meeting-house. First the church was organized and then schools were established for the formation of a religious and educated community. Some idea may be conceived of the difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of this undertaking, when it is borne in mind that the early settlers raised \$40 for the support of a school and \$140 for building a school-house; some years before they were able to finally complete their meeting-house by clap-boarding and painting it, and by constructing pews inside. In 1750 the town paid Jacob

Peabody £6 2s. 6d. for keeping school at the school-house till the first of March. In 1751 and 1752 £10 were raised for schools each year and the town voted to choose a committee of three "to provide sum most persons for winter and summer schooling, six weeks for a writing-school, and the rest to be laid out for school dames." In 1753 it was voted to keep school three months, for what sum the record does not state, as the money for schools and town charges was raised in one sum together.

In 1754, £14 were raised for schools, of which sum £5 6s. 8d. were appropriated "to hire school dames and the remainder to be schooled out in the winter."

In 1755, £8 were raised for a writing-school to begin October 1st.

In 1756, £13 6s. 8d. were voted for the support of schools, to be expended for paying a master to keep a writing-school three months during the winter and the balance for "hiring school dames" as the selectmen should direct. The schools taught by women were kept, one at the Centre in the school-house, the others in private houses, one at the northern, the other at southern part of the town. The amount of money raised for schools during the first ten years, 1747-57, varied from £10 to £13 6s. 8d., or from about \$40 to \$56.

In 1757, £15 or \$60 were raised, to be expended in three places at the discretion of the selectmen.

In 1758 no money was voted for schools.

In 1759, £16 were raised and it was voted "that all of it should be schooled out at the school-house" in the Centre.

During the second decade, 1757-67, the sum raised for schools gradually increased from £15 to £40, from \$60 to \$160; some years this amount was all expended at the school-house, in other years at three places, as the selectmen should think proper.

In 1765 one-half of the £40 was voted "to be schooled out" in keeping a grammar school at the school-house near the meeting-house, the other half "to be schooled out for a women's school, as the selectmen shall think proper." All scholars who could read by spelling out the words had the right to attend the grammar-school.

In 1766 it was voted that two-thirds of the £40 should be "schooled out" by a master and the remaining one-third by "school dames in 3 places, as the selectmen should think proper."

Thus we see that for the first twenty years after the first money was raised for the support of schools, in 1747, there was but one school-house in town, and that was in the Centre, near the meeting-house. For some years there was but one school kept, either winter or summer, and this was at the school-house; at other times, particularly in the latter half of the period, there were three schools during the summer taught by women, one in the school-house at the Centre, one in the northern, the third in the southern part of the town in private houses. Truly the chil-

dren of that age were obliged to "seek knowledge under difficulties." Imagine, if you can, the boys in the winter, starting for school through the woods from Bee Hill, Carter Hill and Chualoom Pond, forcing their way through snowdrifts, with poor roads or no roads at all, to reach the school-house at the Centre two or three miles away. For the girls, living in remote parts of the town, it would seem impossible to attend school at all in the winter. Surely the opportunities for acquiring knowledge, enjoyed by the children of the town for the first forty or fifty years after its incorporation, must seem extremely meagre to the present generation, with all their abundant facilities. With truth may the youth of the present time say "our lines are cast in pleasant places."

In 1767 it was "voted to divide the town into three parts for schooling." It was also "voted that the town should pay the charge of building three new school-houses, one in each part of the town;" and the town chose a committee of three in each third part of the town, to superintend the work, and raised £66 13s. 4d. to pay the expense of their construction. The town also raised £40 "to be schooled out this year," and "voted and chose Mr. Josiah Swan to be the school-master for the town for the ensuing year, and chose the selectmen a committee to agree with him." These school-houses afforded all the accommodations for attending school that the children enjoyed for the next twenty-four years, or till 1792, though the population of the town in 1790 had reached the number of 1197, consisting of about two hundred families.

From 1768 to 1774, inclusive, the sum annually raised for schools varied from £33 6s. 8d. to £40, or from \$133 to \$160, except that in 1772 no provision at all was made for schools. Two-thirds of the school money were expended in paying for a master to keep a grammar school in the Centre, and the other one-third in hiring "school dames" to teach in the summer. In those days Josiah Swan was a famous teacher of the grammar school and for several years was chosen in open town-meeting. Hon. David Wilder, in his "History of Leominster," says that "so heavy were the burdens of the inhabitants during the Revolution, that for several years they raised no money for schools." But the town records show that from 1774 to 1783 there was but one year, 1777, when there was no money raised for that purpose, though the amount in some years was small. In 1775, only £12 was raised, and the manner of its expenditure was defined by the following vote: "That all the money be laid out in women's schools and that the school dames employ their whole time in teaching the children to read, right and sheer and nothing else." Whether the prohibition was aimed at the teaching of needlework or orthography the record does not state. The town also voted "to choose a committee of three in each third part of the town to place the schools and provide school-dames."

In 1776 £55 were voted "for twelve months schooling, four months in the several parts of the town."

In 1778 it was voted that the £100 raised for schools "should be schooled out by men."

In 1779 £400 were raised, and it was voted "to have a grammar school six months and a woman's school six months."

In 1780 it was voted "to raise £2000 for schooling, the one-half to be schooled out by a man school, and the other half by a woman school."

The sums raised for schools during the last three years show the rapid depreciation of the old Continental money.

In 1780 £40 (in silver money) was raised for schools, and from that year to 1790 the school money was gradually increased to £100 or about \$333.33; as after the Revolution and until the use of Federal money, in 1799, £1 (Provincial) was equal to about \$3.33½. During that period two-thirds of the money were usually expended for a "man school," sometimes called a Grammar School, and one-third for a "woman school," in the three different portions of the town. A part of the time the people residing in that part of the town (now called No. 7) received their proportional part of the money and spent it among themselves.

In 1791 £10 were raised for schools, and it was voted that three-fourths of it should be laid out in men's schools and one-fourth in women's schools. It was also voted to divide the town into seven different parts, to be called "wards," and to build seven school-houses, to be finished during the next year. For that purpose £210 at first, and afterwards £105 additional were raised. A joint committee, consisting of the selectmen and one man from each ward, were chosen to provide teachers.

From 1791 to 1796 the sum raised for schools was gradually increased from £100 to £165, and the amount was equally divided among the seven wards.

From 1797 to 1803, inclusive, the sum of \$666.67 was raised, \$600 being equally divided among six wards, No. 7 receiving \$66.67.

In 1804 and 1805 \$700 were raised each year, and were equally divided between the seven schools.

In 1806 a new ward, called No. 8, was established, and \$250 were appropriated to build a new school-house.

From 1806 to 1836, a period of thirty years, a sum varying from \$800 to \$900 was appropriated for schools, \$800 being equally divided among the eight wards, and the amount exceeding \$800 being allotted to the different schools at the discretion of the selectmen.

From 1837 to 1848, inclusive, \$1200 were annually raised for schools. During this period the population in the Centre had increased so much that two or three schools were required to accommodate the children; and another ward, No. 10, was established, comprising a part of Wards 3 and 4, and in 1845 a new

school-house was erected for the convenience of the increasing number of scholars at the North Village. The money raised during this time was divided as equally as practicable, generally at the recommendation of a committee consisting of the School Committee, or some member thereof, and one citizen from each school ward, who was nominated by the inhabitants of the same and approved by the town. And this method of dividing the school money was continued till 1853, since which time it has been distributed according to the recommendation of the School Committee in their annual report, or expended, as of late years, at their sole discretion.

In 1849 \$1500 were raised for schools; in 1850, \$1900; in 1851 and 1852, \$2150. On account of the establishment of the High School in 1850, and of the rapid increase of the town in population and wealth during the last twenty-five years, the sum of money voted for schools has greatly increased. In 1855 the amount was \$2976.36; in 1860, \$3323.67; in 1865, \$3979.96; in 1870, \$6600; and in 1875, \$8750. Of this last sum, \$350 were expended for teaching vocal music, \$300 for a free evening school, and \$200 for a free school for industrial drawing.

The following table will show the population, valuation, amount of money raised for schools, and its percentage of the whole valuation of the taxable property of the town, expressed as so many mills and hundredths of mills on a dollar for the years named in the first column:

Year.	Population.	Valuation.	Amount raised for schools.	Per cent valuation.
1763	741	.....	.....	.....
1776	900	.....	.....	.....
1790	1197	\$102,088	\$200.00	.001-921
1800	1445	119,223	666.67	.005-608
1810	1-81	137,299	800.00	.005-82
1820	1791	414,895	900.00	.002-17
1830	1861	449,247	900.00	.002-00
1840	2695	800,000	1200.00	.001-43
1850	3121	1,495,155	1900.00	.001-27
1860	3522	1,728,997	3323.67	.001-92
1870	3804	2,743,594	6900.00	.002-40
1875	5291	8,750,000	8750.00	.002-22
1880	5776	9,710,000	9350.00	.002-49
1885	6297	3,797,471	13,000.00	.003-45

The table explains itself. It appears from it that we are not expending more for school purposes, according to our means, than our predecessors. It shows that for the last fifty years the percentage which the school money bears to the whole taxable property of the town has varied but little. And from the history of the town we have learned that for fifty years previous to the beginning of the present century the inhabitants were obliged to sacrifice all the luxuries and many of the comforts of life to pay their taxes at all. The wonder is how they could raise money enough to pay their minister and school-teachers even the small pittance which the latter received.

¹ Equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.

From the time when the foregoing sketch closes (March, 1876) to the spring of 1883 there was very little change more than usually comes in the regular course of school work, where both committee and teachers are anxious for the best results. It was the habit of the committee to invite the leading educators of the State to visit the town, examine the schools and address the teachers. In this way, and by frequent attendance at educational meetings elsewhere, a full knowledge of the best methods was in the possession of the teachers. At no time was there lack of energy or life in the work.

During all the last part of his service, as chairman of the School Board, it was the custom of Dr. Field to include in his annual report a discussion of some interesting and timely educational topic. Many of these papers show the most careful study and thought. They are of permanent value, and, no doubt, had much influence in keeping up the general feeling of interest in matters of education. The following is interesting as a sample of what these papers contained. He was writing of the general subject of education:

"The need of a good education being universally conceded, it becomes at once the duty of parents, teachers and supervisors of schools to consider the best means of securing that amount of knowledge which the public good ought to require of each individual and the most efficient methods of acquiring that knowledge. It is a subject of vital interest to the Commonwealth."

This expresses well and forcefully the idea of general responsibility for the success of school work:

"The whole system of Public instruction should engage the earnest attention of every citizen. None are so ignorant as not to be able to help onward the good cause, and none are too wise and learned to be exonerated from the duty of bestowing freely of their means and fostering care, each according to his ability. The danger of the age is an increasing indifference to public instruction. Through the desire for sectarian schools on the part of some, the preference for private schools by many, and the desire for schools of higher culture by others, the public common school, on which the great majority of the children of the State must rely, for the acquirement of the elements and first principles of knowledge, in fact, for all the education they will ever receive at school, is in danger of being neglected. *The common school, supported by the public expense, is a matter of increasing interest, generous support and careful supervision.*" The last sentence is made emphatic here, as it not only expresses an important truth, but shows the spirit which controlled the school management for so long a period.

At the annual town-meeting in 1883 the town, after a most thorough discussion and consideration of the subject, voted to employ a superintendent of schools. This change required an increased appro-

priation, and the town added \$1500 to the amount recommended by the committee, or \$12,909.62 in all. The time had fully come for such action on the part of the town, and the result has vindicated its wisdom. There is no danger that the town will now go back to the old way.

The action above referred to was in April, and before the end of the term the committee elected Mr. William E. Pulsifer, principal of the High School in Stoughton, Mass., as superintendent of schools for Leominster. He entered upon his duties the 1st of September, 1883, and continued in office until April, 1885. At that time he resigned to take a more profitable position with a publishing house in Boston. His administration of the schools was marked with a good degree of wisdom and success: all that ought to have been expected, where the office was new and the incumbent without previous experience, was accomplished. The committee would gladly have retained Mr. Pulsifer in the service, and to that end proposed a larger salary, but he preferred his present work.

The present superintendent, Mr. I. Freeman Hall, was elected to fill the vacancy. He had seen successful service in the same kind of work at Dedham, Mass., and came to Leominster with both experience and skill as a superintendent. He is especially familiar with primary work, and has made a valuable record, both here and in Dedham, in this department. His administration of the schools has been and is successful. He is, also, a most acceptable speaker upon educational subjects, and a superior teacher of Normal Classes and Institutes.

The closing words of Mr. Hall's last annual report may be added, as expressing the present condition and temper of the town in regard to school matters: "It has been pleasant to labor in a community where there is such a good degree of intelligence and appreciation, and where committee, teachers, parents and citizens are so fully in sympathy and work together so harmoniously to secure the highest and best results."

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The Leominster High School, now the Field High School, was established in 1850, but it was not until 1868 that a regular course of study was arranged and diplomas granted to those who finished this course. Since that time there have been one hundred and seventy-nine graduates. The history of these is given by the superintendent in his last annual report. "Five of the graduates," he said, "cannot be accounted for. Eight are dead. Three died soon after graduation; five after they had given promise of great success. Of the remaining one hundred and fifty-six" (the last class of ten was not included in the percentage, of course, but is now included in the whole number of graduates given above), forty-five, or more than twenty-eight per cent., are teaching in the common schools of Leominster, Watertown, Concord, Mass., and of Vermont, New Hampshire, North Carolina and other Southern and Western States, or in Normal Schools, colleges and

universities. Thirty-three, or nearly twenty-two per cent., are now studying in colleges, Normal Schools, scientific and professional schools.

"Twenty-eight, or eighteen per cent., are in business or following some scientific pursuit.

"Sixteen, or nearly seven per cent., are lawyers, doctors or ministers.

"Twenty, or more than twelve per cent., have married men successful in business or professional life. Twenty, or more than twelve per cent., have been kept at home by duty or ill-health, or have remained there from choice."

The above is surely a favorable showing for the graduates of this school. It is the record and stands for all who wish to read.

The following list contains the names of all who have served as principals of the High School: Josiah S. Phillips, of Georgetown, May, 1850; Andrew F. Willard, of Lancaster, June, 1854; Jasper Fish, of Middleton, Conn., March, 1855; D. H. Goodell, of Antrim, N. H., June, 1856; Caleb Blodgett, Jr., September, 1856; Halsey J. Boardman, June, 1858; George R. Marble, of Fitchburg, July, 1859; D. B. Hubbard, April, 1862; Samuel H. Virgin, of Chelsea, March, 1864; M. P. Stafford, of Cambridge, March, 1866; G. G. Pratt, of Cambridge, August, 1866; O. H. Stearns, of Lunenburg, December, 1866; Joel D. Miller, of Athol, April, 1867, who has charge of the school at the present writing. The names of the assistant teachers need not be given. It is enough to say that Miss Sarah E. Richards was elected to the place in 1876—a position which she has filled and still fills with entire acceptance to all concerned. The name of one other teacher, Mrs. Ella M. Wilder, should receive honorable mention in this connection. After three years' service in other schools she was, in 1868, elected principal of the second department of the High School. This position she filled with eminent ability and success until the summer of 1886, when she resigned to engage in business.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—So far as there is any record or tradition in the matter, Leominster has always provided liberally for her schools in the way of buildings and supplies. In this respect to-day she is more than the equal of similar towns throughout the State. It is true there is but one costly school building in town, and, in this case, the cost has been accumulated by continued alterations and additions, in part, at least, the result of a faulty construction at first. Still, Leominster has some of the best school buildings in the State, if regard to use be the point. The Field High and Grammar School, while as poor in some ways as any, is still well adapted for school work, and some of the best and pleasantest of rooms. The Field Primary and the Bennett School, both constructed on the same general plan, are model school buildings. It is not easy to see how, with moderate outlay, better results could be obtained. The first was built about 1870, at a cost of \$8000, or about

that, and has been remodeled so as to accommodate four in place of two schools. The Bennett School building was built in 1874 and remodeled last year. These buildings as they now stand cost about \$11,000 each. A new school building was erected at North Leominster in 1888. It is one of the best and most complete for the cost to be found anywhere. It is convenient, substantial, handsome in finish, has the best heating and ventilating arrangement in the country, and provides thoroughly for the comfort and health of the scholars. The cost was about \$12,000. Leominster has no reason to be ashamed of her school buildings.

The results in education are, after all, often as much in men as in buildings and town votes. It is proper to make, therefore, some reference to the men who have had most to do with the educational affairs of the town.

JONAS HENRY KENDALL.—No historic sketch of the school system and school affairs of the town can be complete that does not record the name of Jonas Henry Kendall among the generous benefactors of the town. He died in 1862, a descendant of an ancient and honorable family of the town. By his will, besides minor bequests to individuals and a gift to the town of a fine bell for the Town-House, and \$5000 for a hall and school-room at North Leominster, he bequeathed to the town \$5000 for a free Public Library, the income of \$10,000 for the support of the High School, and the income of \$3000 for the benefit of the school at the North Village. It is particularly for his benefactions to the cause of education that his name should be held in grateful remembrance for all time by all lovers of sound learning and generous culture.

DR. CALEB CLESSON FIELD.—To write adequately of the schools of Leominster and not give some account of the life and work of Dr. C. C. Field would be impossible. It would be equally unjust, for to his sustained interest, watchful care and excellent judgment the town is very largely indebted for her superior schools, and especially for those progressive ideas of school management and instruction for which Leominster has so long been noted. Of this the writer can speak with confidence. For fourteen years he taught under Dr. Field's direct supervision, during which time two of the doctor's own children were members of the school and graduated under the writer's personal instruction. Dr. Field's work for the Leominster schools, his general estimate of the public school system, his ideas of management, instruction and progress, his temper towards the new and the old in education, are all matters of familiar knowledge. There is lasting advantage in placing a system of schools in the right attitude, in leading parents and teachers to cherish the right spirit towards educational topics; a mind at once hospitable to progress and conservative of the real gold in possession, and in keeping a town up to the point where it is willing

to honor, cherish and keep its public schools. All this and more Dr. Field did for Leominster, and of this mention should be made to his lasting honor.

Caleb Clesson Field was born in Northfield, Mass., May 27, 1810; he graduated with honors at Amherst College in the summer of 1833. His first public work was as a teacher in the old town of Concord, Mass., where, as a young graduate, he achieved marked success. Teaching was not, however, his chosen profession, and in the year 1835 he began the study of medicine at a private school in Boston. He remained here until June of the next year, when he was compelled to leave on account of failing health. He remained at his home in Northfield until 1837, studying medicine with Dr. Dean, of Greenfield. After this he spent five months with the then celebrated Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H. At the close of his studies there he attended a course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical School and received the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1837. In the same year Dr. Field came to Leominster and settled in the work of his profession, continuing its practice with the growing favor of the community until his death, in 1881.

In 1838 Dr. Field was elected a member of the Leominster School Board and served without interruption from that time until his death. At the time when he became a member of the board, the educational pulse of the State was showing increasing strength. New blood had been infused into the system by Horace Mann and others. The State Board of Education caused broader and juster ideas of education to take strong foot-hold in all parts of the State; with these ideas Dr. Field was fully in sympathy. During a long and active life he kept himself well posted on all educational topics, was a close observer of methods and a clear and forcible reasoner upon the principles of teaching. He was ready to advocate any change for Leominster schools which gave reasonable promise of greater efficiency in school work, but was not willing to throw away an actual good for what was only an imaginary gain. He was the friend of any earnest and faithful teacher, a safe counselor, a decided helper in the line of direct suggestion. The schools of Leominster will always bear the marks of his wise care, faithful oversight and unflinching interest. As our modern life makes larger and larger demands upon the time of the individual, and the system of public instruction becomes more comprehensive, special supervision by men who can devote all their time to the work must take the place of the old way. But in the years before this was possible, any town was most fortunate if among her citizens there was one who had the will and the ability to do for her public schools what Dr. Field did for the schools of Leominster. He labored with unflinching interest and zeal, with rare wisdom and success, for the wise and permanent development of our system of schools, and after a service of over forty-three years left the schools among the best in the State. On the

anniversary of his death the teachers and scholars have been accustomed to cover his grave with flowers.

As a physician Dr. Field was held in high esteem by members of the profession, and served the town with skill and success. He was twice chosen by the people to represent them at the General Court, and did most honorable and efficient service there, especially as a member of the Committee on Education.

As a man Dr. Field was highly esteemed by the community. His character grew in breadth and strength to the end. He left a lasting impression for good upon the community.

In May, 1881, Dr. Field, reduced in strength by the severe work of the winter and early spring, took a sudden cold which developed into pneumonia, of which he died after a brief illness of five days. He was three times married, but only one of his children is now living.

JAMES BENNETT, ESQ.—This is an honorable name in Leominster, and especially in connection with her public schools. Mr. Bennett was for a long time an active and influential member of the School Board, and to the end of life an earnest, devoted friend of education. His time, his influence, his help in every way, was freely given to the public schools. In this field, as well as others, he did excellent and lasting work. In many ways Mr. Bennett was exceptionally well-fitted to work for the schools. His interest was constant. So far as he was able—and his ability exceeded that of most men not actually engaged in teaching—he gave direct help in this work. His service was honorable to himself and helpful to the cause.

In other ways Mr. Bennett served the town faithfully. He was for many years a member of the Library Committee, and one of the most potent factors in its growth. Of his work there it is sufficient to say, that when he became a member of the committee he found the library a *small* collection of books of *small* value; when he left the committee, in 1880, on account of age and health, the library numbered eight thousand volumes, had a home of its own, and a fine reading-room department. Of the work needed to bring all this about Mr. Bennett bore his full share. He was a wise and efficient member of the committee, serving much of the time as its treasurer.

Mr. Bennett also served the town as its Representative at the General Court. In this, as in other places, he honored himself and the town.

Writing in 1853, Mr. Wilder, in his "History of Leominster," said: "Although there have been some failures on the part of the teachers, yet, at least for the sixty-five years past, the town has been peculiarly fortunate in this particular." Not now including the High School, to which there is reference elsewhere, it may be noticed that not a few of the teachers in the grammar and primary grades have been for many years in the service of the town, and have shown *rare ability in teaching and rare fidelity in work*. Of this

the writer has personal knowledge, and it would be neither just nor honest to end this article without saying, that in all the grades to which reference is now made at least, while there may have been some failures, it is still true, as it was in 1853, that Leominster has been *peculiarly fortunate in her teachers*. When it is remembered that it is, after all, neither the building, nor the text-book, nor the committee, nor the superintendent, but the *teacher* who determines the character and influence of the school, there should be no more honored names in connection with our school history than of those teachers who, in these least-noticed places, with unflinching patience, zeal and devotion, have given the strength of their best and truest life for the success of the Leominster schools.

The following persons have served the town as members of the School Committee:

1803.—Dr. Daniel Adams, Abijah Bigelow, Esq., and Jonas Kendall, Esq.

1804.—D. Adams, A. Bigelow and J. Kendall.

1805.—A. Bigelow, Asa Johnson, Esq., Rev. Francis Gardner, David Wilder and J. Kendall.

1806.—Rev. F. Gardner, A. Johnson and D. Wilder.

1807.—Rev. F. Gardner, A. Johnson and D. Wilder.

1808.—A. Johnson, D. Wilder and A. Bigelow.

1809.—F. Gardner, A. Johnson, Josiah Richardson, D. Wilder and Bezaleel Lawrence, Esq.

1810.—F. Gardner, A. Bigelow, J. Kendall, D. Wilder and Joshua Chase.

1811.—J. Kendall, D. Wilder, J. Crosby, J. Richardson and William Perry, Esq.

1812.—D. Wilder, J. Richardson and William Perry.

1813.—D. Wilder, Caleb Barton and William Perry.

1814.—William Perry, J. Crosby and J. Kendall.

1815.—William Perry, Daniel Fuller and Joshua Chase.

1816.—Rev. William Bascom, A. Bigelow and J. J. Richardson.

1817.—William Bascom, D. Wilder, Dr. A. Haskell, Daniel Gates and Horace Richardson.

1818.—W. Bascom, Dr. C. W. Wilder, Joseph G. Kendall, D. Wilder and D. Gates.

1819.—William Bascom, D. Wilder, C. W. Wilder, William Perry and D. Gates.

1820.—D. Wilder, C. W. Wilder, William Perry, Jonas H. Kendall and Leonard Burrage.

1821.—Rev. Abel Conant, D. Wilder, Levi Nichols, J. H. Kendall and L. Burrage.

1822.—A. Conant, D. Wilder, Levi Nichols, J. H. Kendall and H. Richardson.

1823.—A. Conant, D. Wilder, L. Nichols, J. H. Kendall and H. Richardson.

1824.—A. Conant, William Perry, Dr. A. Haskell, Jr., J. H. Kendall and H. Richardson.

1825.—A. Conant, J. G. Kendall, Dr. Thos. R. Boutelle, J. H. Kendall and L. Burrage.

1826.—A. Conant, Philip Payson, T. R. Boutelle, J. H. Kendall and J. G. Kendall.

1827.—A. Conant, T. R. Boutelle, Solon Carter, J. H. Kendall and J. G. Kendall.

1828.—A. Conant, Solon Carter and T. R. Boutelle.

1829.—A. Conant, David Wilder and Charles W. Wilder.

1830.—A. Conant, J. J. Taylor and Alanson J. Whitcomb.

1831.—A. Conant, A. J. Whitcomb, T. R. Boutelle, Solon Carter and J. H. Kendall.

1832.—A. Conant, S. Glover, J. H. Kendall, S. Carter and A. J. Whitcomb.

1833.—A. Conant, S. Glover, J. G. Kendall, S. Carter and D. Wilder.

1834.—A. Conant, C. W. Wilder, S. Carter, A. J. Whitcomb and Albert Smith.

1835.—A. Conant, C. W. Wilder, S. Carter, Rev. O. G. Hubbard and Dr. Albert Smith.

1836.—A. Conant, C. W. Wilder, S. Carter, O. G. Hubbard and A. Smith.

1837.—O. G. Hubbard, C. W. Wilder, S. Carter, A. Smith and Sumner L. Carter.

1838.—Rev. R. P. Stebbins, O. G. Hubbard, Rev. Moses Harrington, C. W. Wilder and Dr. C. C. Field.

1839.—R. P. Stebbins, O. G. Hubbard, M. Harrington, C. W. Wilder and Dr. C. C. Field.

1840.—O. G. Hubbard, M. Harrington, C. W. Wilder, C. C. Field and Rev. John C. Goodridge.

1841.—O. G. Hubbard, R. P. Stebbins, C. C. Field, Solon Carter and C. W. Wilder.

1842.—O. G. Hubbard, R. P. Stebbins, C. W. Wilder, C. C. Field and S. Carter.

1843.—O. G. Hubbard, R. P. Stebbins, C. W. Wilder, C. C. Field and S. Carter.

1844.—R. P. Stebbins, O. G. Hubbard, C. W. Wilder, C. C. Field and S. Carter.

1845.—O. G. Hubbard, Rev. Hiram Withington, C. C. Field, A. J. Whitcomb and Joel W. Fletcher.

1846.—O. G. Hubbard, H. Withington, Rev. J. C. Carpenter, J. M. Burrage and Alanson Richardson.

1847.—O. G. Hubbard, H. Withington, C. W. Wilder, C. C. Field and S. Carter.

1848.—O. G. Hubbard, H. Withington, C. W. Wilder, C. C. Field and S. Carter.

1849.—O. G. Hubbard, Rev. Amos Smith and C. C. Field.

1850.—O. G. Hubbard, A. Smith, Rev. S. Tupper, C. C. Field and Dr. G. W. Pierce.

1851.—O. G. Hubbard, A. Smith, Rev. A. M. Swain, C. C. Field and G. W. Pierce.

1852.—A. Smith, A. M. Swain, C. C. Field, G. W. Pierce and Charles H. Merriam, Esq.

1853.—Amos Smith, A. M. Swain, J. S. Brigham, C. C. Field and John Hurd.

1854.—C. C. Field, Amos Smith, J. S. Brigham, A. M. Swain and ——— Mudge.

1855.—C. C. Field, Amos Smith, J. S. Brigham, I. Smith and J. W. Fletcher.

1856.—C. C. Field, Solon Carter, Charles H. Merriam and James Bennett.

1857.—C. C. Field, Solon Carter, Charles H. Merriam, James Bennett and James T. Joslin.

1858.—C. C. Field, Solon Carter, Stephen Barker, Charles H. Merriam, C. C. Field, Henry Shaw and James Bennett.

1859.—James Bennett, Henry Shaw, C. C. Field, Solon Carter and Stephen Barker.

1860.—Charles H. Merriam, Solon Carter, C. C. Field and James Bennett.

1861.—Solon Carter, C. C. Field, Charles H. Merriam and James Bennett.

1862.—James Bennett, C. C. Field and Charles H. Merriam.

1863.—Charles H. Merriam, C. C. Field and James Bennett.

1864.—C. C. Field, James Bennett and C. H. Merriam.

1865.—James Bennett, C. C. Field and Charles H. Merriam.

1866.—Alfred L. Burditt, James Bennett and C. C. Field.

1867.—C. C. Field, A. L. Burditt and James Bennett.

1868.—James Bennett, C. A. Wheeler and C. C. Field.

1869.—James Bennett, C. C. Field and H. A. Boyden.

1870.—C. C. Field, H. A. Boyden and James Bennett.

1871.—John H. Rice, H. A. Boyden and C. C. Field.

1872.—Henry A. Boyden, C. C. Field and John Rice.

1873.—C. C. Field, H. A. Boyden and John H. Rice.

1874.—John H. Rice, H. A. Boyden and C. C. Field.

1875.—C. C. Field, John H. Rice and Mrs. Ella M. Wilder.

1876.—C. C. Field, John H. Rice and Ella M. Wilder.

1877.—C. C. Field, Hamilton Mayo and Ella M. Wilder.

1878.—C. C. Field, Hamilton Mayo and Ella M. Wilder.

1879.—C. C. Field, Hamilton Mayo and Ella M. Wilder.

1880.—C. C. Field, Hamilton Mayo and Ella M. Wilder.

1881.—C. C. Field, Hamilton Mayo, Henry R. Smith, Joel D. Miller, Joel C. Allen and John H. Rice.

1882.—Dr. C. A. Wheeler, Henrietta M. Gates, Hamilton Mayo, Henry R. Smith, Joel D. Miller, Joel C. Allen and John Rice.

1883.—Charles C. Foster, George M. Powers, Henry R. Smith, C. A. Wheeler, J. D. Miller and Mrs. Henrietta M. Gates.

1884.—E. M. Rockwell, Charles C. Foster, George M. Powers, Henry R. Smith, C. A. Wheeler and Henrietta M. Gates.

1885.—E. M. Rockwell, C. C. Foster, George M. Powers, Henrietta M. Gates, J. D. Miller and Henry R. Smith.

1886.—E. M. Rockwell, C. C. Foster, George M. Powers, J. D. Miller, Henrietta M. Gates and F. C. Bowen.

1887.—E. M. Rockwell, C. C. Foster, George M. Powers, J. D. Miller, Henrietta M. Gates and F. C. Bowen.

1888.—E. M. Rockwell, C. C. Foster, George M. Powers, J. D. Miller, Henrietta M. Gates and F. C. Bowen.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—In writing of the educational facilities which Leominster affords, some mention should be made of the different departments of her Free Public Library. There is a close connection between these and the schools. Many of the books purchased are such as will aid, both directly and indirectly, the work of teaching. In this way the library becomes a direct and most efficient educational force. By offering a large and well-selected collection of the best books, many of them beyond the means of a majority of its patrons, the library must be, in any community, a persistent power in the education of the people. But the library may be, and in Leominster it is, in direct sympathy with the schools, takes an active and helpful part in their work, gives opportunity for improvement and invites to better methods. Leominster has reason to take pride in her library. The books are, in the main, well-selected; they are free to all, and sufficiently varied in character and subject to meet the reasonable requirements of this community.

The first Public Library in the town of Leominster was gathered in 1763, and numbered about one hundred volumes, and was known as the Leominster Social Library. For fifty-two years this library was kept in the study of Rev. Francis Gardner. The case which held it is in the possession of the library committee. This book-case is about thirty-four and one-half inches square, and contains three shelves.

About the time the Rev. Abel Conant was settled here the books of this old Social Library were sold, and the proceeds invested in a new collection. To this new library there were about one hundred subscribers. This library was removed from place to place, as one and another served as librarian; but it seems to have rested for the longest time with Miss E. G. Gardner, a niece of Rev. Francis Gardner, above-named. It was kept in her house seven years. In 1848 this Social Library was given to the Leominster Lyceum.

In about the year 1826 a literary society, known as the Leominster Institute, was organized. Through the efforts of this society another library was gathered, and in December, 1847, contained about two hundred

volumes. It was then given to the Leominster Lyceum. The Leominster Lyceum, which received these two libraries, was organized in December, 1847. The last entry on the record-books is for 1853; but the Lyceum retained its library till 1856, when it was presented to the town, on condition that the town would establish a Public Library.

The first effort made to establish a free town library, of which there is any record, was in 1853. In the warrant for the March meeting of that year, the 22d article read as follows: "To see if the town will establish and maintain a Public Library and provide suitable rooms therefor; and if so, to raise and appropriate a sum of money for the above purpose." In the records of the meeting held under this warrant we find the entry, "Voted to dismiss article 22d." Here the matter rested, so far as the action of the town is concerned, till April, 1856. The subject was then taken up in the form of an article "To see if the town will accept of the Lyceum Library, and make it the basis of a Public Library." When this article came up in town-meeting it was referred to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.: Luke Lincoln, Abel C. Wilder, C. C. Field, D. R. Haynes and J. C. Allen, with instructions to report at the adjourned meeting. In accordance with the recommendation of this committee, made in their report May 5, 1856, the town voted to accept the library offered by the Leominster Lyceum, and establish a Town Library of the same, according to law. The same gentlemen were chosen to receive and have charge of the library. The town raised and appropriated the sum of seventy-five dollars to support the library the first year. The first meeting of the first library committee was held at the office of J. C. Allen, May 21, 1856. J. C. Allen was the first secretary, and D. R. Haynes the first treasurer. In 1857 the same committee were re-elected, and an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars made.

At the May meeting in 1858 the town voted to empower the Library Committee to collect certain libraries owned by the town, but kept in the different school wards, and as the books of these several libraries were many of them alike, to put two copies of each book in the Town Library, and exchange the rest for other books. This was to be done only where no objection was made. The libraries of Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 7 were thus collected. Objections being made in Wards No. 1 and 6, the matter was dropped. Francis Tinker served as librarian from the formation of the Public Library till the end of 1862, receiving for the most part fifty dollars a year for his services. During this time the library was kept in his store, in Union Block, next door to what is now H. L. Williams & Co.'s grocery store.

For the year 1863, C. W. Carter was librarian, and the library was kept in a small building which then stood where Wood's brick block now is. The first part of 1864 the library dwelt in boxes. At the end

of 1863 the Town Library, having absorbed the three old libraries mentioned above and a part of the school libraries, had increased to about nine hundred volumes, and had cost the town \$1,072.98. In 1876, the town received a fund of five thousand dollars from the estate of J. Henry Kendall, given, as stated in a codicil to his will, "for the formation of a Public Library," on condition that the town would provide a room for this Library satisfactory to the trustees of the Kendall Fund. To comply with this condition the Town Hall was raised and the present library-room was fitted up below. The library took possession of this new room about April, 1864. The same month James M. Bronson, the present librarian, was appointed. At this time also it was voted to purchase for the town the Leominster Agricultural Library, at one dollar a share. This library was obtained in the following manner: An agent from Boston visited the town in 1857, having a list of books for an Agricultural Library, which he promised to furnish if he could get eighty-three subscribers at \$2.50 each. The required number was obtained and the library sent; it was kept at the store of J. C. Allen. This Library was purchased in accordance with the above-mentioned vote. This fact accounts for the large number of old agricultural works in the library at the present time.

The Kendall Fund has been expended in the purchase of books in accordance with the terms of the will, and the library now numbers about eleven thousand volumes. The reading-room is a most valuable department of the library. Its influence increases from year to year.

The present committee is as follows: President, J. D. Miller; James A. Stowell, H. M. Gates, secretary and treasurer; E. M. Wilder, I. F. Hall, C. C. Foster.

From this record it appears that the town has dealt quite liberally with its library. That the library would not have reached anything like its present size or value, except for the bequest of Mr. Kendall, does not, in the least, detract from the truth of this statement. The town has done its part well and the library is firmly entrenched in public favor.

THE LEOMINSTER MUSEUM, now a part of the library, owes its origin to the zealous efforts of Rev. Wm. J. Batt, with the co-operation of James Bennett, Esq., and Dr. G. W. Pierce, whose interest in geological and antiquarian research caused them to render valuable aid.

Sunday, October 29th, Mr. Batt read an article from the pulpit of the Orthodox church, "desiring all persons interested in such a movement to meet at the town-hall building, October 30th," 1871. In response to this call a meeting was held in the library-room October 30, 1871, at which meeting a committee was chosen, consisting of Rev. W. J. Batt, Dr. G. W. Pierce, James Bennett, F. A. Whitney, Sumner L. Carter and Fred. R. Hill, to prepare and report a plan of procedure.

December 1st the friends of the measure again met at the room of the library. A report was presented by Rev. Mr. Batt, chairman of the committee, advising the choice of five trustees, who, together with the library committee, for the time being, shall be known as the "Leominster Museum Board." The report was accepted, and Rev. W. J. Batt, Dr. C. C. Field, Joel Smith, J. C. Allen and T. A. Hills were chosen trustees. The library committee consisted of Dr. G. W. Pierce, Rev. E. A. Horton, S. L. White, Rev. J. D. Miller and W. H. Reed. At a subsequent meeting J. D. Miller was chosen treasurer, and Joel Smith, W. J. Batt and J. C. Allen, committee on finance.

About five hundred dollars were contributed by public-spirited citizens, and mostly expended in cases and material forming the nucleus of the present collection, by a committee consisting of Joel Smith, James Bennett and N. C. Boutelle.

At a meeting of the museum board, September 23, 1874, Mr. Batt presented his resignation as chairman of the board, and James Bennett was chosen to fill the vacancy.

April 5, 1880, with the consent of the trustees, the town "voted to accept of the museum as a part of the public library, and provide for its care."

May 19th, the library committee appointed E. G. Davis curator of the museum, and he still holds that position. The following partial catalogue prepared by him is of historical value:

The Mineralogical Department.—This department now contains about four hundred specimens, the nucleus of which was a private collection presented by Miss E. J. Fessenden, of Fitchburg. Among the other contributions are, a series of one hundred and forty-seven specimens, illustrating the geological formation of the Alps, presented by Rev. E. A. Horton; numerous contributions from Colorado, by Col. Ivers Phillips; many others by Mr. C. H. Vanderwarker, of Fitchburg, and a profusion of local specimens by Messrs. James Bennett, Blanchard Hosmer, Charles Nixon, Roscoe Frost, Russell Damon, Willic Freeman and others. The collection consists of rocks, fossils, shells, birds, mammals, war relics, antiquities, Indian relics, colonial and miscellaneous relics, manuscripts, newspapers and books, the "International Scientists' Directory," etc., etc.

This museum, which at one time seemed little more than a pleasant dream, but which is now a permanent monument of the energy and enthusiasm of Rev. Mr. Batt, and adds very materially to the educational facilities of Leominster, will increase in interest and value with every year of its history. If by public vote or private beneficence, suitable buildings are provided for the different departments of the library, Leominster may challenge comparison with other towns of her size in these respects.

Looking at the educational facilities of Leominster as a whole—her system of public schools, born in

weakness, out of the much poverty of the early times, but cherished then; strengthened and established with the growth and development of the town; kept by those in charge fully up to the standard of education in the State and Nation; provided now with ample material and competent supervision; aided in the work by the accessories already named—looking at this whole field, we say, that Leominster has no need to apologize for what she has done, is doing, or promises to do for the education of her people.

CHAPTER CLVII.

LEOMINSTER—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIAL.

How to obtain a livelihood, and how to secure for one's children some better chance than their parents possessed, are two of the most pressing questions of life. Other questions come and go; these remain and keep the house. When men are looking for a home, then, their choice must depend very largely upon the business enterprise of a town and the educational advantages which it offers. The question of *how to live* is so constantly with us, and the desire to *better life* for our children is so vital a part of our thought, that mere beauty of natural scenery, or even more weighty matters, will be neglected or forgotten in answering these: Does the town promise constant work at living wages? What advantages of education—social, intellectual and religious—can my children enjoy? Hence the importance of the present topic.

Probably few towns in the Commonwealth surpass Leominster either in the number and variety of industrial pursuits or in the skill and energy with which these are conducted. In regard to these industries two general facts are worthy of notice. First: An important part of the manufacturing requires only a limited amount of capital; but there are several corporations of large resources and extensive business, whose goods are familiarly known in all parts of the country and even sold in foreign markets. There is thus larger opportunity for individual enterprise and less danger in many ways. Second: An unusually large proportion of these industries require skilled workmen, and so ensure to the town a very large class of intelligent and thinking citizens. From the first Leominster has been noted for the general intelligence and good character of its inhabitants. One reason for this is found in the nature and variety of her industrial pursuits. There is less danger that men will lack employment, less opportunity for labor troubles, a greater tendency to acquire and hold property, a more general feeling of security, which of itself does much for the growth and development

of any town. As a glance at the other chapters of this sketch will show that, in regard to educational advantages and opportunities for moral and religious training, Leominster offers unusual attractions, so a review of our business interests will prove that the chances for constant labor at remunerative wages are better in Leominster than in most other towns of this State.

The different industrial enterprises of the town have been arranged in what seems a natural order of topics.

AGRICULTURE.—In any enumeration of business interests, agriculture would, naturally, stand first. It was first in the order of time. For the first twenty-five years very little, if any, manufacturing was done in town not directly connected with the farming interest; and for the first half-century Leominster was to all intents an agricultural community. The following quotation gives a good description of the soil. "This town probably contains as great a variety of soils as are to be found in any other town in the Commonwealth. Hence the natural growth of the wood and timber, as well as the agricultural and horticultural products, are also various. While the high, coarse, gravelly plains produce only the small pitch-pines, the lower and richer planes were thickly covered the larger white, pitch and yellow pines for timber. On the deep alluvial plains were the white and sugar maples, the birch, the beech and the elm, while the rich soils of the uplands were thickly covered with the different species of oak, chestnut and walnut." All this presupposes a great variety of soil, and that the inhabitants find their first wealth in cultivating the land. "There were, in these years, only a sufficient number of mechanics to dress the cloth, home-spun and made in the family, to do the blacksmithing, construct the ploughs, carts and other implements of husbandry, to make and mend the custom shoes," etc.

The migratory habits of the shoe-maker in those early days, when he packed up his tools, and even his bench, and traveled from house to house to make up the shoes for the year, illustrates the condition of all manufacturing, when the farmers were all the mechanics which the community boasted. Leominster has always been a town of small farms. The land was allotted in plots of forty acres at first, and no proprietor was permitted to hold, in his own right, more than one of these lots, unless the land was poor, when the number of acres was increased. Mr. Wilder notes that, in 1853, some of these farms were still in the possession, either in whole or part, of the lineal descendants of the first owners. He names Samuel M. Carter, Abel Wilder, Levi Smith and Charles F. Carter as of the fourth generation of the first owners, and Joseph Colburn, Solon Carter, William Carter, David Houghton, Shepherd C. Wilder, Luke and Ephriam Buss as of the third generation. A few of these places are still in the same family line as in 1853;

but, for the most part, they have passed into other hands. It is also true that some farms, now as then, are held in a single line of possession for several generations, although the first owner was not one of the original settlers of the town.

Of the farming interests of Leominster, what was true at first is still true. "The farmers are industrious and the land is productive." It cannot be rightly said that farming is a losing business here. The owners of land do not, it is presumed, make as much money, or make it so rapidly, as the successful manufacturer or merchant; but they enjoy a large degree of comfort and prosperity. The unusually large acreage of excellent pasture land within the town limits, make butter and milk among the most valuable of our farm products. This has always been and is the fact, although the traffic is much more in milk now than in former years. Large quantities are shipped by the farmers to outside markets. Fruit of different kinds is another product for which Leominster is, and has been, noted. Not only are there many excellent orchards and a large annual production of the apple, but the smaller fruits are grown with success. Even the small garden plots in the thickly-settled parts of the town have a full supply of the pear, grape and the different kinds of sub-acid fruits. The annual exhibition of fruit at the Farmers and Mechanics' Fair easily surpasses that of any other town or county fair in this part of the State. Of late Mr. George M. Kendall has made market gardening a decided success. Indeed, it would seem that nature produced him, and experience has trained him, for this special business. Others have engaged in it to some extent, but not with equal success. The soil of Leominster produces, also, all kinds of grain native to this climate, and the value of these and the hay crop is many thousand dollars annually.

In order to promote the interests of agriculture and mechanical pursuits, the Farmers and Mechanics' Association was organized in the autumn of 1852. The following is the preamble to the constitution of that society:

"Recognizing voluntary labor as a wise and beneficent appointment of Providence, conducive to the well-being of individuals, indispensable to the existence of society, honorable in itself, and deserving, therefore, to be cherished and encouraged: We, inhabitants of Leominster, in order to promote the interests of agriculture and all industrial pursuits, and especially to benefit those engaged therein, by inciting to investigation, to reflection and to action, and by furnishing facilities for a free interchange of opinions, thereby to call forth the results of individual observation and experience, and to elicit practical and scientific information, do hereby constitute ourselves an association and adopt the following constitution:

"ART. 1. The name of this Association shall be

The Leominster Farmers and Mechanics' Association."

The rest of the constitution need not be given. The annual meeting was to be in January, and a fair and cattle show for the exhibition of farm products, live stock and manufactured articles, was to be held in the fall of each year. How well the association has accomplished the objects named in the preamble is left for those better acquainted with its work to say. It is enough to state here, that the annual fair and cattle show, has for many years been one of the most interesting of days to all the people of the town, and the exhibitions from year to year are full proof that all the *farmers* have not moved West.

Since the organization of the society the following persons have served in the offices named :

Temporary organization.—Dr. Sewall Richardson, president ; J. Q. A. Pierce, secretary.

1852.—President, Leonard Burrage ; Secretary, Joseph Darling.

1853.—President, Leonard Burrage ; Secretary, Joseph Darling.

1854.—President, Solon Carter ; Secretary, J. C. Allen.

1855.—President, Solon Carter ; Secretary, J. C. Allen.

1856.—President, Dr. C. C. Field ; Secretary, James Bennett.

1857.—President, Dr. C. C. Field ; Secretary, James Bennett.

1858.—President, Daniel R. Haynes ; Secretary, James Bennett.

1859.—President, D. R. Haynes ; Secretary, James Bennett.

1860.—President, W. B. Hosmer ; Secretary, James Bennett.

1861.—President, Solon Carter ; Secretary, J. B. Allen.

1862.—President, Solon Carter ; Secretary, J. B. Allen.

1863.—President, Ward M. Cotton ; Secretary, A. L. Burditt.

1864.—President, Ward M. Cotton ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1865.—President, Whiting Gates ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1866.—President, Whiting Gates ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1867.—President, William Tilton ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1868.—President, William Tilton ; Secretary, James M. Bronson.

1869.—President, Isaac Cowdrey ; Secretary, James M. Bronson.

1870.—President, Isaac Cowdrey ; Secretary, James M. Bronson.

1871.—President, Wm. F. Burrage ; Secretary, James M. Bronson.

1872.—President, Wm. F. Burrage ; Secretary, James M. Bronson.

1873.—President, Howard M. Late ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1874.—President, C. C. Boyden ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1875.—President, C. C. Boyden ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1876.—President, J. H. Goodale ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1877.—President, J. H. Goodale ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1878.—President, Geo. Woods ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1879.—President, Geo. Woods ; Secretary, J. W. Gates.

1880.—President, D. E. Wheeler ; Secretary, C. G. Harrington.

1881.—President, Clesson Kenney ; Secretary, James M. Bronson.

1882.—President, C. H. Merriam ; Secretary, James M. Bronson.

1883.—President, C. H. Merriam ; Secretary, James M. Bronson.

1884.—President, Dr. F. E. Nims ; Secretary, Charles H. Rice.

1885.—President, Dr. F. E. Nims ; Secretary, Charles H. Rice.

1886.—President, Geo. H. Wheelock ; Secretary, Charles H. Rice.

1887.—President, Geo. H. Wheelock ; Secretary, Charles H. Rice.

1888.—President, Wm. B. Tisdale ; Secretary, Charles H. Rice.

1889.—President, C. S. Buss ; Secretary, Charles H. Rice.

The association held its first fair September 29, 1852.

COMBS.—When we turn from agriculture to the mechanical industries of the town we must give comb-making the place of honor. This is done, not because it was the very first kind of manufacturing engaged in here, but because for many years it employed a larger proportion of the inhabitants than any other, and from the peculiar nature of the business, as then conducted, it required less capital and employed a larger percentage of labor as compared with the value of the product. For this reason there were many small manufacturers, and Leominster came to have the fact and the feeling of prosperity. In this business men acquired wealth, moderate in amount, it is true, but ample for the times. In this way, also, grew up that comfortable, well-to-do feeling which still holds its own in this community.

The comb business was brought to Leominster from West Newbury about the year 1775, possibly the year before. As one goes on Pleasant Street towards the farm of C. C. Boyden, he passes to the left the old Hills house, where the first combs were made in Leo-

minster. This house, which had, amid the early mutterings of the Revolution, the honor to cradle a new and important industry for this town, was built in 1759 by Elias Carter, and by him sold to Mr. Hills in 1774. It is now the property of Cornelius Whitcomb and B. F. Blodgett. In this house Obadiah Hills began to make combs from horns. He used only the kitchen of his house for his shop, and worked, as did all others for many years, wholly by hand. For some years Obadiah, Smith and Silas Hills worked at this business in different parts of the town; but Joseph Tenney, John Chase and Edward Love, all of whom came to Leominster from West Newbury, were also comb-makers, as were John Kendall and Jonathan Johnson. While John Buzzell, a worker in shell as well as horn, seems to have been the first to give any thought to the making of comb-tools, it is on record that Jabez Love, Thomas and Charles Hills owned the first screw-press which came to town. The first press of this kind was built in a hut in Ashby woods, so that no one might infringe upon the plan. The inventor was McPherson Smith, and the letters patent are still kept as a treasure by the Hills family. They bear the signature of John Quincy Adams as Secretary of State. Previous to this time the old wedge-press was in universal use.

The material used in this business was, at least for many years, of small value. It was a practice in the early days to bring the horns from Worcester, after they had been cut in pieces with a hand-saw, in the saddle-bags, for which those times were famous. It is thus made clear that nearly all the value of the combs was in the one item of labor.

It may be of interest to look back to some of these early methods in comb-making. As stated already, nearly all the work was done by hand in the early comb-shops. The tools were very few and exceedingly rude. The horn, cut as above described, was thrown into hot water to soften. It was then pressed flat by means of the old wedge-press, one of the most conspicuous objects in every comb-shop of those days. This press was so arranged that when the pieces of horn were in place between like pieces of iron, the horn could be pressed flat by wedges driven in opposite directions. When this work was finished the pieces were taken from the press and again softened by soaking in hot water. In this condition the material was ready for the next step, which was the cutting of the teeth. This must have been a very interesting process, for it was done by means of a common hand-saw. A sharp knife was used to shave the comb; and the smoothing and polishing were done by means of rubbing, at first with sand and water, and after the comb was colored, with chalk, vinegar and other preparations.

A number of small blocks of wood, a foot long and three or four inches in diameter, were used in bending the combs. A circular piece was cut from the side of each block of the exact size and shape desired,

the comb put in its place and the piece of wood fixed over the comb. There were staples in the sides of the block, and by passing a stick through these the pieces of wood were held in place and the combs bent to the required shape. "When the combs were ready for the market they were wrapped in the coarsest and poorest wrapping paper, in dozen packages, with one on the outside for a sample. It is only within the past thirty-five years that boxes have been used."

The change which time has brought to this, as to all other kinds of business, is strikingly illustrated by recalling the fact that in the early days of comb-making it was not unusual for a man to make up what stock was on hand, pack the combs in his saddle-bags and start for the nearest market. In these days of rapid transit, of varied and perfect machinery, of large sales and small profits, such a state of things seems hardly possible.

The apprentice system was a marked peculiarity of this business as at first conducted. The young men bound out to learn this trade usually served not less than three years and commonly lived in the family of their employer. Many of the old comb-makers would have in their household from six to twelve young men, who were serving an apprenticeship for the business. The system had this advantage, at least, that the whole business was mastered and the workmen made intelligent.

The system of barter, under which the early comb-makers did business, is another point of special interest. Few combs were sold for money. If the manufacturer had not a store of his own, he sold his combs to dealers in Boston and received orders on the stores in town doing business with the Boston merchants. These orders were in turn passed to the help in the different comb shops in payment for their services and so wandered on their slow journey back to the giver in Boston. The business *was* slow, and, as it seems to-day, tiresome; but it suited well the thought and method of those days. It would be interesting to describe the tools used in this early work, but to give any clear idea cuts would be needed, and to compare the old way with the new would require far too much space. Many men prominent in the affairs of Leominster were among the leading comb-makers of their time. The old comb business, with its slow hand-work, its narrow quarters, its rude tools, its barter trade, its apprentice system, is now largely in the remembrance of a few of the oldest residents. It seems strange to our thought and habit, but it was at the foundation of Leominster's property. Although this business is not now the most important of Leominster's industries, there are still many firms and a large number of men employ in the trade. E. B. Kingman & Company have a large factory on Water Street. The business was started in 1871 by Charles L. Joslin, A. W. Williams and W. L. Palmer. In 1877, Mr. Palmer retired and the other partners continued the business till 1883;

then Mr. Williams was the sole owner until December last, when he sold to the present company. W. D. Earl & Company have a large button factory on Earl Street. The business was started by them in 1870 and has been conducted by the same parties to the present time. B. F. Blodgett & Company are engaged in a profitable comb and jewelry business. The firm started in 1869, and then consisted of B. F. and E. F. Blodgett and Alanson Richardson. In 1874 D. E. True became a member and in 1876 Mr. Richardson withdrew. Damon, Howe & Co. manufacture comb and horn goods. Both are natives of Leominster and the sons of old comb-makers. Other firms are engaged in different departments of this business, as Derby, Whitcomb & Co., Tenney & Porter, H. E. Davis and Spill Bros.

Before referring to those industries which occupy most of the water privileges within the limits of Leominster, it may be well to state briefly the business history of these natural centres of power, so far as it is now possible to obtain the facts. This method is preferred that the kinds of business may be grouped without regard to location.

Beginning with the central part of the town, manufacturing has seemed to centre and hold its own at three places, where water-power could be obtained, although steam is largely used at all three places at present.

The privilege now owned and occupied by the F. G. Smith's Piano Case Works was first improved in 1763, and was one of the earliest centres for business in Leominster. Mark Lincoln and his son, Captain Ephraim Lincoln, and, after him, Otis Stearns, had a fulling-mill at this place, and employed skilled workmen, we are told, in dressing home-made cloth. The same site was used for a comb-shop by Wheelock & Fletcher, and by them sold to the Porter Brothers in 1857. A new dam was erected, and, after a brief trial of other goods, the firm began the manufacture of piano cases.

In the spring of 1880 the real estate was sold to Steinway & Sons, of New York. On September 2d of the same year the factory was wholly destroyed by fire. The present building, which is on the south side of the river, opposite the old shop, was partly finished at the time of the fire. The new building was leased one year to Porter Brothers, and then sold to its present owners.

Coming nearer the Centre, to the privilege on Pond Street. This was occupied for the first time in 1850. In that year Carter, Patch & Cowdrey built a dam and erected the first shop. This was used in part by James H. Carter for a comb-shop, and in part by Somers & Blotchford for the manufacture of horn buttons. Another mill was built on the opposite side of the road in 1853, and by the same parties. J. C. Lane and John C. Gove occupied this building for different parts of the piano business. Mr. Lane was followed by Allen & Jewett, who were using the

building when it was burned. The property passed from the ownership of Carter, Patch & Cowdrey to that of John H. Lockey in 1865, and was by him sold to Samuel S. Crocker. Mr. Crocker built a brick four-set woolen-mill, and, with Solon Pery and Frank T. Crocker, began the manufacture of woolen goods. This business was continued by different parties until November 8, 1876, when it passed into the hands of the present owner, Edward M. Rockwell.

So far as any record indicates, the first place where water was used as a power in Leominster is near the site now occupied by the shoe-shop of Valpey & Anthony. This place has been occupied for manufacturing purposes probably from the incorporation of the town or earlier. Mr. Wilder says: "That when, in December, 1740, the Selectmen laid out a private way from O. Carter's through the land of Jonathan, Rufus and Ebenezer Houghton, after describing this last angle, say 'thence straight to Josiah White's saw-mill. It was, he says, probably near the place where the F. & W. R. R. crosses Monoosnock brook.'"

This was as early, if not earlier, than the building of the Wilson Mill on the Nashua River. A grist mill was built at this place by Joseph Beaman about 1775. It is not likely that this site escaped the usual fate of all these early privileges, viz., of being used as a comb-shop; but of this fact there is no present record. When J. C. Lane came to Leominster in 1845 and established the piano-case business, he found a building on this spot and used it for his work. The property passed into the hands of John H. Lockey, by whom two large piano-case factories were built, and each in turn wholly destroyed by fire. At the time of the last fire the shop was occupied for different kinds of business, Mr. Lockey having moved his works to the shop on the opposite side of the railroad.

The history of the other privileges in or near the Centre will be sufficiently indicated when treating of the business now carried on at these places.

On the Nashua River, or, as it is called in the records, the North River, three centres of power have long been in use. Beginning at the highest point on this river, and not following the order of time, the site now occupied by the furniture manufacturing establishment of Merriam, Hall & Co. is, doubtless, that of the paper-mill referred to in the following: "The third paper-mill was erected by Caleb Leland in 1802. It was a one-vat mill, and is about two hundred rods higher up the stream than the Wilson Mill. It was occupied by Leland and others till 1807, when it was sold to Edward Simmons, and in 1836, by him to William S. Parker of Boston." It is probable that this mill was suffered to fall to decay, or was taken down, for when the present factory of Merriam, Hall & Co. was erected in 1864, only a dam was found on the site. The buildings constructed in 1864 have been enlarged and improved, but the same business still occupies the site.

Lower down the stream is the site of the old Wilson Mill, built before 1740; and about this spot, moving up and down a few rods, have been nearly all the paper-mills of the past. As this business still occupies its old camping-ground, it will be necessary to give some account of the mills built here under that head. It is proper to say here, that this mill was owned by Ebenezer Wilder, and only came into the possession of Jonathan Wilson as part of his wife's dowry after the death of her father, in 1746. Mr. Wilder, in speaking of this, takes occasion to hint at a moral on the question of "marrying women supposed to be rich;" for Wilson lived above his means and failed. The mill passed into the hands of Major James Richardson, who also failed; but whether it was on account of, or for the want of a rich wife, Mr. Wilder does not say. At all events the old mill passed into the hands of agents, was rented, sold, and variously dealt with, till it became the property of Amos Haws in 1830, and was finally sold to Jonas Kendall & Co., and by them converted into a paper-mill.

Still farther down the stream is another privilege, first occupied in 1837. In that year Major Amos Haws, who owned the land, built a saw and grist-mill. The power was obtained by cutting a canal about one hundred rods from the main stream. Mr. Haws owned and operated this mill about nine years, "and ground over fifteen thousand bushels of grain annually, one-fifth of which was wheat." The mill was then sold to Joseph Cozzens, and by him to Walter Wright, who continued the business for some years, until the property passed by the hands of a Mr. Rolf to its present owner, "The Harwood Manufacturing Company." This completes the list of manufacturing sites which deserve special mention, either on account of long use or because they would not find natural reference in the regular statement of business interests.

PAPER-MAKING.—This stands before, or equal to, the boot and shoe business in the order of time. It is one of the industries which began in Leominster in the last days of this last century, and is still a vital and profitable part of her manufacturing interests. Three paper-mills were erected on the Nashua River before the present century was three years old. The first was built as early as 1796, and the water to operate it was taken from the old Wilson pond, no new dam being made, although the building stood several rods below the old mill. The first owners were William Nichols and Jonas Kendall. The value of paper made the first year is estimated at four thousand dollars. The mill was run by the parties above named, and by Jonas Kendall & Sons until 1845, when it passed into the hands of Edward Crehore, by whom the mill was greatly enlarged. Deacon Samuel Crocker, the pioneer Baptist of Leominster, and his son, Deacon Samuel S. Crocker, who still resides here after a long and successful career as a paper manufacturer, were among those employed in this mill during its early history.

In 1801 these same parties built another paper-mill farther down the stream. This was operated by them until 1804, when the new mill passed into the hands of William Nichols, and Jonas Kendall retained the one first mentioned. In a few years this property passed into the hands of Boston parties, and the mill, becoming unfit for use, was taken down. The third paper-mill was erected about two hundred rods up the stream from the old Wilson mill and has been mentioned as probably occupying the site of the factory of Merriam, Hall & Co.

The original paper-mill was sold about thirty years ago to George Wheelwright who greatly enlarged and improved the works. The present owners, The George W. Wheelwright Paper Company, have still further improved their facilities, until, where the product for the first year had a value of four thousand dollars, now seven tons is the daily output of the mill, and the product has a yearly value of about three hundred thousand dollars. This business employs a large number of hands, and has, during the last ninety years, been an important factor in the prosperity of the town.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Leominster has never been a boot and shoe town in the usual sense in which the term is employed. Still, for nearly a century there has been much successful manufacturing in this line, and within the past year or two the business has been largely increased. It is now wholly confined to the manufacture of ladies' shoes, and, judging from the present outlook, this industry is likely to increase still further in value.

Except for some nine years previous to 1845, when the Burrages of North Leominster were engaged in this business, the manufacture of boots and shoes was almost wholly confined to the establishment of M. D. Haws, also of North Leominster, until, in 1887, the factory of Valpey & Anthony was built.

The business of M. D. Haws was established by his grandfather, Benjamin Haws, in 1796. At first it was a custom business. In due time this business descended to his son, Major Amos Haws, and was sold by him in 1833 to Bartimeus Tenney. In June, 1839, Mr. M. D. Haws bought the business, which he continued until November, 1885. As first conducted by Mr. Haws, the making of men's boots and shoes was part of the business; but this part of the work was finally dropped, and the manufacture of ladies' and misses' shoes was the principal business. Still, some men's shoes were made as long as Mr. Haws continued to manufacture. As the business increased the old shop was moved, and a new and larger factory built on the present site. This has been twice enlarged already, and a third addition is now planned, and will soon be built.

In 1885 the manufacturing part of this business was rented to Mr. H. O. Smith, of Lynn, whose success is evident from the fact above named, that the shop is to be enlarged to accommodate his work.

The other firm engaged in the manufacture of ladies' shoes, Valpey & Anthony, occupy the old site of Josiah White's saw-mill, to which reference has already been made. The business was started in the city of Lynn, some twenty years ago, by the same gentlemen who now own the property. When, in 1886, the labor troubles made it advisable to distribute the shoe business somewhat, Mr. Anthony came to Leominster and examined the "burnt district" so called; the place where the Lockey buildings stood. The result of his visit was the purchase of the land upon which the present buildings were erected, early in 1887. A part only of this business has as yet been transferred to Leominster, but it is not improbable that more may follow.

TANNERS.—The first work in this line was at North Leominster, in a yard "immediately east of the Wilson Mill-pond, on the south side of the way, leading from the 'great bridge' into the broad road." One of the early settlers, as is supposed, owned and worked this tannery, and it passed from him to the ownership of a man named Gates, some time in the last quarter of the last century. It seems not to have prospered sufficient to warrant its continuance.

The next tannery was in this part of the town. It was started before 1789, and continued at the original place until 1835, at which time it had passed by the way of Benjamin Hawks, Levi Adams, B. Perkins and Thomas Stearns, to the ownership of William Burrage and Asa Pierce, Jr. It is said to have been located on land of Oliver Carter, about one-half mile west of the meeting-house. When Thomas Stearns sold to William Burrage, he built a new yard near where the Reed Toy Works now stand, and continued the business until Mr. J. C. Lane bought the property, in 1847.

This finishes the history of the tanneries on this side of the Nashua River. But Wm. Burrage began the business at North Leominster in 1790. The business was small at first, but was increased in extent and profit year by year, until it came into the possession of the late Captain Leonard Burrage, in 1824. Either alone or in company with George S. Burrage, he continued the business for the next twenty years. The work was done, during all these years, by the old processes, which required a large amount of manual labor. The results seem satisfactory, however, for it is said that all "who engaged in the business acquired more than a competency of this world's goods." In 1844 the property was sold to Babcock & J. M. Burrage, who were the first to put in steam. In this way they increased very largely the product of the tannery. The business passed from this firm to Putnam & Phelps, and then to the present owners, Phelps & Harrison. As illustrating the growth of this business, the fact may be recalled that even in the tannery of Mr. Leonard Burrage the annual product was less than ten thousand dollars, and putting this beside the present result, where, with forty-seven

hands, there is an annual product of nearly or quite a quarter of a million of dollars. This business seems to have been somewhat migratory in its habits in the past, but has finally settled to its present place and ownership, and will no doubt remain one of the permanent and growing industries of the town.

PIANOS AND PIANO-CASES.—Both for the character of the men employed and the value of the product, piano-making, in all its branches, is an important industry in any community. It has proven so in Leominster. It employs, at the present time, a large amount of capital and many of the most skilled workmen.

Mr. J. C. Lane, a brother of Howard M. Lane, chairman of the present Board of Selectmen, began the business in Leominster in the year 1845. At first what is known as skeleton piano-cases were made, and the work was done in a small building standing near where the shoe-shop of Valpey & Anthony now is. The only machinery used was one circular saw. The first work in the veneering of cases, which was done in Leominster, was by Andrew G. Reckard, then one of Mr. Lane's workmen, now owner of a small factory near his home on Church Street. To Mr. Lane also belongs the honor of making the first complete piano ever manufactured in town. Other parts of the piano began to be made in town about the same time. Mr. J. C. Gove, one of Mr. Lane's workmen, commenced to make desks and the smaller parts of the instrument. He moved, at a later date, to one part of the building owned by Carter, Patch & Cowdrey, on Pond Street. Piano keys were made by Luther Stone in a house which stood at the time near where the Albert Lamb place now is on Main Street. The work at that time was all done by hand; but when, finally, power was required, Mr. Stone moved to the building on Mechanic Street where Tenney & Porter now are. Here the work was continued by Mr. Stone for several years. But, in the end, both these branches of business seemed to die out. Whether there was too little profit in the business itself, or too little energy in the conduct of its affairs, is not known. Mr. J. C. Lane continued to occupy the small shop above referred to only until he could finish a larger building, and one better suited to his purpose. This new building was completed and his business moved there about 1847. This factory is the wooden building now occupied by the W. S. Read Toy Company. Here Mr. Lane continued for several years, and then sold his fixtures and rented the building to Mr. J. H. Lockey, and moved to a shop on Pond Street. But, after three years he came back to the old shop, and manufactured cases until 1857. His brother, Howard M. Lane, was engaged in the same business for twenty years at the same place. Other firms have, at different times, carried on this business in town which are not now represented in any way in our business interests; but as the results did not effect the general outcome of the manufacture in the town, special

mention will not be made of these firms. But Mr. Lane was the pioneer of the business in Leominster. He brought to the town, and gave it permanent foothold, one of the most important of our industries: important because it employs so many and so skillful a class of workmen, contributes so directly to the intelligence and good name of the town, by increasing the average mechanical skill and culture of its citizens. For these reasons his name is mentioned with honor in this chapter.

At the present time there are within the town limits six firms engaged in piano work of some kind. Two of these make and finish the instruments ready for the market. The W. H. Jewett & Co. piano stands high with the trade as a well-made instrument of superior tone and finish. The business was commenced in 1861 by W. H. Jewett and George A. Allen, and continued by them until 1869, when Mr. Allen retired. The business was then the making of both piano-cases and pianos, and the Allen & Jewett piano is well remembered. During the year named the factory of this firm, which stood on Pond Street, was wholly consumed by fire. The firm of W. H. Jewett & Co. was formed in October, 1870, and consisted, at first, of W. H. Jewett and R. B. Richardson, of Woburn, but later on was reorganized, and now the members are W. H. Jewett and his two sons, with F. J. Woodbury, a nephew of the senior member. The business is conducted in Allen's block.

Mr. Andrew G. Reckard, one of the oldest and best piano-makers of Leominster, to whom reference has already been made as having veneered the first piano-cases manufactured in town, and who was at one time foreman for J. C. Lane, has a small factory on Church Street, near his residence. He makes a few pianos of superior workmanship in all respects. These pianos will bear comparison with the very best instruments offered in the market. All the work of finishing is done by Mr. Reckard himself, whose superior mechanical skill and fine musical taste warrant the best results.

The John H. Lockey Piano-Case Company is the oldest of the firms which are now conducting this branch of the business; for, although the present corporation has been very lately formed, the business itself dates back to 1851, when John H. Lockey, the senior member of the company, began business for himself in the factory of J. C. Lane. Either alone, or with his brother, Joseph P. Lockey, or as the head of the present firm, Mr. Lockey has continued this business most, if not all of the time until now. In the interests of his business he erected one or both of the buildings already mentioned as burned on the site of Valpey & Anthony's shoe shop, as well as the building now occupied by this piano-case company. The cases made by Mr. Lockey have always been regarded as among the very best in the market, in make, style and finish. Everything is done at this factory in the most thorough manner: none but ex-

perienced and skillful workmen are employed, many of these men having been with Mr. Lockey for years, and are, in every sense of the word, *master-workmen*.

The Hon. John H. Lockey has been so long and intimately connected with the business interests and civil affairs of Leominster, and has contributed so largely to the growth and development of the town by his business talents and extensive building, that mention should be made of the fact to his honor. Not only has he conducted important business interests in the town for more than thirty years, employing many able mechanics, treating his employes with a courtesy and liberality of which their long service with him is a most ample witness; but he has, at different times, increased the business facilities of the town by building, with taste and thoroughness, at least three large factories, one to replace the first which was burned. Mr. Lockey has also built two private residences which are among the best and most substantial in town. In civil life, also, Mr. Lockey has rendered important service. He has served on many committees, when the business was of permanent interest to the town, giving freely of his time and influence to measures of public improvement and to whatever has seemed for the best good of the community. Mr. Lockey has been elected by the town as its Representative and by the district as Senator; and in both cases did efficient service at the "General Court." Any sketch of our business interests should name Mr. Lockey as one of the men who have contributed most liberally and effectively to the growth of the town. Mr. J. M. Lockey is now associated with his father in the business of the company.

The F. G. Smith Piano Case Works are located about a miles west of the Common and the business history of the site has already been given. The works are the property of F. G. Smith, of New York, successor to William Bradbury, and one of the largest piano manufacturers in the United States. The work here is done directly for the New York branch of the business and the Leominster factory is under the management of Mr. W. L. Porter, a very skillful mechanic and one of the original founders of the piano case business at this place. The cases made at this factory are of excellent quality, employing the labor of many of the best mechanics in town.

Charles J. Cobleigh has a large piano case factory at West Leominster. The original buildings on this site were erected by S. A. Meads and designed for a sash and blind shop. But when the Arlington Piano Company's factory was burned, in 1872, this property came into their possession. It was used by them while the business was continued. In August, 1879, Mr. Cobleigh began business for himself and in January, 1880, moved to the Arlington Shop. Previously he had been in the employ of John H. Lockey and others in the same business. Since 1880 he has made large additions to the original buildings and in many ways improved the ap-

pearance and value of property at West Leominster. The business employs a hundred men and very largely through Mr. Colleigh's energy and business ability West Leominster is, to-day, a busy, comely and thriving part of the town.

J. P. Lockey & Co. commenced the business of making piano-cases in 1885, in what was the Union Comb shop, a large factory on Central Street. The location here mentioned was first occupied for business purposes in 1846. At that time, in order to accommodate the comb business of Joslin & Graham, this property was purchased, the dam built which flows the Union Comb Co.'s pond and a shop erected in 1846-47 by Mr. Charles L. Joslin. The property came by different hands to the possession of the Union Comb Co. This company erected a large factory, which in a few years was burned and rebuilt. It was in this last shop that the company now spoken of began the manufacture of piano-cases. The company remained here until October 1, 1886, when the property was sold to the Richardson Carriage Co., and the piano-case works were moved to the Whitney & Rice mill on Mechanic Street. At this place the business is now conducted by the original owners associated with Mr. Geo. L. Rice.

WOOLEN GOODS.—It is evident that the woollen industry proper had a beginning in Leominster as early as 1800. Many years previous, we have found, while tracing the business history of the site now owned by F. G. Smith, that a mill was erected there to dress home-made cloth. But if this be claimed as not a proper beginning of the woollen business, we read that in 1799 Nichols & Kendall built a mill on the Nashua River for the manufacture of woollen goods. In the next year the property was rented to John Taylor, an Englishman, experienced in the making of woollen cloth and was by him operated in a small way till 1810. At that time, it may be inferred, that he acquired the property by purchase, for he enlarged both factory and power and managed an increased business until 1828, when the mill suffered the fate of all like structures on that stream and was quietly converted into a paper-mill.

From 1828 to 1865 there is no evidence that the woollen business had a home or any mention within the limits of the town. It seems to have died from memory or thought. Curiously enough, when it was started again, the mill was built by a man who had spent his life and made his fortune in the paper business. It was a kind of restitution for the theft of the old woollen-mill thirty-seven years before.

This new mill was the four-set brick mill already mentioned as built by S. S. Crocker on Pond Street.

The woollen business is now represented in Leominster by E. M. Rockwell at this mill on Pond Street, and by the Leominster Worsted Company at their new factory, just below. The mill on Pond Street has been enlarged and remodeled by Mr. Rockwell, and is now a complete nine-set mill. For

the greater part of his business life Mr. Rockwell has either been engaged in woollen manufacturing or in superintending the making of machinery for that purpose.

The Leominster Worsted Company began their present mill in the fall of 1887. It was finished and went into operation January, 1888; but the business itself was commenced by E. M. Rockwell and William Rodgers in May, 1886. William H. Chase takes the place of Mr. Rockwell in the present company.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—The nature of this business, the skill and intelligence required in the workmen, as well as the large capital employed and the high wages paid, unite to make this, like the piano business, one of the important working forces in the well-being of the town. It has proved, all will concede, the most important of Leominster's industries. The following history of its growth and progress was prepared under the direction of one who best knows the facts.

"The manufacture of children's carriages in Leominster was begun in a very modest manner by F. W. & F. A. Whitney in the year 1853, at which time the few in use were, as a rule, homely in shape and rudely constructed. The present beauty and perfection in design was not even dreamed of at that time, and it was a slight, unimportant circumstance which led to the establishment of this valuable industry in Leominster. While on a visit to Greenfield, Mass., Mr. F. A. Whitney noticed on the street a baby-carriage, somewhat different from the stereotyped pattern, and it occurred to him that the manufacture in new and attractive designs might be made profitable; upon his return home he consulted with his cousin, Mr. F. W. Whitney, and found him equally confident and willing to embark in the business. Accordingly they hired a small portion of the Lockey shop, located where the shoe factory of Messrs. Valpey & Anthony now stands, and, with only a few men in their employ, began work.

In 1861, soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. F. A. Whitney sold his interest to F. W. Whitney, and entered the service of the Christian Commission. After some months of labor he returned, and purchased, once more, his share in the business. In 1862 the building, then partially occupied, was consumed by fire, occasioning much loss, with no insurance: with the exception of one planer scarcely anything was saved. This planer is still in use by the company.

After the fire the firm resumed work in the shop recently occupied by the Leominster Worsted Co., situated on Water Street, using two other buildings, located where the depot now stands, for finishing purposes. In 1863 F. A. Whitney purchased the entire business. In 1865 he was requested to vacate the position he occupied, and then arose a problem, difficult to solve, where he should next locate. The

water privilege to be obtained upon the tract of land known as "Paradise" settled the question, and accordingly he erected at once, the westerly of the present group of buildings. A more desirable spot could hardly have been chosen: it was conspicuous for its natural beauty, and perfectly suited to the growing requirements of the business, whose early history had always been attended by uncertainty and discouragement, the losses by fire and removals making it seem an unequal struggle. Then the difficulty of conveying goods to town arose; as there was no bridge across the stream, it was necessary to carry them by a path through the woods, for nearly a mile. Finally, Mr. Whitney petitioned the town to build a bridge; there was much opposition by some of the leading citizens, who thought it an unnecessary outlay of money; but after a time, owing, in a great measure, to the influence of Mr. Alfred L. Burditt, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and his associates, a bridge was built, which has since been replaced by a substantial iron structure. Other buildings were erected, and the business grew and increased until, while in the first two or three years five or six hundred covered the number of carriages manufactured, 1871 found the sales enlarged to twelve thousand. At that time, in order to still better facilitate business, a joint stock company was formed and incorporated, known as "The F. A. Whitney Carriage Company," with F. A. Whitney, president; F. W. Whitney, treasurer; Wm. B. Whitney, superintendent of wood and iron department, and S. M. Frost, secretary and traveling salesman. F. A. Whitney, F. W. Whitney, Wm. B. Whitney and S. M. Frost, directors and owners of the entire stock. Not a season has passed since 1871 without the addition either of buildings, lumber-sheds, or improvements in labor-saving devices, to increase production, economize cost, and secure the best mechanical results. The enterprise has proved remarkably successful, furnishing employment to a large number of people, and contributing greatly to the material prosperity of the town. In 1885 Mr. S. M. Frost retired from the business, and F. H. Shaw, J. P. Holman, Philip Lothrop and Wm. C. Burditt, employes of the company, became stockholders. In 1886 Wm. B. Whitney retired, and Geo. W. Foster, formerly of the firm of Foster Bros. & Kenney, entered the employ of the company and took an interest. A few months ago Mr. F. H. Shaw sold his interest, leaving the present management as follows: F. A. Whitney, president and treasurer; Wm. C. Burditt, secretary; Geo. W. Foster, traveling salesman, and F. A. Whitney, J. P. Holman, P. Lothrop and Geo. W. Foster, directors.

The company were never in a better condition to manufacture than at the present time, with one hundred and fifty employes, and shipping goods to all parts of the United States, South America and Australia."

Of her citizens, there is no one whom Leominster

honors more, or who better deserves the honor, than Mr. F. A. Whitney. It is doubtful if any other man has contributed more than he to the permanent and healthy growth of our mechanical industries. Not only did he help to establish this most important business, but it was chiefly by his foresight and energy that it passed its most critical time, took possession of a location admirably fitted for its accommodation and development and came to its present liberal, permanent and prosperous condition. Mr. Whitney is not a native of Leominster, but he has been for many years, covering the whole of his business career, closely connected with the religious and industrial life of the town. While his business record is an honor to himself, both as a manufacturer and an employer, and has been and is a vital, working force in our growth and prosperity, the buildings he has planned with so much taste, and caused to be so thoroughly constructed, will remain as a permanent element in Leominster's future industrial history.

In the same line of business the Richardson Carriage Company have been for two years located in Leominster. They occupy the old Union Comb Shop, which they have twice enlarged. The business is prosperous and employs many hands. It is now and will be one of the important elements in our progress, but as a late comer, its history is hardly demanded in this sketch.

MACHINERY.—Thurston Richardson, a man of much more than ordinary mechanical ability, and especially skillful as a worker in iron, seems to have been the first in Leominster to make the manufacture of machinery a regular business. He worked in a small shop on Union Street, and devoted his attention largely to the manufacture of comb tools. While in Boston purchasing machinery for the Union Comb Co., Mr. Richardson was exposed to the small-pox, of which disease he died. From that time there has been some business of this kind in town, managed by different parties and located at different places; but the iron industry has never been extensive or prominent.

At present there are four firms in town working in iron,—Gould & Cook, manufacturers of the Gem Pencil-sharpener; J. A. Stowell, John Mather and Austin A. Smith. These firms do the general jobbing business of the town, and some or all of them undertake the making of shafting, gearing, hangers, pulleys, etc. Mr. Smith has of late made a number of rattan machines of excellent quality; but none of the firms employ many hands or undertake very heavy work. It is a direction in which the possibilities of Leominster have not been largely developed.

Nearly allied to this business, however, is the making of apple-parers, which has been, and is still, somewhat more largely carried on in town. The business was commenced by Lockett & Howland in 1856, and by them made very profitable. Later Mr.

Lockey managed the business alone; but in the end it was sold and moved from town. Some time after, Mr. F. W. Hudson started the same business, but under different patents, and continued it with success till within a few years, when he sold his interest to his son, C. E. Hudson, the present owner. The business employs, at some seasons of the year, fifteen or more hands, and is of growing importance.

CHAMBER FURNITURE. It is not at all probable that the history of this industry in Leominster can bear a date much earlier than 1864. The exact date of the business conducted by a Mr. Pratt in the Lane & Prescott shop is not known to the writer and it is possible that Mr. George A. Bishop began work at the same place a short time before the year above named. But the year 1864 is the time when the business took such form as permanently to affect the interests of the town.

At present there are two firms in Leominster engaged in this business: the Leominster Furniture Company and Merriam, Hall & Co. at North Leominster. The business of Merriam, Hall & Co., was established in 1864, at which time the first buildings of the present factory were erected. The original partners were George Hall, Samuel Merriam and Edward Pickard. Two of the three, at least, had not been residents of Leominster previous to this time. The relations of Mr. Merriam to this business are embodied in the sketch of his life. The firm now consists of George Hall, one of the original owners and his son, Arthur H. Hall, both wholly familiar with the business. The buildings have been several times enlarged and are now carefully arranged and adapted to the needs of the business. The firm have lately purchased a large tract from the Moses Richardson estate, erected a large store-house and conducted it by a side-track directly with the Fitchburg Railroad. This enables them to handle freight with large economy of time and labor. The business is wholly the making of chamber suits in ash, oak and cherry. About ninety men are employed and the annual product is ten thousand suits.

About the same year Blodgett & Bishop began to make chamber suits in what was called the Lane & Prescott shop. Soon after, they erected the factory now used by the company at the lowest point on Monoosnock Brook which has yet been occupied for manufacturing purposes. Bishop & Hogan succeeded Blodgett & Bishop, and when Mr. Hogan retired the firm became George A. Bishop & Company. In this form the business continued until 1878, when Mr. Bishop died very suddenly. For the next two years there were two firms, Martin, Bates & Co., and A. J. Bates & Co., but in 1880 the present corporation was formed, known in law as The Leominster Furniture Manufacturing Company. The original facilities of the plant have been largely increased by the addition of store-house, lumber-sheds, &c. The business of the corporation is the manufacture of chamber suits

in pine, ash, oak and chestnut. The mill has both steam and water-power and accommodates about fifty men. This company finish a few suits, but no goods are finished at the factory of Merriam, Hall & Co.

TOYS AND GAMES. This business is conducted by W. S. Reed and C. E. Dresser, who constitute the W. S. Reed Toy Company. So far as the writer has found any clue to the business history of the site now occupied by this corporation, it is contained in the following:

"About the year 1763 another saw-mill was erected further down the stream (Monoosnock Brook), by Rufus Houghton. This was afterwards known as the Fullum Mill." From about 1825 to 1847 this mill was occupied by Thomas Stearns for a tannery, when the property was sold to J. C. Lane, who erected the present wooden building. But there is no certainty that the new shop was built on the exact site of the old mill; indeed, it seems probable that it was farther to the north and west and the "Fullum Mill" stood nearer the place now occupied by the Rattan Works. It is perhaps needless to say that the shop erected by Mr. Lane for his piano-works in time came to be used for the manufacture of combs.

In 1874 the New England Toy Company, consisting of W. S. Reed, Seymour Lyman & F. A. Whitney, was organized. The company manufactured a few styles of children's blocks, and published one or more primers of the same general character. But as the business was never able to earn its own living, it died at the age of eighteen months.

In July, 1876, W. S. Reed, having secured several patents upon inventions of his own, began the manufacture of toys in a building owned by the Whitney Carriage Company. In 1879 he purchased the Lane & Prescott shop and soon after, to accommodate his rapidly increasing business, built the present brick factory.

In 1881 the present corporation was formed, with W. S. Reed as president and C. E. Dresser as treasurer. All the stock is owned by these gentlemen, which fact possesses at least this advantage, that the whole corporation can hold office.

The company manufacture toys, games and novelties of every description; many of these are among the most attractive in the market and have an extensive sale, reaching even beyond the limits of the United States. They make also several styles of tables and other goods not included under the general term of toys. These last are among the best and most convenient of household articles.

In 1886 the company began the manufacturing of a case used to transport liquids through the mails. These cases are of wood, lined with cork and to one end is fitted a tight screw-cap cushioned with rubber. A glass bottle is placed inside this case, holding the liquid to be transmitted. This is one of the best mailing cases in the market and said to be the only one having the approval of the Postmaster-General.

The business of this corporation forms one of the leading industries of Leominster.

LEATHER BOARD.—Among the industries which have been established within the past twenty years and are now at home in Leominster, this is one of the most important. It is located on the Nashua River at the site occupied by the grist-mill erected by Major Amos Haws at the request of his fellow-citizens. The property was purchased and the business established in 1868. The company is known as the Harwood Manufacturing Company, and the owners are J. A. Harwood, of Littleton, and Nahum Harwood, of Leominster.

As first stated the business consisted of the manufacture of leather board, but the making of boot and shoe stiffenings and chair-seats has been added, and the capacity of the plant increased from one to three tons per day. In 1883 the buildings were wholly destroyed by fire; but the ruins were removed and new buildings erected with no unnecessary delay. These buildings have all modern appliances for the accommodation of the business and the comfort of the workmen. The factory has both water and steam-power, and employs about sixty men. This business has been prosperous from the beginning, and by furnishing constant employment to so many skilled mechanics, has been and is an important agent in quickening the growth of the town. It is a strong and staple business.

MANUFACTURE OF WHITE SHIRTS.—Less than nine years ago this whole business was foreign to the thought and knowledge of Leominster. Probably no one at that time had the least idea that Leominster would ever be known in the State, much less in the country, for its manufacture of white shirts. Still the business is evidently here to stay, and has already attained most ample proportions. Its beginnings and history may be briefly stated.

In September, 1880, G. F. Morse & Co. purchased a few machines and a small quantity of cloth and were preparing to start this business, when C. E. Dresser and D. C. Nickerson, either because it was a new business or because it promised success, bought the material and began the work. With these gentlemen Mr. F. A. Whitney was, soon after, associated. This infant industry was put in the care of George A. Gane, at the time a manufacturer of custom shirts in Fitchburg, for none of the partners had any practical knowledge of the business. This is the opening chapter of its history. It may be doubted if any of the gentlemen engaged in starting the work had any clear idea of what was to come of it all. The whole thing seems to the writer as in some sense an accident, or, at most, an experiment in its starting.

The first owners continued the business until May, 1881, when it was sold to E. A. Buffinton, of Detroit. It has never been known in what ratio the first owners divided the profits. Mr. Buffinton was as

thoroughly fitted for this business as a man could be who had been superintendent of a large shoe factory and had never made a shirt in his life. But he had energy and business ability, and these answered until the experience could be acquired. Under the management of Mr. Buffinton the business began to increase and assume a more permanent form. The beginnings were small, twenty machines and a single floor in a comparatively small building; but in the second year a laundry was added and another room. At the end of five years the whole business was moved to a new and much larger building erected by Mr. A. W. Williams for its accommodation. This building has since been enlarged. The company has at the present writing a contract with the Superintendent of the Women's Reformatory Prison at Sherborn, and a branch factory at Provincetown, Mass. They sell, also, the goods made by the Bay State Shirt Company. This, in brief, is the history of the Leominster Shirt Company. In 1887 Mr. C. C. Foster became associated in the business.

About a year later than the organization of the Leominster Shirt Company, Mr. G. A. Gane, who had left the employ of Mr. Buffinton, started what is called the Wachusett Shirt Company. It was cradled in a small room in Paton's Block, and in its infancy had only eight machines. In July, 1882, Mr. F. A. Whitney took part in this business. From its first quarters the business moved to the shop of W. D. Earl & Co., and from there to the upper story of a building owned by the Whitney Carriage Company. It soon spread from this single floor all through the building and began to feel cramped even in its larger quarters. Under these conditions Mr. Whitney planned and erected extensive additions, which were finished and dedicated December 5, 1885. This building is a model of convenience and comfort, every way admirably adapted to its purpose. This building accommodated the business for something more than a year, but in June, 1886, Mr. Whitney determined to erect another and still finer factory, and the work was finished the following year. This new building is of brick and is without doubt the most complete and elegant manufacturing building in any town of this size in the State. Nothing that would improve the sanitary condition, the convenience for doing business or increase the comfort of the employees is omitted. The structure is an ornament to the town and, accidents apart, will remain for many generations a permanent addition to the business possibilities of Leominster. The company is doing, and has every facility for doing, an extensive and profitable business. It is not easy to see how better accommodations could be planned or desired.

The Bay State Shirt Company was organized in October, 1885, by A. G. Morse, of Leominster, and George H. Priest, of Sterling. Mr. Priest soon withdrew, and it is now a stock company. The business has been twice enlarged, uses about a hundred ma-

chines and sells its goods through the Leominster Shirt Company.

After this review, it will hardly be claimed that the manufacture of white shirts is not an important industry in Leominster. It is young, but certainly very large of its age. With facilities for making a thousand dozen of shirts in a day, Leominster is not likely to fail in any demand made upon her in this direction.

Leominster has other important industries, some well under way and others in process of development. The rattan works, now only fairly commenced, promises to add to the permanent forces of the town. A. W. Colburn & Co. employ some twenty-eight men in the manufacture of musical merchandise. Aldrich Cook has a factory for doing all kinds of enamel work. Tenney & Kenney are manufacturers of builders' supplies, as window-frames, doors, etc. A. A. Tisdale & Co. manufacturers of reed goods, carriage-bodies, etc. The Union Desk Company located here in 1887, manufacturing all kinds of desks and library tables. But as the history is substantially complete, perhaps the enumeration has proceeded far enough to show that the claim was a just one, that Leominster could afford to be judged by the character and extent of her manufacturing industries.

No town can be exempt from the action of those forces which affect trade and currency. Business will have its times of depression in any community. Nor is there any wish to state the case for Leominster any more favorably than the facts will warrant. But considering the extent of her industries and their variety, the general character of the employs for skill and intelligence, it may fairly be claimed that Leominster will suffer as little from labor depressions or labor troubles, will offer as constant employment and at as favorable wages to her mechanics as any other town in this Commonwealth. If to this be added the considerations which would naturally come from her pleasant surroundings, healthy location, superior advantages of education, of social culture and religious training, who will say that the two questions, standing at the opening of this chapter, do not here find so favorable an answer as to make Leominster a most desirable place for a home?

CHAPTER CLVIII.

LEOMINSTER—(Continued.)

MILITARY.

LEOMINSTER has an honorable war record. She would, indeed, be unworthy both of her ancestors and the times of her birth, if in all the struggles for liberty, she had *not* made full proof of her patriot-

ism. It is true that the first settlers of the town had no personal experience of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife; but the story of what their fathers had suffered was a close remembrance; and these hardy pioneers had barely time to build their rude homes, "establish God's house in the wilderness," connect the hill-tops by roads and erect here and there a mill to grind their corn and saw their logs, when the alarm of war sounded at the North, and the sword did not, for the next thirty-and-five years, rest easy in its scabbard. The origin and the early environments of the town were favorable for the growth of patriotism: and so it is no surprise to find that in all wars, where the records can be obtained, Leominster was at the front.

Leominster hardly knew herself to be a town when King George's War began in 1744. If any requisition was made upon Leominster for this war, there does not appear to a record of the fact; but as the chief event was the siege and taking of Louisbourg, and as the burden of this expedition rested upon New England, and particularly upon Massachusetts, it may well be that Leominster was represented at that famous siege. Possibly some son of hers learned there that which was practiced thirty years later for England's benefit. But the past must be allowed to keep its secret as regards this war.

The French and Indian War, so called, soon followed, and in this contest we are able to find the work of Leominster. Her quota of troops was thirty-six, and these names make a part of the list:

First Capt. Peter Allen, White, Capt. James Johnson, Luke Richardson, James White, Wm. Warren, Samuel Warren, Joseph Fells, James Allen, Jonathan Boscawen, Captain Wm. Boutelle, Sergeant John Woods, Elias Carter, Zenas Whitcomb, Benjamin Stevens, Jonathan Wood, Isaac S. M. L., Benjamin White, Jr.

The following muster-roll, also, shows that a company marched from Leominster in answer to a special case of alarm. The taking of the fort was no doubt the cause of the return. Whether all were Leominster men or not cannot now be ascertained. The roll is of interest.

A muster-roll of a full company, constituted by Thomas Wheeler, of Leominster, dated August 10, 1755, a Worcester Regiment, that marched to the Army for the capture of Fort William Henry as follows: Springfield, 1755, 41 days.

Captain Thomas Wheeler, Lieutenant Samuel Noble, Design Josiah Bayley, Sergeant Nathaniel Page, Sergeant John Sawyer, Sergeant David Page, Sergeant Nathan Bennett, Corporal Wm. Wilder, Corporal Nathaniel Hastings, Corporal Phineas Wheelock, Corporal John Pollard, Benjamin Wheelock, Jonathan White, James Simonds, Rufus Houghton, Amos Kendall, Kendall Boutell, Joseph Polley, Nathaniel Colburn, Luke Richardson, Asa Johnson, Oliver Wyman, James Ballard, Gardner Wilder, Phillip Vorbach, Silas Bayley, Jacob Houghton, Obadiah Gell, Samuel Moore, Henry Sabin, Thomas Pitt, James Snow, Mathey Knight, Samuel Bruce, Wm. Pollard, James McBride, Jabez Bears, Elijah Wilson, Jonathan Holman, John Pyper, John Grout, Jonathan Mosson, Jonathan Page, Joseph Dray, Robert Wyman, Jacob Gould, Aaron Taylor, Jonathan Page, Jr., Ephraim Osborn, Timothy Fox, Seth Dodge, John Lewis, Zebulon Page, Jonathan Wood, Sias Dutton, Jonathan Holt, Asa Zetel, Wm. Kimball, Reuben Smith, John Symonds, Amos Handline, William Seward, Samuel Hildgkin, David Phipps, Abiah Pratt, Daniel Perry.

Worcester 88, January 28, 1758. Then Capt. Thomas Wilder, person-

ally appeared and made oath to the truth of the above roll that each person set thereon served the whole term and took nothing on account of the Province but what is there set forth.

THOMAS WILDER.

Sworn before me.

JOSEPH WILDER, *Justice of the Peace.*

Mr. Wilder, in his history, says, that of those who were drafted, some went willingly, and others furnished substitutes; and, what is still more remarkable, all lived to return and unite in the general thanksgiving over the conquest of Canada. This thanksgiving occurred October 9, 1760. Leominster was thus happily through the first severe war after her incorporation. Through the more serious troubles just at hand she was not to pass without the stain of blood.

If one could, in imagination, enter a Leominster home anywhere between the years 1765 and 1775, he would find, as the evening came on, the family gathered about the immense fire-place, discussing the darkening prospects of the Colonies and their relation to the mother country. It is likely that little mention would be made of absolute separation from England. But the spirit was only waiting motive and direction. Leominster was not disloyal; but there was liberty in her blood. England, in her selfishness, taught her Colonies to think, to organize, to pay and to fight, and they bettered the instruction. It was pleasant music to English ears when, on June 17, 1745, New England men beat the triumphal march into Louisbourg; but when, on June 17, 1775, thirty years after, the same drums were heard at Lexington, the music was less agreeable. Still, it was the same old tune.

What the town did in these years of preparation may be briefly summarized. The people of Leominster were loyal to King George while King George was loyal to the Colonies; but their allegiance to him was held within the larger feeling of liberty,—a determination to maintain their equal and just rights of freemen, to secure which they had braved exile, danger and death. In witness of this, the closing words of an address, adopted March 3, 1766, may be quoted. The people of Boston were suffering under the laws of the British Parliament. The address was one of sympathy, and closes with these words: "WE MUST, WE CAN, AND WE WILL BE FREE. We cannot part with our creation right. We are obliged forever to assert it, as it is our glory to be in subjection to that Supreme Power which made us free."

It appears from the spirit and temper of this address that the people of Leominster were not one whit behind the rest part of Massachusetts in their love for liberty and in their willingness to take any risk for its possession. There is clear proof that this interest did not fail or become faint. For example, in September, 1768, a committee of three was appointed to meet other committees in Boston and to consider questions relating to the public good. About four years after, Leominster took occasion, in town-

meeting, to approve the doings of Boston in regard to their troubles with the British government. In August, 1774, Leominster, with other towns, appointed a Committee of Correspondence. These committees were not only a means of collecting intelligence, but were also the first step towards organization, and in the end gave the country the Continental Congress.

When, in the progress of events, the port of Boston was closed, a committee was appointed to consider the state of the country, and they made this report:

We are of the opinion that as the Delegates from the several Colonies are soon to meet in Congress, in order to point out and advise what is best to be done at this alarming crisis, it will be most proper in us to wait until we are informed what measures they recommend before we come to any particular Resolutions concerning the matter, except as follows:

1st. That we will to the utmost of our abilities strictly and steadfastly pursue such methods as shall be recommended by the said Congress as the most likely to recover our just rights and privileges.

2d. That we will heartily endeavor as much as in us lays to awaken and stir up every person to a thorough sense of the real certainty there now is of America being reduced to the most abject slavery and poverty; and the danger there also is of the loss of our religious, as well as our civil rights and privileges, unless we unitedly endeavor by a steady and manly opposition to prevent it.

3d. We earnestly recommend it to the consideration of this town whether it is not their indispensable duty to afford some relief to the industrious poor of the town of Boston, who are really exposed to the most severe hardships by means of the late cruel Acts of Parliament.

4th. We recommend peace, firmness and a manly fortitude in asserting and maintaining, to the utmost of our abilities, all our just, lawful and constitutional rights and privileges.

THOMAS LINSFORD,	|	Committee
ISRAEL NICHOLS,		
STEPHEN JOHNSON,		
JOHN JOSLIN, JR.,		
THOMAS GOSWOLD,		

August 27, 1774.

When war was the only possibility, Leominster was not a moment behind. A large number, considering the population of the town, marched at once to Lexington, June 17, 1775. The names of the members of this company who belonged in Leominster are given below:

Captain David Wilder, Sergeant Rufus Houghton, Sergeant Abijah Butler, David Kendall, Josiah Whitcomb, James Joslin, David Wilson, William Nichols, Ebenezer Stuart, Ephraim Bates, David Clarke, Josiah Colburn, Asa Kendall, Richard Stuart, Reuben Gates.

A company was at once enlisted into the service for eight months, and some of the same re-enlisted for the war. Of this company of eight months' men all but a very few were from Leominster, and for this reason their names are given below:

Continental Twenty-third Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel Asa Whitcomb.—Captain David Wilder, Lieutenant Jonathan Gates and Lieutenant Timothy Boutell, commissioned April 19, 1775, Sergeants Francis Lane, William Warner, Josiah Carter, Peter Joslin; Corporals, Levi Warner, Samuel Buss, James Butler, Jonathan Warren; Drummer, Thomas Rogers; Fifer, Abijah Haskell; Privates, Charles Eames, James Boutelle, Abol Bigelow, John Batten, Isaac Blodgett, Amos Brown, Levi Blood, Jonathan Colburn, Stephen Chase, Nathaniel Chapman, David Clark, Elisha Carther, Josiah Colburn, David Clark, Jr., Daniel Edson, David Fleeman, John Farmer, Reuben Gates, Jonathan Gates, Jr., Joshua Hemenway, Henry Hall, Benjamin Hale, John Hale, Joshua Holt, David Hale, Luke Johnson, Jonathan Kendall, Jacob Kibberiger, Asa Kendall, Amos Kendall, Philip Lock, John Lock, Ebenezer Osgood, Joshua Prouty, Asa Priest, David Robinson, Joseph Smith, Benjamin Stearns, Zebedee Simons, John Stone, Samuel Salter,

Many instances of special patriotism and the cheerful bearing of burdens incident to the times could be given. The women were in no way behind the men in this regard, and all did their duty well. What has now been said, however, must suffice. "The souls of the people were tried and their pockets drained, but they stood up to the work like men."

It is not at this time possible to give any full list of those who served as regular soldiers in the army during the Revolution. Mr. Wilder mentions the names of eleven and thinks that five more were included in the first enlistment of three years' men. The late James Bennett, Esq., had at the time of his death collected a large number of the names of those who served in this and other wars, but the lists are not designated with sufficient clearness so that a full record can be made. Entries which were clear to him cannot now be properly placed. The record is sufficiently full, however, so that all will admit that the town passed with credit through this great struggle.

In the Rebellion of Daniel Shays, which came but a few years later, this town fully sustained its reputation and stood firmly for law and order. Its quota of men for the militia was filled with characteristic promptness, and the town in addition furnished two of the officers—Ensign John Buss and Maj. Timothy Boutelle. The record, at this day, has its chief interest in the fact that, while Leominster furnished men to put down these insurgents, none of the insurgents themselves claimed a home within her limits.

THE WAR OF 1812.—This war is the next point of interest in the military history of the town. In common with other towns in this part of the country, Leominster, in her corporate capacity, does not seem to have been directly connected with this war. When our coast was threatened, a full company of artillery, under Capt. Joseph Tenney, marched to South Boston, and were on duty three months.

Without doubt some volunteers went from Leominster, but the writer can give the names of only two—Elisha Carter, who served nine months in the Eleventh United States Infantry, from June, 1812, to March, 1813. He died at Burlington, Vt., at the age of thirty-five years. The other was Jonathan Carter, of whom no account can be given.

CIVIL WAR.—It is greatly to be regretted that so large a part of Leominster's record in the Civil War is now lost. The history which could so easily have been written at the time, and which would to-day be of such incalculable interest and value, was neglected or forgotten in the hurry and excitement of the war. When men are busy in *making* history, they usually fail either to note its importance or record its facts. They are too near to see its bearing upon the future, too much interested in the events themselves and too large a part of the history to remember that there will ever come a time when the transactions

will not be as present and vivid to the minds of all men as they are to their own thought. In this way what Leominster did and suffered in the Great Rebellion was left, for the most part, unrecorded. There was no weekly paper to chronicle the doings of the people, and the records of the town are but the dry, cold bones of what was once a life so intense that its pulsations reached and affected every home in the community.

Writing in 1852, less than ten years before the Civil War, Mr. Wilder said of the military spirit of the town: "Even at the present day, should their political rights and privileges be infringed, a vast majority of the inhabitants of this town would doubtless at once stand forth in the defence of freedom and to sustain the laws and support the Constitution, both of this Commonwealth and of the United States." This was strikingly true in the years from 1861 to 1865; but before giving such details of the history as can now be obtained, this general statement is proper.

The old record of the Revolution was repeated. Leominster furnished four hundred and four men, and her quota was more than full. She "stood forth" nobly and well in the defence of freedom and in support of the laws and the Constitution. The insight which we get here and there of the town during the war shows active and sustained interest, energy and zeal in doing her part in suppressing the Great Rebellion.

At the opening of the Civil War there was one company of militia in town, Company A of the Ninth Regiment. It was originally chartered as a company of artillery in 1787, and for many years two field-pieces with the necessary appliances were kept in town. The company was an honor to the State, and especially to the citizen soldiery of the town of Leominster. This is the company which has already been referred to as marching to South Boston during the War of 1812. After this war it was changed into an infantry company. The first move in the War of the Rebellion, so far as Massachusetts had any part, was to muster the militia companies of the different towns into the service of the United States for three months. Company A, of Leominster, desired to go under this call, but was too late, as it had been decided to accept only such as would enlist for three years. The form of agreement was this:

"We, the undersigned, by our signatures hereto annexed, do hereby severally agree to serve as members of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, from the date of our being mustered into the service, in accordance with the terms of the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued May 3d, 1861." Under these conditions this old Company A enlisted as Company A in Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment. To their first offer of services the following reply was received:

would not now be possible to obtain all the names. At the time it would have been comparatively easy to trace the history of each man who enlisted from Leominster and to give his full war record. The favorable moment was not improved and now the information has mostly gone with the actors themselves. The list here given, therefore, does not claim to be complete. Such as it is, it will be found interesting:

John H. Allen, Co. C, 33d Regt.; Charles Auburn, Co. C, 33d Regt.; Geo. A. Atkinson, Co. A, 15th Regt.; W. P. Andrew, 2d Regt. H. Art.; Frank O. Atkinson, Co. H, 21st Regt. Art.; James Anderson, Co. H, 57th Regt.; Daniel Butterfield, Co. C, 53d Regt.; Mark K. Brown, Co. C, 53d Regt.; George W. Bixby, Co. C, 53d Regt.; George A. Bishop, Co. C, 53d Regt.; Frank C. Benton, Co. A, 15th Regt.; Asa Everett Brown, Co. A, 15th Regt.; Robert Brown, Co. A, 15th Regt.; Charles T. Brown, Co. A, 15th Regt.; Owen H. Buck, 1st Bat. Inf.; F. A. P. Batchelder, 3d R. I. H. Art.; Luke W. Brooks, Co. A, 36th Regt.; Abidan Burdett, Co. K, 4th Cav.; James Burt, 16th Bat.; Frank P. Blair, Co. E, 57th Regt.; Thomas E. Billings, 2d Regt.; Wm. A. Barrage, Co. H, 33d Regt.; Ebenezer F. Cozzens, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Albert F. Creed, Co. H, 21st Regt., Aug. 22, 1861; Joseph F. Chaffin, 23d Regt. Band, Oct. 14, 1861; G. Adolphus Chase, 1st Regt. Band, June 1, 1861; Andrew W. Cowdrey, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Frank E. Colburn, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; John H. Crain, Co. A, 15th Regt., Nov. 26, 1861; Charles G. Crosby, Co. A, 15th Regt., Aug. 14, 1862; James Coulter, Co. H, 29th Regt., Dec. 19, 1861; Solon H. Carter, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 14, 1862; Charles C. Capetto, Co. B, 26th Regt., Mar. 7, 1864; Thomas Collins, Co. E, 57th Regt., June 25, 1864; George W. Channell, 2d Cav., Feb. 24, 1865; Amos H. Cook, 2d Cav., Feb. 24, 1865; John B. Davis, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 8, 1862; George B. Damon, Co. G, 57th Regt., Mar. 10, 1864; Worcester F. Dodge, 1st Regt. Band, June 1, 1861; Daniel Dunn, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Alden Derby, Co. A, 15th Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; Charles H. Derby, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 4, 1862; Alfred Danforth, Co. B, 2d H. Art., Dec. 22, 1863; George W. Divoll, 7th Bat., Jan. 5, 1864; William Daily, Co. B, 19th Regt., Jan. 16, 1865; E. W. Dotan, Co. C, 23d Regt., Jan. 13, 1865; Josiah S. Davis, Co. E, 33d Regt., —, 1865; William A. Easler, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Joseph H. Eaton, 1st Regt. Band; Ives B. Foster, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; John Ferguson, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Charles E. Fisher, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Eleazer T. Flint, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; John Foster, Co. F, 26th Regt., Nov. 5, 1861; Sumner M. Frost, Co. H, 24th Art., Aug. 22, 1864; Stevens Fossick, blockade ship "Connecticut," Feb. 21, 1865; J. D. Fairbanks, Co. B, 26th Regt.; James Gilchrist, Jr., Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; John A. Gilchrist, Co. F, 25th Regt.; Jerome S. Gates, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Edward P. Ges, Co. A, 15th Regt., March 26, 1864; Charles E. Gould, 21st Regt., Aug. 23, 1861; Amos N. Gleason, 21st Regt., July 30, 1861; Harris W. George, Co. H, 23d Regt., Sept. 19, 1861; Le Roy Gallup, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; George P. Gibson, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 14, 1862; Leonard Goodrich, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; Frank George, Co. D, 3d Cav., Feb. 15, 1864; Wm. C. Gowell, Co. A, 1st Bat., Feb. 1, 1865; Warren E. Gilchrist, 1st Band; Edmund Hardy, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; George T. Holt, Co. I, 21st Regt., Aug. 23, 1861; Wm. Holmes, Co. E, 1st Regt., June 18, 1861; Reuben M. Holman, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; George A. Houghton, Co. A, 21st Regt., July 30, 1861; Luther M. Haggood, Co. A, 15th Regt., Dec. 14, 1861; Wm. S. Hale, Co. A, 15th Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; Cyrus Hadley, Co. G, 57th Regt., March 10, 1864; Robert Hosca, Co. F, 59th Regt., Feb. 20, 1864; Luther S. Hapgood, 26th H. Art., Aug. 18, 1864; Henry S. Harris, Co. H, 29th Art., Aug. 29, 1864; George H. Hardy, Co. D, 21st Regt., Jan. 26, 1864; Josiah Houghton, Co. I, 21st Regt.; R. T. Hays, 14th Bat., —, March 6, 1865; Robert Hammon, Co. I, 61st Regt., Jan. 21, 1865; A. E. Houghton, 3d Brigade Band, Feb. 23, 1865; Albert Houghton, Co. D, 2d Regt.; Augustine Horton, Co. H, 1st Regt.; Adelbert Johnson, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Wm. H. Johnson, Co. H, 21st Regt., Aug. 22, 1861; George N. Jennings, Co. M, 3d H. Art., Aug. 29, 1864; Augustus Johnson, Co. A, 15th Regt.; Charles Joy, Co. A, 15th Regt.; Wm. H. F. Kelley, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Patrick Kenefis, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Michael Kenefis, Co. E, Washington Ter. Vol.; Richard King, 30th Regt., Jan. 5, 1865; Russell B. Lewis, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; James M. Lewis, Co. E, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Patrick J. Leahy, Jr., Co. E, 24th Regt., Oct. 7, 1861;

James Laughren, 1st Band, Sept. 7, 1861 (re-enl. Aug. 18, 25th H. A.); Francis W. Lewis, Band, 1st Regt., May 25, 1861 (re-enl. Nov. 24, 1863, Corps d'Afrique); Cyrus Lock, 7th Battery, January 6, 1864; John Lyons, Company E, 25th Regiment, September 20, 1861; Adam B. Lang, Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1865; Wm. F. McMeekin, Co. C, 53d Regt., November 6, 1862; Loren L. Moore, 1st Regt. Band, June 1, 1861; Gilman F. Moore, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; William Maynard, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Sylvander P. Maynard, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Stillman A. Meads, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; Louis W. Morgan, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 4, 1862; James A. Marshall, Co. A, 36th Regt., 1862; James McDonough, 7th Bat., Jan. 5, 1864; Patrick McAdams, Co. H, 61st Regt., Jan. 11, 1865; Addison D. Maynard, Co. C, 53d Regt.; Harry Morse, Co. C, 53d Regt.; Moses N. Nutting, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; John W. Nurse, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; A. J. Nichols, Co. H, 20th Art., Aug. 18, 1864; Benjamin Owen, Co. D, 21st Regt., July 30, 1861; Andrew B. Osborn, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; Samuel Osborn, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 4, 1862; Alanson K. Owen, 7th Bat., Jan. 5, 1864; Edwin W. Palmer, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862 (re-enl. 7th Bat., Jan. 5, 1864); Selden Page, cap. 11th Regt., June 13, 1861 (re-enl. Co. H, 24th Art., Aug. 20, 1864); George Pannenter, Co. I, 22d Regt., Sept. 26, 1861; Charles D. Page, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; Dwight B. Potter, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; Ebenezer Patch, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; Josiah Patch, Jr., Co. I, 19th Regt.; Alvah J. Parker, Co. G, 2d Regt.; George A. Pierce, 50th Eng. Corps, N. Y.; Charles Q. Pierce, Co. G, 53d Regt.; George L. Rice, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 10, 1862; George W. Rockwood, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Edward B. Rollins, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Jacob Rugg, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; John D. Roberson, Co. A, 32d Regt., Nov. 28, 1861; Charles Richards, 2d H. Art., Sept. 17, 1864; John Roche, 19th Regt., Jan. 21, 1865; James M. Robbins, 24th Cav., H. Art., Aug. 18, 1864; Charles O. Roach, 31st Regt.; Cornelius Sullivan, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Charles H. Stevens, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Sabard S. Stocking, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Timothy Sullivan, Co. H, 29th Regt., Dec. 19, 1861; John Schouw, Co. H, 29th Regt., Nov. 23, 1861; Robert Stevens, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 14, 1862; Charles W. Stearns, Co. A, 36th Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; John T. Sargent, Jr., Eng. Corps; Joel A. Stratton, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; John D. Shedd, Co. I, 32d Regt.; Fossick Stevens, blockade ship "Connecticut," —, —, —, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Albert M. Thomas, Co. E, 21st Regt., July 30, 1861; Stephen A. Tisdale, 1st Regt. Band, Aug. 1, 1861; George E. Tisdale, 1st Regt. Band, June 1, 1861; Andrew Tisdale, 1st Regt. Band, June 1, 1861 (re-enl. April 11, 1865, 3d Brig. Band); Henry T. Taylor, 15th Regt., Co. A, July 12, 1861; Charles H. Taylor, Co. A, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Levi Tower, 24th H. A., Aug. 25, 1864; Michael Thompson, 2d H. A., Sept. 3, 1864; George S. Tannett, 1st Cav., Jan. 3, 1865; John Tisdale, 1st Regt. Band, June 1, 1861; George Thompson, Co. C, 53d Regt.; Patrick Walsh, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Cassius A. Woodworth, Co. C, 53d Regt., Nov. 6, 1862; Luke A. Wilder, 1st Regt. Band, June 14, 1861; Hilbard P. Wheeler, 1st Regt. Band, June 1, 1861; George F. Wheelock, 21st Regt., July 23, 1861; William E. Wheelock, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Horatio Willard, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Edward Wilson, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; Leonard Wood, 15th Regt., July 12, 1861; William Whitney, 15th Regt., Aug. 9, 1862 (died Nov. 17, 1862); William B. Witney, 24th H. A., Aug. 22, 1864; Charles N. Wood, 32d Regt., Sept. 3, 1863; John D. Wyer, 32d Regt., Nov. 28, 1861; Hiram L. Wheeler, 32d Regt., Jan. 4, 1864.

Private Action.—Before considering what action the town, as a town, took to encourage enlistment, the work of private citizens in this direction may well find place. In many, if not most of the towns in the State, considerable sums of money were raised by subscription for the purposes of a recruiting fund. It appears from the following list that Leominster was not behind in this regard. As this paper is the only one found and bears the date of 1864, it is very likely a summary of several subscriptions:

RECRUITING FUND.

1861.	1864.
July 27, H. W. Knowlton.....\$300	W. H. Housie..... 175
C. C. Boyden..... 125	A. Richardson..... 60

mittens, 68 pillow ticks, 38 bed-quilts, 499 towels, 14 blankets, 40 cushions, 7 fans, 6 eye-shades and 15 flannel gowns.

The material sent during the last years was in about the same proportion and amount. There were one hundred and fifty-eight women connected with this society; they held one hundred and fifteen public meetings during the war for work, besides preparing many entertainments for the purpose of raising funds to carry on their enterprise. It is not now possible to give any estimate of the value of the material contributed. It must have been several thousand dollars, to say nothing of that value which all service of this kind possesses, and which cannot be estimated in dollars.

It is thus seen that, both in their public and private capacity, the men and women of this town united most heartily in carrying on the work of the war. It may be safely said that Leominster left nothing undone on her part to bring back order and liberty to our distressed country.

The secret history of this war, here as elsewhere, its suffering and anguish, can never be written. Leominster dismissed her first soldiers with feasting and flying banners. This for Leominster, and on her scale, was the "pomp and circumstance of war." But when, in less than five months, her first martyr came back from the fatal field of Ball's Bluff, Leominster understood what price the maintenance of liberty was likely to demand at her hands. She paid *this full price* in blood before 1865. Company A of the old Fifteenth saw almost two-score battles, and there was hardly any part of the service to which Leominster did not pay full tribute. Of this, the names on her monument are a swift witness.

Soldiers' Monument.—In the spring of 1866 the town appropriated the necessary funds for a soldiers' monument. The committee to whose hands was committed the work of carrying out the wishes of the town was John H. Lockey, Leonard Burrage, Joel Smith, Solon Carter and William Tilton.

The monument is a handsome shaft of Quincy granite. The base is six feet, ten inches square. The first stone above the base bears the names of the four battles in which Leominster soldiers were especially engaged,—Ball's Bluff, Gettysburg, Port Hudson and Knoxville. Upon the four sides of the die are the names of the men who were killed in battle or died in service. At the time of his death James Bennett, Esq., had, by the most pains-taking effort, obtained many facts in regard to each of these men. By permission of the writer of this sketch, this record, in an abbreviated and unsatisfactory form, appears in "Leominster Historical and Picturesque." The following is the record as Mr. Bennett left it, only adding a word here and there to make the sentences complete. In justice to Mr. Bennett, who, of all the men in town, seems to have been the only one who attempted to find or preserve these facts,

the matter should be kept in such form as to show his work. The names are given in the order of the tablets:

FRONT TABLE, facing east.

Corporal Andrew W. Cowdrey, son of William Cowdrey, was born in Lunenburg June 12, 1834, enlisted in Leominster his place of residence, was mustered into the United States service July 12, 1861, in Worcester, 15th Regt., Co. A., Mass. Vols., under Captain George W. Rockwood; started for Washington August 8, 1861. He was severely wounded in the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., October 21st, and died of his wounds November 3, 1861, at Poolesville hospital, on the Maryland shore. He left a wife and two children. He was buried in Leominster with military honors. Corporal Cowdrey was the first man from Leominster lost in the War of the Rebellion.

George H. Gallup, private in 15th Regt., Co. A., Mass. Vols., son of James B. Gallup, was born in Leominster December 16, 1843. He enlisted at Worcester August 7, 1861; started the next day with his company for Washington; went with General McClellan to the Peninsula Campaign; was taken sick at Savage Station of typhoid fever. In the last letter he ever wrote his father he says: "Being left behind at Chickahominy creek, I was taken prisoner by Major-General Jones June 29th. I gave one soldier my rubber blanket to carry my things; exchanged my canteen with another to assist me, and when we arrived at Richmond prison, I was put into a filthy tobacco-house for a prison, the floor my only bed, and the 27 days I was a sick prisoner there I received no medicine nor medical care." He was exchanged at Fortress Monroe; was sick there of diphtheria, and died of suffocation by falling into a foul vault August 6, 1862, at Fortress Monroe Hospital.

Corporal Franklin Gardner, son of Volney Gardner, born January 8, 1841, in Sterling Mass., enlisted at Leominster into the 15th Regt., Co. A., Mass. Vols.; was mustered into the service of the United States at Worcester, July 12, 1861, and went to the front with his company; was in the battle of Ball's Bluff, the Peninsula Campaign under General McClellan. Rev. Eli Fay, then a pastor in Leominster, after the battle of Antietam, Md., visited him at the hospital near the battle-field at Sharpsburg, September 24th, seven days after he received his wounds. He was removed on the 25th to the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., where he died from his wounds October 6, 1862. Mr. Fay did not regard him dangerous, for he found him reading on his bed. He loved to read history; he had just been making "history." He was one of the "Color Guard," and took up the colors from the hands of three who had been shot dead by his side. He received three balls: the first passed through a limb, the second through his thigh, the third in his stomach; he could not get up after that, but kept the flag waving till the next dawn took it. The company was in that engagement but half an hour. He fell in the battle Wednesday morning, September 17th, and lay there within the enemies' lines till Friday morning, when our men went to bury the dead and remove the wounded; he was then placed in the hospital at Sharpsburg. His grave at Washington, D. C., lies near the road, range No. 7, block No. 2, the sixteenth grave from the fence opposite the entrance and on a line with a large locust tree.

Hans Peter Jorgensen, a native of Denmark in Europe, enlisted at Leominster into the 15th Regt., Co. A., Mass. Vols.; was mustered into the United States service at Worcester; went to the seat of war as orderly-sergeant; he was in the battle of Ball's Bluff; he had his canteen struck by a ball. He was wounded in his right arm and was detailed to recruit. October 22, 1861, he was promoted to second lieutenant; July 19, 1862, to first lieutenant; and October 28, 1862, to a captain; and was in command of Co. A., 15th Regt., when he was killed on the field at the battle of Gettysburg. He had seen service in the campaigns of the Danish army, and was twice wounded when fighting the Prussians in Schleswig and Holstein, once in his arm by a ball and also on the head by a sabre. After he enlisted into the United States service, it was remarked by a friend of his, "you not being a citizen of the United States were not obliged to enter the army, for you could not have been drafted," he quickly answered, "Freedom is the same everywhere, I cheerfully give my life in its defence."

Corporal Charles A. Lamb, son of Albert Lamb, of Leominster, was born at Leominster January 25, 1838. He enlisted into the 15th Regt., Co. A., at Leominster; was mustered into the service June 12, 1861; went with the company to Washington August 8, 1861. He was in the battle of Ball's Bluff, where he was taken prisoner and hurried away to a tobacco-house in Richmond, where he sickened and died of congestion of the lungs, November 25, 1861.

Sergeant Edward B. Rollins, son of Jonathan Rollins, was born at Montpelier, Vt., January 29, 1828, enlisted at Leominster in the 14th

Charles H. Sinclair, private, son of Charles P. Sinclair, born at Leominster November 29, 1830; enlisted in the 21st Regt., Co. A, Mass. Vols., August, 1861. He was killed at Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862. He was shot through the head. He was never married.

LOU HANE.

First Lieutenant Alfred R. Hane, enlisted at Camp Stevens, from Groton, into Co. C, 54d Regt. Mass. Vol. Infantry. He was killed June 14, 1864, at Port Hudson, while attacking the works.

Corporal Albert H. Carter, son of Sumner L. Carter, born at Leominster May 31, 1844; enlisted into the 96th Regt., Co. A, in July, 1862, passed to the front in September. He was shot dead on the battlefield near Spottsylvania in the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864. He was not married.

Sergeant Charles H. Doty, son of David S. Doty, born at Leominster October 9, 1829; enlisted into the 36th Regt., Co. A, Mass. Vols., under Captain Thaddeus L. Boker, of Leominster, August 1, 1862. He was killed at Hanover Court-House, Va., on the battle-field by being shot through the head. He was not married.

Henry K. Doolin, son of Henry Doty, of Leominster, born in Leominster October 2, 1840; enlisted at Leominster October, 1861. He had not been assigned to a regiment or company when he was taken sick at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. He obtained a furlough to go home, and died there January 5, 1862, of pneumonia.

Corporal Leonard Goodrich, son of Benjamin Goodrich, of Lunenburg, born in Leominster May 5, 1842; enlisted at Leominster August 1, 1862, in the 36th Regt., Co. A, left for Washington September 2, 1862. He was in no battles; died at Washington, D. C., December 31, 1862, of typhoid fever. A single man.

Sergeant Le Roy R. Gallup, son of William Gallup, of Foster, R. I., born at Foster June 25, 1831; enlisted in the 36th Regt., Co. A, Mass. Vols., August 1, 1862, under Captain Thaddeus L. Boker. He was killed by the premature bursting of one of our own shells while lying in front supporting our batteries at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tenn. He left a wife and two children.

Roland H. Moore, private, son of Samuel H. Moore, born in Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y.; was drafted at Greenfield to fill the quota of Leominster, and was assigned to the 36th Regt., Co. C, Mass. Vols. He died at Bealston Station, Va., December 6, 1863, of exhaustion and diarrhoea, aged thirty-one years. He was not married.

Andrew B. Osborn, private, son of Benjamin Osborn, born at Fitzwilliam, N. H., April 19, 1824; enlisted into the 36th Regt., Co. A, Mass. Vols., and was discharged April 22, 1863, for disability. He re-enlisted in the 16th Battery Mass. Vols., and was mustered into the service of the United States March 11, 1864, and was assigned to provost duty, where he served till near his death. He died at Camp Angus General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., January 31, 1865, of heart disease. He left a wife and two children. His body was deposited in the cemetery at Leominster, with military honors.

John F. Owens, private, son of Benjamin Owens, of Leominster, born in Vernon, N. J., March 2, 1840; enlisted at Leominster, and was mustered into the 5th Regt., Co. E, Mass. Vols., and died in camp at Readville April 13, 1865, of diphtheria. His body was deposited in Leominster Cemetery, with military honors and by the Sons of Temperance, of which the young soldier was an officer at the time of his enlistment.

John Schow, born in Amsterdam, in Holland, Europe; enlisted from Leominster into the 29th Regt., Co. H, Mass. Vols. He died on board a steamer transport at the wharf at Cairo, Ill., August 20, 1863, of dysentery. He left a wife and three children.

Abel Lafayette Wilder, son of Abel Wilder, of Leominster, born at Leominster December 20, 1845; enlisted from Leominster into the 3d Regt., Co. D, of Mass. Cavalry, and was mustered into the service of the United States November 1, 1862; left the State November 15th, as the regiment was originally the Forty-first Infantry and was organized into cavalry June 17, 1863. He was taken prisoner at the same time, place and under the same circumstances as his brother-in-law, Frank George. To keep himself and companions from starving he sold, for a trifle, a valuable present sent by his sister to him as a token of her love, for they were made to march five days without any rations. He weighed one hundred and eighty pounds when taken and was a picture of health, but he was starved to death at the rebel prisons, and died just about the time that Frank George died.

BACK.

John McDonough, private, son of Michael McDonough, of Leominster; born in Ireland June 20, 1843; enlisted into the 20th Regt., Co. F, Mass. Vols. He was killed at the battle of Antietam. When the 20th Regt.

was discharged there were twenty-two men present whose term of service expired.

Daniel Buttrick, a private, son of David Buttrick, was born at Tyngsboro', Mass., July 27, 1833; enlisted into the 53d Regt., Co. C, and was mustered in under Captain Joel A. Stratton, and went out under the call for nine months' service; he died May 4, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo., of erysipelas.

Abel I. Black, private, son of William C. Black, of Leominster, was born at Fitchburg April 23, 1843; enlisted at Worcester, and was mustered into the Veteran Reserves January 1, 1864; he was killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1865.

Jer B. Boster, private, son of Gardner Foster, of Shirley, born at Hopkinton, N. H.; enlisted in Leominster, 53d Regt., Co. C, Mass. Vols., for nine months' service under Captain Joel A. Stratton; he was wounded near Port Hudson, La., in the neck; it was in the morning; he went to the rear, but his neck bled up with cotton to stop the flow of blood, then returned and fought through the day, he did no more; he was sent to Baton Rouge to the hospital, where he died; he left a wife.

John Ferguson, private, born in Nova Scotia of Scotch parents; enlisted at Leominster into the 53d Regt., Co. C, Mass. Vols., for nine months' service. He was sent on Opelousas sick, and died at Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La., June 15, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea; he left a wife.

Edmund Hardy, son of Dr. Samuel Hardy, Cornish Flat, N. H., was born at Scotland, N. Y., December 11, 1833; enlisted at Leominster, Mass., 53d Regt.; died at Island Hospital, Brashear City, La., May 30, 1863, of diarrhoea; he left a wife.

Adelbert W. Johnson, private, son of Frederick Johnson, of Leominster, born in Leominster September 5, 1837; enlisted at Leominster in the service of the United States for nine months in 53d Regt., Co. C, Mass. Vols.; he was severely wounded at Port Hudson June 14th, requiring amputation; he died from the effects of his wounds July 11, 1863, at hospital Port Hudson; he was not married.

Martin Luther Jordan, private, son of Rev. J. W. P. Jordan, born at West Brookfield, Mass., September 9, 1846; enlisted at Worcester into the 57th Regt., Co. H, Mass. Vols., December 28, 1863; he died in the hospital at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1864, of pneumonia; he was a single man.

Sergeant James Maynard Lewis, file-major, born in Sterling, Mass.; enlisted at Leominster September 16, 1863, for nine months' service, 53d Regt., Co. C, Mass. Vols.; he came home sick and died there before he was mustered out of the service; he left a wife.

Lewis Richardson, private, son of Thurston Richardson, of Leominster, born in Sterling March 14, 1848; enlisted into the 57th Regt., Co. H, Mass. Vols.; he was killed on the battle-field in the battle of the Wilderness, under General Grant, May 6, 1864; a minor and unmarried.

George Thompson, private, son of William Thompson, of Boylston, born in Stoddard, N. H.; enlisted in the 53d Regt., Co. A, Mass. Vols.; went out under Captain Joel A. Stratton.

Engene Sullivan, born in Ireland; enlisted in Leominster in the 36th Regt., Co. A, Mass. Vols.; went out with the company under Captain Thaddeus L. Barker September 2, 1862; died at Nicholasville, Ky., September 1, 1863, of fever; a single man.

The monument was formally dedicated September 12, 1867. Capt. Leonard Wood was marshal of the day, and several of those who had served in the War of 1812 as members of the old Leominster Artillery were present on the platform. On account of the absence, from sickness, of Hon. John H. Lockett, Mr. Joel Smith acted as chairman. Rev. W. J. Batt, Rev. Horace Parker, of Ashby; James Bennett, Esq., Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, a former pastor of the Unitarian Church; Rev. Geo. S. Ball, of Upton, a native of Leominster and chaplain during the war, took part in the exercises of dedication. The grounds have since been graded and enclosed.

CHARLES H. STEVENS POST 53, G. A. R.—Two years after the close of the war an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a post of the G. A. R. in Leominster. L. A. Cook, A. J. Parker, F. W. Polly, E. A. Bennett and Charles H. Wilder were

the authors of this movement. Not meeting with sufficient encouragement from the old soldiers, these men joined a Fitchburg encampment. The first decoration exercises in town were conducted by the comrades named above, as a detachment of Post 19, of Fitchburg. The charter of the present post was granted June 13, 1868, and had as charter members, besides those named above, Aldrich Cook, C. B. Flagg, J. G. Eaton, Wm. A. Burrage, J. F. Chaffin and Geo. A. Browne. The post was organized July 9th of the same year, in the upper story of Gardner Hall, with Comrade Lucien A. Cook as its first commander. The post has, at different times, occupied a variety of halls in town, but now has an excellent and permanent encampment.

The record of the post has been such as to receive the approbation of the entire community. In its membership are many of the most respected citizens, and its work is worthy of the highest praise. By its action, Leominster was the first town in the State to contribute money for a Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts. It has ever been first in planning and executing good work. The post has expended nearly two hundred and seventy-five dollars a year in charity for the past twenty years, and several hundred families have received aid. At one time it suffered severely through the rascality of its quartermaster, W. H. Lovering, who deserted with the funds of the encampment. But the help and sympathy of the community, and the energy of the members, soon placed it again on a sound financial standing, and its work went on without interruption. It is now doing this work successfully and is an honor to the community. The names of its past commanders are: Lucien A. Cook, Wm. A. Burrage, F. W. Polley, Joel A. Stratton, N. B. Ellis, Charles A. Wheeler, C. B. Flagg, Wm. B. Frissell, Thomas J. Ames, Madison Beal, Aldrich Cook, Clesson Kenny, A. W. Allen and W. D. Blanchard. Thomas A. Hills is the present commander.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 31, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The first movement in the way of organizing a relief corps was in February, 1878. Then a few ladies met to consider measures for aiding the Post in its work. In March following "The Ladies' Auxiliary Corps" was organized. January, 1881, this corps became the "Leominster Relief Society," and the next December it was reorganized with its present name. It has rendered most efficient aid in the work of the Post, and is held in equal honor. Mrs. Sarah F. Gallup is now president of the corps.

E. A. BENNETT CAMP 52, SONS OF VETERANS.—The members of this camp were mustered in December 15, 1885. The object is to keep fresh in mind what was accomplished by the fathers in bringing peace and honor to the country. Only those whose fathers served in the Civil War can become members. G. H. Woodworth is the present captain.

This completes the organizations which owe their

existence to the Civil War and also the military history of the town. It may be added that the old artillery company renewed its organization after the war and continued until December, 1885, when it was disbanded by order of the adjutant general. The year before it had but few members at the annual muster; but the company was being rapidly filled by the efforts of Capt. Winch at the time the order was received. Its centennial would have occurred fifteen months later.

However imperfectly the foregoing record is given, it shows this: that Leominster has not been behind the chief of her sisters in the work and suffering required to secure and maintain our liberty.

CHAPTER CLIX.

LEOMINSTER *Continued*

CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ANY general sketch of our civil affairs must be brief. The town managed its ecclesiastical business in its corporate capacity almost wholly for eighty years; much of this time, also, there was war, or the preparation for war, so that a very large part of the business at any town-meeting would have relation to the church, or the school, or the military—topics which have already been treated at considerable lengths. This state of things must have continued at least until 1800.

The first town-meeting was warned by Joseph Wheelock, by authority of the "General Court," and held at the house of Jonathan White, innholder, July 9, 1740. The election of officers was the only business transacted. The officers were the same as are now chosen, except that there were two hog-reeves, a surveyor of clapboards and shingles and two men to look after the deer.

The second town-meeting was held September 1st of the same year. The town voted: "To Build a Bridge Cross the river *where* the Road is laid out to sd. river." Forty pounds were raised to build this bridge, and this sum could be worked out. No other business was transacted at this meeting. The bridge was the one over the Nashua at North Leominster where the stone bridge now is. It was for many years known as the "great bridge."

The next meeting of the town was December 5, 1740. The action of this meeting referred to the building of a meeting-house, of which mention has already been made. At this meeting, also, the town voted to raise £40 to provide weights and measures, a town stock of powder, bullets and flints and a town-book, and to defray other town charges. No other meetings were held the first year. This is Leominster as she first appears. Here is a civil organization—a

set of town officers; here is a movement for public improvements—"a bridge over the only river which could not be forded at all times;" a good religious beginning—a church planned and the money provided to pay for it; a little common property—a set of weights and measures and a record-book, and means for public defense. This is all. But it is a good beginning; shows the lines of progress, and is sufficient to give by suggestion the whole civil history of the town until after the Revolution. To provide for the religious training of the people, to educate the children, and to make such improvements as were demanded, was all that could be done by men who must subdue a forest for bread and fight a veteran nation for liberty. We see it all in these meetings. Roads and bridges were built, the general affairs were looked after, the public tax was not heavy until 1775, and public attention and thought were very largely confined to the lines already indicated. The people did not think it necessary to send a representative until 1774, just at the beginning of the Revolution. The thought and the feeling of the town during this struggle has already been described. But at its close a new danger appeared. The people had taxed themselves heavily during the Revolution to meet all the requirements made upon them, and now there was little or no gold and silver in circulation, and paper money was nearly worthless. "But even under all these unfavorable circumstances the men of this town generally sustained their credit and honestly paid their debts. Some few, however, who sold their farms and took their pay in paper money, were ruined." The town passed this safely through its first financial crisis. It was, however, a most severe trial to many towns of Worcester County. Taxes were high and there was great suffering, resulting in the temporary outbreak known as Shays' Rebellion.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Previous to the close of the Revolution all the principal roads of the town had been located substantially where they are now. The first was the one passing through North Leominster to Fitchburg and Lunenburg. This was laid out by Lancaster in 1734. As the custom then was, it passed over the highest hills; and it forms to-day part of Main and Prospect Streets, North Leominster. It was originally laid out five rods wide, and was known as the "broad road." The second road was from the "great bridge" to this same broad road, and is that part of Main Street running from the stone bridge, North Leominster, to the little brook near the old engine-house. Other roads were built, and were "kept in such repair that the town did not suffer by comparison with the neighboring towns."

Of late, of course, new streets have been opened in all directions, and broad sidewalks built. But it is still true that this part of our civil affairs is well administered. The roads are carefully laid out and well built; and, with the sidewalks, are kept in ex-

cellent condition. Leominster may safely invite comparison with other towns in this particular.

It will be remembered that the second town-meeting took action in regard to a bridge over the Nashua River. This bridge was built immediately. It was of wood, and the abutments were made of pine logs, many of them from two to three feet in diameter, and firmly locked together. One hundred and thirty years later, when the town attempted to clear a way for a new bridge, these old logs were not only found, but they were, except from one-half to an inch on the outside, as sound as when put in place. The old logs still remain as part of the road-bed, for the foundation was so solid and the logs so hard to remove that when the new stone bridge was erected, in 1872, only so much of the old foundation was removed as to give room for the new stone abutments. The rest was made the foundation of the road. The new stone bridge over the Nashua is one of the finest structures in the county, costing nearly twenty-five thousand dollars. It is certainly an honor to any town.

Among the other improvements in the highways is the new arched stone bridge over the Monoosnock Brook, on Mechanic Street, built in 1873. "This is a very fine structure, made of Leominster granite, dimension work, laid full joints in the best cement mortar, on a solid ledge foundation, fifty feet wide and a twenty-foot arch, with a capped granite railing."

There is also another fine stone bridge over the Nashua at North Leominster, near the furniture establishment of Merriam, Hall & Co. This bridge cost about twelve thousand dollars, and is a most substantial structure. There is, in addition to these named, a very excellent iron bridge over Monoosnock Brook, near the Wachusett Shirt Factory. It is the last and one of the best of the new bridges built by the town.

PUBLIC PARK.—Leominster has, properly speaking, no public park. Of late the Common, so-called, has been improved and beautified until it is now a most attractive place. Its history may be briefly given. Of course in the early days such a thing as a park was not in all their thoughts. They did buy land for a new church lot, however, and so, as appears in the history of the churches, the land which is now the Common and much more came into the possession of the town as church property. On this the Second Church was built and remained until the town erected the present Unitarian Church, in 1823. The old house was then moved on to the lot at the head of Church Street, and fitted up as Gardner Hall. But the town owned the land now vacant only in its parochial capacity, and so when the First Congregational Society was formed in 1836, this open space became the property of that society; for the society inherited all that the town owned as a parish. In 1841, however, the society conveyed this by deed to the town for a public Common.

In a sketch of Leominster by C. H. Merriam it is stated that at the time this conveyance was made the land was unfenced, barren, with little, if any shade. We are also assured that only after much opposition were the citizens permitted to set out a tree apiece. The trees set out under this "grant" are the present elms and maples which now so beautify the Common. It took fifteen years to induce the town to allow this lot to be fenced, even at private expense, so convenient was it for parties coming to town to drive over this plot of ground at will. But, in 1856, the town voted to erect a fence and raised and appropriated the necessary money. In the condition in which this action left the Common it remained substantially for a quarter of a century. It was unsightly at best and was allowed to keep itself. A few years ago, largely through the efforts of the Town Improvement Society, this lot was graded, laid out in plots according to a plan prepared by Mr. H. C. Burdett, a son of A. L. Burdett, a fine fountain put in place, a drinking-fountain, the gift of Mr. S. M. Frost, erected, and the whole so beautified as to make it worthy of the town.

In the matter of strictly public buildings Leominster has but little to say. Until 1823 the meeting-house was also the town-house. Here all public business was transacted. After the present Unitarian Church was dedicated the old church, moved and located as above stated, was used for town-meetings and other public business. The other parts of the building were used for school-rooms. Gardner Hall, as it was called, was an attractive and pleasant building. It served its purpose well until a new hall was built, in 1850. The upper part was then used, first as a High School room and finally for a variety of purposes until 1870, when the house was wholly destroyed by fire.

The present town-hall was begun in 1850 and dedicated the following year. It was considered at the time an elegant structure, and Mr. Wilder speaks of it with much enthusiasm. It has since been raised and a story built underneath for a library-room, etc. But at the present time it is wholly inadequate to meet either the needs of the town or the wants of the library. The town has appointed a committee to consider how the present demands in this direction can best be satisfied.

Upon none of her public improvements, however, has Leominster more reason to congratulate herself than upon a plentiful supply of pure water. Leominster water-works were built in 1873. The history in outline is this: The matter rested in the minds of the people as a half-formed thought, or, possibly, little more than a suggestion, when Manson D. Haws caused an article to be inserted in the town warrant of the meeting to be held November 8, 1870, "To see what action the town will take to obtain water." Under this article Manson D. Haws, Charles H. Merriam, John H. Lockey, Joel C. Allen and Cephas

Derby were appointed a committee to examine the subject. On the 28th this committee recommended that the town petition the Legislature for leave to take a supply of water from the most desirable place within four miles of the Centre. The town adopted this report, and the committee were instructed to present the petition. Augustus Whitman was added to the committee, and Dr. G. W. Pierce appointed in place of Mr. Lockey, who declined to act further. The permission was granted and the town voted to accept of the same at its annual meeting in April, 1872. The vote was four hundred and ninety-seven in the affirmative and one hundred and seventy-six in the negative.

After the necessary preliminary surveys, etc., the town voted, December 30, 1872, to proceed with the work, and elected a Water Board as follows: Emery Tilton, Dr. G. W. Pierce, H. M. Lane, George Hall, Charles H. Merriam and William Howland. Charles H. Merriam was chairman, H. M. Lane clerk and W. M. Howland treasurer. The necessary funds were obtained by a loan under vote of the town, and the works were completed and the water let into the pipes December 23, 1873. The town began to furnish water January 1, 1874. The water is taken from Morse Brook, at a distance of less than two miles from the Centre; there is a fall of one hundred and eighty-three feet at the curb-stone about the soldiers' monument; the works drain an area of twelve hundred and twenty-five acres; the storage is about one hundred and fifty million gallons, and the whole has cost the town a little over one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. By repeated analysis the water is proved to be unusually pure; the supply is more than abundant; the works more than pay the cost of running and the interest on the loan, if a reasonable sum be allowed for water used by the town; the value and safety of property is greatly increased; no single improvement adopted by the town has so clearly and powerfully worked for its growth and prosperity as has its excellent water supply.

This would seem to cover all the town improvements which need special mention. The town has in its corporate capacity provided proper cemeteries, and has always caused the same to be well cared for. Nothing unsightly is seen in connection with either the old or the new burying-ground.

Leominster has always been most faithfully served by her representatives. Below are the names of all who have been elected to this office since the town first availed itself of the privilege of sending a delegate to the General Court.

1794, Israel Nichols; 1807, J. Johnson and Israel Nichols; 1780, Israel Nichols; October, Thomas Langdon, first order of election; 1781, 82, Israel Nichols; 1780, Timothy Bourdell; 1787-88, David Warner; 1789-91, Israel Nichols; 1793, Francis Bourdell; 1794, Thomas Langdon; 1795-96, Thomas Langdon; 1797-98, A. Carter, James Townsend; 1800, 01, Abigail Bigelow; 1802, A. Bigelow and D. Wilder; 1803, D. Wilder, Jr., and Joel Crosby; 1811-12, D. Wilder, Jr., and Benjamin Perkins; 1809, David Wilder, D., and B. Lawrence; 1813, Joel Crosby

and B. Lawrence, 1814-17, Bezalel Lawrence; 1818, Joel Crosby; 1819, J. Crosby and B. Lawrence; 1820, Bezalel Lawrence; 1821, Jonas Kendall; 1824-25, William Perry; 1826, Joel Crosby; 1827, Joel Crosby and D. Wilder; 1828, D. Wilder and J. Crosby; 1829, J. Crosby and Wilder Carter; 1830, W. Carter and Charles Grout; 1831, W. Carter and Charles Grout; 1831, November, Wilder Carter and Carter Gates; 1832, L. Burrage and C. Grout; 1833, D. Wilder and C. Gates; 1834, D. Wilder and C. Gates; 1835, February, P. S. Burditt; 1835, C. Gates and P. S. Burditt; 1836, P. S. Burditt and Charles W. Wilder; 1837, Charles W. Wilder; 1838, Jabez R. Low; 1839, Rufus Kendall and C. Hills; 1840, Charles Hills; 1841, Charles Hills; 1842-44, Leonard Burrage; 1845, Charles W. Wilder; 1846, James Burditt; 1847, Charles W. Wilder; 1848, Charles W. Wilder; 1849, Solon Carter; 1850, George S. Burrage; 1851, Joel Crosby Allen; 1852, Joseph S. Darling; 1853, no election; 1854, Alanson Richardson; 1855, William Heustis; 1856-57, James Bennett; 1858, Charles L. Joslin; 1859, Francis Tinker; 1860, J. Q. A. Pierce; 1861, Mansson Dana Haws; 1862, no election; 1863, Joel H. Stratton; 1864, Daniel R. Haynes; 1865, John H. Lockey; 1866, no election; 1867, Howard M. Lane; 1868-70, Charles H. Merriam; 1871, no election; 1872-73, Caleb Clession Field, M.D.; 1874, George Hall; 1875-76, Francis C. Bowen; 1877-78, George F. Colburn; 1879-80, Dwight B. Look; 1881-82, Joel Smith; 1883, Rev. William B. Toulmin; 1884-85, James Hadley; 1886-87, Morrell A. Greenwood; 1888, no election.

In the above list the entry "no election" means that Leominster was part of a Representative district, and the election in those years went to some other town in the district. The dates given refer to the time of election. The service was the following year.

The town has also been well served by its town officers. Below are given the names of the moderators at each of the annual town-meetings, the town clerks, selectmen and town treasurers for each year since the town was incorporated. Such a list is both interesting and valuable:

1740, July 7th.—Moderator, Joseph Wheelock; Clerk, Thomas Houghton; Selectmen, Nathaniel Carter and Thomas Wilder; Treasurer, Gershom Houghton.

1741, March 2d.—Moderator, Thomas Davenport; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Ebenezer Polly and Thomas Wilder; Treasurer, Gershom Houghton.

1742.—Moderator, Jonathan White; Clerk, Thomas Davenport; Selectmen, Joseph Wheelock, Ebenezer Polly, Jonathan White, Treasurer, Jonathan Wilson and Nathaniel Carter.

1743.—Moderator, Thomas Davenport; Clerk, Thomas Davenport; Selectmen, Jonathan White, Jonathan Wilson, Joseph Wheelock, Thomas Houghton and Nathaniel Carter; Treasurer, Jonathan White.

1744.—Moderator, Jonathan White; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Treasurer, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Capt. Jonathan White, Thomas Wilder, Joseph Wheelock, G. Wilder and Jonathan Wilson.

1745.—Moderator, Jonathan White; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Thomas Houghton, Oliver Carter, Benjamin Whitcomb and Jonathan Carter; Treasurer, Ebenezer Polly.

1746.—Moderator, Benjamin Whitcomb; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Leonard White, Joseph Wheelock, Nathaniel Carter, Jonathan Wheelock and Benjamin Whitcomb; Treasurer, Thomas Wilder.

1747.—Moderator, Thomas Wilder; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Jonathan White, Thomas Wheelock, Thomas Houghton, Thomas Wilder and Jonathan Wilson; Treasurer, Thomas Wilder.

1748.—Moderator, Benjamin Whitcomb; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Jonathan Wilson, Abijah Smith, Nathaniel Carter, Joseph White; Treasurer, John Joslin.

1749.—Moderator, Benjamin Whitcomb; Clerks, Jonathan Wilson and Jonathan White; Selectmen, Joseph Wheelock, Nathaniel Carter, Philip Sweler and Jacob Peabody; Treasurer, Jonathan Wilson.

1750.—Moderator, Jacob Peabody; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Treasurer, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Jonathan Wilson, Nathaniel Colburn, Jacob Peabody, Benjamin Whitcomb and G. Houghton.

1751.—Moderator, Benjamin Whitcomb; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Treasurer, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Joseph Wheelock, Ebenezer Colburn, Jonathan White, Benjamin Whitcomb and Jonathan Wilson.

1752.—Moderator, Jonathan White; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Treasurer, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Abijah Smith, Jonathan Wilson, Joseph White, Nathaniel Bennett and Daniel Johnson.

1753.—Moderator, Benjamin Whitcomb; Clerk, Nathan Bennett; Treasurer, Nathan Bennett; Selectmen, Jonathan White, Nathaniel Colburn, Oliver Carter, Thomas Wilder and A. Houghton.

1754.—Moderator, Abijah Smith; Clerk, Nathan Bennett; Treasurer, Nathan Bennett; Selectmen, Jonathan White, Abijah Smith, Jacob Peabody, Daniel Paine and Jonathan Houghton.

1755.—Moderator, Jacob Peabody; Clerk, Jacob Peabody; Selectmen, Jonathan White, Nathaniel Colburn, Jonathan Wilson, William Divoll and Jacob Peabody; Treasurer, Jonathan White.

1756.—Moderator, Thomas Wilder; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Jonathan Wilson, Nathan Bennett, Abijah Smith, Jonathan Carter and Oliver Hall; Treasurer, Nathan Bennett.

1757.—Moderator, Benjamin Whitcomb; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Jonathan Wilson, Abijah Smith, Nathan Bennett, Jonathan Carter and Oliver Hall; Treasurer, Nathan Bennett.

1758.—Moderator, Benjamin Whitcomb; Clerk, Jonathan Whitcomb; Selectmen, Jonathan Wilson, Benjamin Whitcomb, Abijah Smith, Oliver Carter and Abijah Houghton; Treasurer, Israel Nichols.

1759.—Moderator, Abijah Smith; Clerk, Jonathan Wilson; Selectmen, Jonathan Wilson, Benjamin Whitcomb, Abijah Smith, A. Houghton and Joseph White; Treasurer, Israel Nichols.

1760.—Moderator, Benjamin Whitcomb; Clerk, Nathan Bennett; Selectmen, Jonathan Wilson, Abijah Smith, Nathan Bennett, Benjamin Whitcomb and Oliver Hoar; Treasurer, Israel Nichols.

1761.—Moderator, Abijah Smith; Clerk, Oliver Hoar; Selectmen, Jonathan Wilson, Abijah Smith, Caleb Sawyer, Oliver Hoar and Israel Nichols; Treasurer, Israel Nichols.

1762.—Moderator, Abijah Smith; Clerk, Oliver Hoar; Selectmen, Jonathan Wilson, Benjamin Whitcomb, Israel Nichols, A. Houghton and Oliver Hoar; Treasurer, Wm. Bennett.

1763.—Moderator, Jonathan Wilson; Clerk, Oliver Hoar; Selectmen, Jonathan Wilson, Oliver Hall, Josiah Carter, Jonas Richardson and Joseph Beaman; Treasurer, Jonathan Wilson.

1764.—Moderator, Oliver Hall; Clerk, Oliver Hoar; Selectmen, Thomas Legate, Oliver Hoar, Capt. Benjamin Whitcomb, Jonathan White and Oliver Hall; Treasurer, Dan Johnson.

1765.—Moderator, Col. Jonathan White; Clerk, Oliver Hall; Selectmen, Col. Jonathan White, Capt. Benjamin Whitcomb, Jonathan Wilson, Oliver Hall and Oliver Hoar; Treasurer, David Johnson.

1766.—Moderator, Col. Johnson White; Clerk, Oliver Hall; Selectmen, Oliver Hall, Dr. Thomas Gowing, Stephen Johnson, Capt. Thomas Legate and Jonas Richardson; Treasurer, Josiah Carter.

1767.—Moderator, Capt. Benjamin Whitcomb; Clerk, Stephen Johnson; Selectmen, Stephen Johnson, Capt. Thomas Legate, Dr. Thomas Gowing, Joseph Carter and Stephen Buss; Treasurer, Joseph Carter.

1768.—Moderator, Capt. Jonathan White; Clerk, Stephen Johnson; Selectmen, Capt. Thomas Legate, Stephen Johnson, Dr. Thomas Gowing, Josiah Carter and Stephen Buss; Treasurer, Thomas Gowing.

1769.—Moderator, Capt. Thomas Legate; Clerk, Stephen Legate; Selectmen, Thomas Legate, Thomas Gowing, Stephen Johnson, Isaiah Carter and Nathan Johnson; Treasurer, Thomas Gowing.

1770.—Moderator, Israel Nichols; Clerk, Stephen Johnson; Selectmen, Thomas Legate, Stephen Johnson, Thomas Gowing, Josiah Carter and John Joslin; Treasurer, Thomas Gowing.

1771.—Moderator, Benjamin Whitcomb; Clerk, Stephen Johnson; Selectmen, Jonas Richardson, Israel Nichols, Jonathan White, Mark Lincoln and Phillips Sweetser; Treasurer, Dr. Thomas Gowing.

1772.—Moderator, Jonathan White; Clerk, Stephen Johnson; Selectmen, Thomas Legate, Thomas Gowing, Stephen Johnson, Joseph Carter and Mark Lincoln; Treasurer, Dr. Thomas Gowing.

1773.—Moderator, Thomas Gowing; Clerk, Stephen Johnson; Selectmen, Thomas Legate, Dr. Thomas Gowing, Stephen Johnson, Captain Josiah Carter and Mark Lincoln; Treasurer, Thomas Gowing.

1774.—Moderator, Dr. Thos. Gowing; Clerk, Stephen Johnson; Selectmen, Thomas Legate, Dr. Thos. Gowing, Stephen Johnson, Deacon Israel Nichols and Dr. John Joslin; Treasurer, Dr. Thomas Gowing.

1775.—Moderator, Thos. Gowing; Clerk, Mark Lincoln; Selectmen, Deacon Israel Nichols, Major Joseph Carter, Mark Lincoln, Lieutenant Edward Phelps and Lieutenant Luke Richardson; Treasurer, Deacon John Joslin.

1776.—Moderator, Dr. Thos. Gowing; Clerk, Mark Lincoln; Selectmen, Israel Nichols, Colonel Joseph Carter, Mark Lincoln, Lieutenant Luke Richardson and Captain David Wilder; Treasurer, Deacon John Joslin.

- 1777.—Moderator, Dr. Thos. Gowing; Clerk, Timothy Boutelle; Selectmen, Israel Nichols, Lieutenant Luke Richardson, Captain David Wilder, Timothy Boutelle and Lieutenant Jacob Bennett; Treasurer, Captain John Joslin.
- 1778.—Moderator, Dr. Thomas Gowing; Clerk, Thomas Boutelle; Selectmen, Captain David Wilder, James Boutelle, Lieutenant Jacob Bennett, Oliver Houghton and John Richardson; Treasurer, Captain John Joslin.
- 1779.—Moderator, Dr. Thos. Gowing; Clerk, Thos. Gowing; Selectmen, Thos. Gowing, Captain David Wilder, Timothy Boutelle, Oliver Houghton and John Richardson; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1780.—Moderator, Captain David Wilder; Clerk, Thos. Gowing; Selectmen, Thos. Gowing, David Wilder, Timothy Boutelle, Nathaniel Carter and William Lincoln; Treasurer, John Joslin, Jr.
- 1781.—Moderator, Captain David Wilder; Clerk, Thos. Gowing; Selectmen, William Lincoln, Thomas Wilder, Joseph Carter, Samuel Stickney and Ephraim Carter; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1782.—Moderator, David Wilder; Clerk, John Richardson; Selectmen, William Lincoln, Thomas Wilder, Josiah Carter, Ephraim Carter and John Richardson; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1783.—Moderator, Major Timothy Boutelle; Clerk, John Richardson; Selectmen, Joseph Carter, Ephraim Carter, John Richardson, John Woods and Edward Lowe; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1784.—Moderator, Major Timothy Boutelle; Clerk, John Richardson; Selectmen, Dr. Thos. Gowing, Major Timothy Boutelle, Major David Wilder, John Richardson and Lieutenant John Wood; Treasurer, Captain John Joslin.
- 1785.—Moderator, Major Timothy Boutelle; Clerk, John Richardson; Selectmen, Major David Wilder, Major Timothy Boutelle, John Richardson, Lieutenant John Wood and Caleb Leland; Treasurer, Captain John Joslin.
- 1786.—Moderator, Major David Wilder; Clerk, John Richardson; Selectmen, Major David Wilder, Timothy Boutelle, John Richardson, Lieutenant John Wood and Caleb Leland; Treasurer, Captain John Joslin.
- 1787.—Moderator, Major David Wilder; Clerk, John Richardson; Selectmen, Thos. Gowing, Major David Wilder, William Lincoln, Richard Stewart and John Richardson; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1788.—Moderator, Lieutenant William Lincoln; Clerk, John Richardson; Selectmen, Major David Wilder, John Richardson, William Lincoln, Richard Stewart and Captain Luke Johnson; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1789.—Moderator, Major David Wilder; Clerk, John Richardson; Selectmen, David Wilder, William Lincoln, John Simonds, John Richardson and John Woods; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1790.—Moderator, David Wilder; Clerk, John Richardson; Selectmen, Major David Wilder, Colonel Timothy Boutelle, Lieutenant John Woods, John Lincoln and Thomas Legate; Treasurer, Captain John Joslin.
- 1791.—Moderator, Colonel Timothy Boutelle; Clerk, John Richardson; Selectmen, Major David Wilder, Colonel Timothy Boutelle, Lieutenant John Woods, John Simonds and Thomas Legate; Treasurer, Captain John Joslin.
- 1792.—Moderator, Timothy Boutelle; Clerk, Captain John Wood; Selectmen, Major David Wilder, Timothy Boutelle, John Woods, John Simonds and Thomas Legate; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1793.—Moderator, David Wilder; Clerk, John Wood; Selectmen, David Wilder, Colonel Timothy Boutelle, John Woods, John Simonds and Lieutenant Thomas Legate; Treasurer, Captain John Joslin.
- 1794.—Moderator, David Wilder; Clerk, John Woods; Selectmen, David Wilder, Timothy Boutelle, John Simonds, John Woods and Thomas Legate; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1795.—Moderator, Timothy Boutelle; Clerk, John Woods; Selectmen, John Simonds, John Woods, Captain John Buss, James Boutelle and John Gardner; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1796.—Moderator, John Simonds; Clerk, John Woods; Selectmen, John Lincoln, John Buss, James Boutelle, John Gardner and David Boutelle; Treasurer, John Joslin.
- 1797.—Moderator, John Buss; Clerk, John Wood; Selectmen, John Buss, John Gardner, James Boutelle and David Boutelle; Treasurer, Captain Luke Joslin.
- 1798.—Moderator, Colonel Timothy Boutelle; Clerk, John Woods; Selectmen, John Buss, John Gardner, David Boutelle, Thomas Hale and Elisha Wilder; Treasurer, Captain Luke Joslin.
- 1799.—Moderator, John Buss; Clerk, John Gardner; Selectmen, John Buss, John Gardner, Thomas Hale, Elisha Wilder and Bezaleel Lawrence; Treasurer, Captain Luke Joslin.
- 1800.—Moderator, Thomas Legate; Clerk, John Gardner; Selectmen, John Simonds, John Buss, John Gardner, Thomas Hale and Elisha Wilder; Treasurer, Captain Luke Joslin.
- 1801.—Moderator, Thomas Hale; Clerk, John Gardner; Selectmen, John Simonds, John Gardner, Thomas Hale, Luke Joslin and Ephraim Lincoln; Treasurer, Metaphor Chase.
- 1802.—Moderator, John Buss; Clerk, John Gardner; Selectmen, John Simonds, John Buss, John Gardner, Luke Joslin and Ephraim Lincoln; Treasurer, Metaphor Chase.
- 1803.—Moderator, Jonas Kendall; Clerk, Abijah Bigelow; Selectmen, John Simonds, John Buss, William Burrage, Abijah Bigelow and Abel Kendall; Treasurer, Metaphor Chase.
- 1804.—Moderator, John Buss; Clerk, Abijah Bigelow; Selectmen, John Simonds, Abijah Bigelow and Abel Kendall; Treasurer, Metaphor Chase.
- 1805.—Moderator, Captain John Buss; Clerk, Abijah Bigelow; Selectmen, John Simonds, John Buss, Abijah Bigelow, William Burrage and Abel Kendall; Treasurer, Metaphor Chase.
- 1806.—Moderator, John Buss; Clerk, Abijah Bigelow; Selectmen, John Buss, Abijah Bigelow, William Burrage and Abel Kendall, Calvin Hale; Treasurer, Metaphor Chase.
- 1807.—Moderator, Abel Kendall; Clerk, Abijah Bigelow; Selectmen, Nathan Burrage, Abel Kendall, Calvin Hale, Luke Joslin and Edw. Wilder; Treasurer, Asa Johnson.
- 1808.—Moderator, Calvin Hale; Clerk, Abijah Bigelow; Selectmen, Abel Kendall, Calvin Hale, Luke Joslin, David Wilder and Smith Hills; Treasurer, Asa Johnson.
- 1809.—Moderator, Abel Kendall; Clerk, Abijah Kendall; Selectmen, Abel Kendall, Calvin Hale, Luke Joslin, Enoch Boutelle and Stephen Johnson; Treasurer, Asa Johnson.
- 1810.—Moderator, Luke Joslin; Clerk, Abijah Bigelow; Selectmen, Abel Kendall, Stephen Johnson, Enoch Boutelle, Abel Carter and Wilder Carter; Treasurer, Asa Johnson.
- 1811.—Moderator, Abel Carter; Clerk, Josiah Richardson; Selectmen, Dr. David Wilder, Jr., Stephen Johnson, Wilder Carter, Jonathan Carter and Josiah Richardson; Treasurer, Smith Hills.
- 1812.—Moderator, Calvin Hale; Clerk, Josiah Richardson; Selectmen, Stephen Johnson, Wilder Carter, Jonathan Carter, Josiah Richardson and Rufus Kendall; Treasurer, Smith Hills.
- 1813.—Moderator, Calvin Hale; Clerk, Josiah Richardson; Selectmen, David Wilder, Rufus Kendall, Levi Nichols, Abel Carter and Thomas Hills; Treasurer, Smith Hills.
- 1814.—Moderator, Calvin Hale; Clerk, Josiah Richardson; Selectmen, Rufus Kendall, Abel Carter, Silas Allen, William Lincoln and William Wilder; Treasurer, Smith Hills.
- 1815.—Moderator, Abel Carter; Clerk, Josiah Richardson; Selectmen, Abel Carter, Wm. Wilder, Josiah Richardson, Wilder Carter and John Kendall, Jr.; Treasurer, Smith Hills.
- 1816.—Moderator, Abel Carter; Clerk, Wm. Perry; Selectmen, Abel Carter, Wm. Wilder, Wilder Carter, John Kendall and Wm. Perry; Treasurer, Smith Hills.
- 1817.—Moderator, Abel Carter; Clerk, Wm. Perry; Selectmen, John Kendall, Wm. Perry, John Buss, Chas. Hills and Wm. Wilder; Treasurer, Stephen Johnson.
- 1818.—Moderator, Abel Carter; Clerk, Wm. Perry; Selectmen, Abel Carter, Wm. Wilder, Wm. Perry, John Buss and Chas. Hills; Treasurer, Stephen Johnson.
- 1819.—Moderator, Abel Carter; Clerk, Joseph G. Kendall; Selectmen, David Wilder, Joseph G. Kendall and Daniel Gates; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.
- 1820.—Moderator, Abel Carter; Clerk, Joseph G. Kendall; Selectmen, David Wilder, Jos. G. Kendall and Jabez B. Lowe; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.
- 1821.—Moderator, Abel Carter; Clerk, Jos. G. Kendall; Selectmen, Joseph Kendall, Jabez B. Lowe and Israel Nichols; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.
- 1822.—Moderator, David Wilder; Clerk, Joseph G. Kendall; Selectmen, Joseph Kendall, Abel Carter, Wm. Wilder, Carter Gates and Leonard Burrage; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.
- 1823.—Moderator, David Kendall; Clerk, Joseph G. Kendall; Selectmen, Joseph G. Kendall, Wm. Wilder, Carter Gates, Leonard Burrage and Moses Chase; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.
- 1824.—Moderator, David Wilder; Clerk, Joseph G. Kendall; Selectmen, Joseph G. Kendall, Carter Gates, Leonard Burrage, Moses Chase and John Taylor; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.
- 1825.—Moderator, David Wilder; Clerk, Joseph Kendall; Selectmen,

Carter Gates, Leonard Burrage and Moses Chase; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.

1826.—Moderator, David Wilder; Clerk, Joseph G. Kendall; Selectmen, Leonard Burrage, Moses Chase and Chas. Grout; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.

1827.—Moderator, David Wilder; Clerk, Joseph G. Kendall; Selectmen, Moses Chase, Chas. Grout and Otis Stearns; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.

1828.—Moderator, Levi Nichols; Clerk, Joseph Kendall; Selectmen, Chas. Grout, Otis Stearns and James Burditt; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.

1829.—Moderator, Joseph G. Kendall; Clerk, Wm. Perry; Selectmen, Chas. Grout, Otis Stearns and James Bennett; Treasurer, Bezaleel Lawrence.

1830.—Moderator, Levi Nichols; Clerk, Wm. Perry; Selectmen, Otis Stearns, James Burditt and George H. Hills; Treasurer, John Taylor.

1831.—Moderator, Carter Gates; Clerk, Wm. Perry; Selectmen, George H. Hills, Abel Bowers and Luke Buss; Treasurer, John Taylor.

1832.—Moderator, Carter Gates; Clerk, Wm. Perry; Selectmen, George H. Hills, Abel Bowers and Phinehas Burditt; Treasurer, John Taylor.

1833.—Moderator, Hon. David Wilder; Clerk, Henry Allen; Selectmen, Phinehas Burditt, Seneca Colburn and Ward M. Cotton; Treasurer, John Taylor.

1834.—Moderator, Levi Nichols; Clerk, Henry Allen; Selectmen, Phinehas Burditt, Seneca Colburn and Ward M. Cotton; Treasurer, John Taylor.

1835.—Moderator, Charles W. Wilder; Clerk, Henry Allen; Selectmen, Seneca Colburn, Ward M. Cotton and Amos Haws; Treasurer, John Taylor.

1836.—Moderator, Charles W. Wilder; Clerk, Albert Smith; Selectmen, Ward M. Cotton, Amos Haws and John Taylor; Treasurer, John Taylor.

1837.—Moderator, Carter Gates; Clerk, Albert Smith; Selectmen, Ward M. Cotton, James H. Carter and Carter Gates; Treasurer, Henry Allen.

1838.—Moderator, Charles W. Wilder; Clerk, Luke Lincoln; Selectmen, James H. Carter, Silas Hills and Joseph Haskell; Treasurer, Henry Allen.

1839.—Moderator, Leonard Burrage; Clerk, Luke Lincoln; Selectmen, Silas Hills, Joseph Haskell and Charles Carter; Treasurer, Henry Allen.

1840.—Moderator, Leonard Burrage; Clerk, Luke Lincoln; Selectmen, Joseph Haskell, Thomas Hills and Ephraim Robbins; Treasurer, Henry Allen.

1841.—Moderator, Leonard Burrage; Clerk, Luke Lincoln; Selectmen, James H. Carter, Ephraim Robbins and George S. Burrage; Treasurer, Henry Allen.

1842.—Moderator, Leonard Burrage; Clerk, Luke Lincoln; Selectmen, James H. Carter, George S. Burrage and Jacob Puffer; Treasurer, Joseph S. Darling.

1843.—Moderator, Charles W. Wilder; Clerk, Luke Lincoln; Selectmen, George S. Burrage, Wm. Nichols and Alanson J. Whitcombe; Treasurer, Joseph S. Darling.

1844.—Moderator, Solon Carter; Clerk, Luke Lincoln; Selectmen, George S. Burrage, James Burditt and Emory Burrage; Treasurer, Joseph S. Darling.

1845.—Moderator, Charles W. Wilder; Clerk, Joel C. Allen; Selectmen, James Burditt, Emory Burrage and Wm. S. Carter; Treasurer, Joseph S. Darling.

1846.—Moderator, Leonard Burrage; Clerk, Joel C. Allen; Selectmen, James Burditt, Emory Burrage and Wm. S. Carter; Treasurer, Artemus Gates.

1847.—Moderator, Ward M. Cotton; Clerk, Joel C. Allen; Selectmen, Wm. Nichols, Charles W. Wilder and Solon Carter; Treasurer, Artemus Gates.

1848.—Moderator, Leonard Burrage; Clerk, Joel C. Allen; Selectmen, Wm. Nichols, Charles W. Wilder and Solon Carter; Treasurer, Artemus Gates.

1849.—Moderator, Solon Carter; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Wm. A. Nichols, Solon Carter and Charles W. Wilder; Treasurer, Artemus Gates.

1850.—Moderator, Wm. A. Nichols; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Charles W. Wilder, J. Q. A. Peirce and Joseph Darling; Treasurer, Charles H. Colburn.

1851.—Moderator, Leonard Burrage; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, J. Q. A. Peirce, Augustus Morse and Merritt Wood; Treasurer, Calob C. Field.

1852.—Moderator, Leonard Burrage; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, J. Q. A. Peirce, Augustus Morse and Merritt Wood; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1853.—Moderator, Solon Carter; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, William A. Nichols, J. Q. A. Peirce and Joseph S. Darling; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1854.—Moderator, Leonard Burrage; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, William A. Nichols, J. Q. A. Peirce and Merritt Wood; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1855.—Moderator, Solon Carter; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Solon Carter, Merritt Wood and Manson D. Haws; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1856.—Moderator, Solon Carter; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Manson D. Haws, Charles H. Merriam and Jairus Litchfield; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1857.—Moderator, Solon Carter; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Charles H. Merriam, Charles C. Boyden and Charles L. Joslin; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1858.—Moderator, Solon Carter; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Charles C. Boyden, Charles L. Joslin and Samuel Putnam; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1859.—Moderator, Daniel R. Haynes; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Charles C. Boyden, Charles L. Joslin and Manson D. Haws; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1860.—Moderator, Daniel R. Haynes; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Charles Joslin, Manson D. Haws and Alanson Richardson; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1861.—Moderator, Solon Carter; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Manson D. Haws, Alanson Richardson and John H. Lockey; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1862.—Moderator, Solon Carter; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Manson D. Haws, Alanson Richardson and John H. Lockey; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1863.—Moderator, Daniel R. Haynes; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Alanson Richardson, Charles H. Merriam and William F. Howe; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1864.—Moderator, Manson D. Haws; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, John H. Lockey, William F. Howe and Alfred L. Burditt; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1865.—Moderator, Manson D. Haws; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, William F. Howe, A. L. Burditt and Samuel Putnam; Treasurer, Porter Piper.

1866.—Moderator, C. L. Joslin; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, A. L. Burditt, Samuel Putnam and D. B. Look; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1867.—Moderator, Manson D. Haws; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Samuel Putnam, Alanson Richardson and Stephen A. Miller; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1868.—Moderator, Charles L. Joslin; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Alanson Richardson, Stephen A. Miller and Cephas Derby; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1869.—Moderator, Manson D. Haws; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Stephen A. Miller, Cephas Derby, Levi Goss; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1870.—Moderator, Charles L. Joslin; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Levi Goss, Samuel Merriam, Joel A. Stratton; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1871.—Moderator, John H. Lockey; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Samuel Merriam, Joel A. Stratton, George F. Colburn; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1872.—Moderator, Manson D. Haws; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Samuel Merriam, Joel Stratton, Jonas Gates; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1873.—Moderator, C. L. Joslin; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, J. A. Stratton, G. F. Colburn, N. C. Boutelle; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1874.—Moderator, C. L. Joslin; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, J. A. Stratton, N. C. Boutelle, N. Harwood; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1875.—Moderator, John H. Lockey; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, N. E. Boutelle, N. Harwood, J. P. Lockey; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1876.—Moderator, M. D. Haws; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, W. F. Howe, Cephas Derby, A. O. Wilder; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1877.—Moderator, M. D. Haws; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Cephas Derby, A. O. Wilder, George Hall; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1878.—Moderator, Howard M. Lane; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Cephas Derby, A. O. Wilder, M. C. Chapman; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1879.—Moderator, Howard M. Lane; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Samuel Merriam, George H. Wheelock, James Hadley; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1880.—Moderator, H. M. Lane; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, Samuel Merritt, George H. Wheelock, James Healy; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1881.—Moderator, F. C. Bowen; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, George H. Wheelock, James Healy and D. B. Look; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1882.—Moderator, H. M. Lane; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, George Wheelock, C. W. Carter and Cleson Kenney; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1883.—Moderator, H. M. Lane; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, C. W. Carter, C. W. Carter and James Skinner; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1884.—Moderator, H. M. Lane; Clerk, J. C. Allen; Selectmen, C. W. Carter, James Skinner and Dwight B. Look; Treasurer, J. C. Allen.

1885.—Moderator, H. M. Lane; Clerk, C. A. Joslin; Selectmen, H. M. Lane, C. A. Joslin and A. Hunt; Treasurer, C. A. Joslin.

1886.—Moderator, H. M. Lane; Clerk, C. A. Joslin; Selectmen, H. M. Lane, C. A. Joslin and C. A. Hunt; Treasurer, C. A. Joslin.

1887.—Moderator, H. M. Lane; Clerk, C. A. Joslin; Selectmen, H. M. Lane, C. A. Hunt and G. F. Colburn; Treasurer, C. A. Joslin.

1888.—Moderator, H. M. Lane; Clerk, C. A. Joslin; Selectmen, H. M. Lane, C. A. Hunt and G. F. Colburn; Treasurer, C. A. Joslin.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There was no provision by the town for protecting property from fire before the year 1846. At that time the town purchased a "water engine" known as "Torrent, No. 1." This was in the care of a private company until 1848, the date of the first legal organization. About this time a second engine was purchased, and named "Union, No. 2." It was stationed at North Leominster. A few years before the introduction of water the town added a steamer to its fire apparatus. The department has always been in excellent condition, and was never more efficient than now. With its large supply of water, and its well-organized and disciplined Fire Department, Leominster is well protected against loss from fire. Emory Tilton was the first chief of this department. The others have been: Henry Stearns, D. B. Stratton, James Skinner and George R. Damon. The present chief is William H. Spaulding.

RAILROADS.—The Fitchburg Railroad was the first within the limits of the town. It was chartered in 1842; two of the chief movers in the matter, Abel Phelps and Alvah Crocker, were natives of Leominster, although not at the time residents of the town. This road passes through North Leominster, and connects the town with Boston direct, with the North by means of the Cheshire and Central Vermont, with New York and the West by the Tunnel. The standing and business of this road is well known.

The Fitchburg and Worcester road, now a part of the Old Colony system, was next, its charter bearing the date of 1847. Dr. Charles W. Wilder, a resident of Leominster, was one of the principal movers in this enterprise. He was its first president and a life-long director. The road connects the town directly with leading points to the South. The Old Colony Northern Division is the last of the railroads passing through the town. It connects Leominster Centre directly with Boston, Taunton, New Bedford and points along the Cape. The railroad facilities are, therefore, ample both for business and for pleasure.

BANKS.—Leominster has but one National Bank. The First National Bank was chartered in 1864. It

began business with John H. Lockey as president, and Joel C. Allen as cashier. The capital was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, afterwards increased. When the charter expired, in 1884, the bank closed up its affairs and the present institution, The Leominster National Bank, began business with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Hamilton Mayo is president; A. L. Burditt, cashier; Directors: Hamilton Mayo, Charles L. Joslin, John M. Lockey, F. A. Whitney, Geo. L. Rice, Nahum Harwood, A. L. Burdett, A. W. Williams.

The Leominster Savings Bank was incorporated under the laws of the State in 1865. John H. Lockey, Leonard Burrage and James H. Carter were the original charter members. Dwight B. Look is president of the bank, and A. L. Burdett, clerk and treasurer. The banking interests of the town are well conducted. Its commercial affairs, also, are in the hands of honorable and capable men and women, and are generally conducted with energy and success. The scope of the present article does not require separate and detailed mention.

PRINTING.—The first paper known to have been printed in town was the *Rural Repository*. It was a weekly paper, published by Charles Prentess, and lived to be eighteen months old. The *Political Focus*, by Charles and John Prentess, was commenced June, 1798, and continued until November 28, 1799. John Prentess was the founder of the Keene, N. H., *Sentinel*. The *Telegraph* was published by Adams & Wilder from June 2, 1800, to October 14, 1802, when it died of starvation.

Charles Prentess published several books, among which may be mentioned a volume of his own writings in prose and verse; a poem and a volume of Dramatic Dialogues, by Rev. Charles Stearns, of Lincoln, Mass. Dr. Adams published two or three editions of his Scholar's Arithmetic and his Understanding Reader, Mental Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Measurement.

The Scholar's Arithmetic was sold to John Prentess about 1806. It was several times revised, and large editions of it sold as late as 1848. Another edition was issued still later by J. W. Prentiss & Co. This last book was the first written arithmetic which the writer ever used. It was the common text-book of his district school days. It does not appear that any attempt was made to publish a paper in Leominster after the death of the *Telegraph* until June 2, 1872, when *The Leominster Enterprise* was started by F. N. Boutwell. This paper was conducted by him until January, 1884; from that time till January, 1885, it was managed and edited by A. G. Moore, since which time it has been conducted by Joel D. Miller, the present owner.

LEOMINSTER GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The streets and public buildings have been lighted by gas since October, 1873, at which time the Leominster Gas-Light Company put its works in operation. The





Hamilton Haystack

capital stock of the company is fifty thousand dollars, and since 1879 the works have been managed by Howard M. Lane, as lessee. The company furnishes oil gas of twenty-eight candle-power, and pays an annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock.

The Leominster Electric Light Company have nearly finished their plans and expect soon to furnish light and also to operate a street railway. Still, the company can hardly be said to have a history at the present writing.

Perhaps two other topics might find a word of mention at the close of this sketch. It seems fair to say that Leominster is justly distinguished for the number and character of her homes. It would not be hard to find towns with more costly buildings and more spacious grounds; but it may be doubted if there are many within the limits of this Commonwealth where so large a proportion of the houses and grounds are kept with care. There is a thrift and neatness in all the surroundings which speaks of comfort, culture and peace for all who dwell beneath the roof. Leominster is a town with *many* comfortable homes, but very few, if any, *mansions*; she cares most carefully for her poor, is disfigured by very few unkept places and rejoices in a sober and industrious population.

In matters of temperance and good order, too, Leominster challenges comparison. By this it is not meant that, when the use of liquor was universal, Leominster was for prohibition. In the days when New England rum was considered necessary both to settle a minister and to raise a barn, no doubt this town took its share and paid for it. What is meant is, that in all stages of the temperance reform, since it has been a reform, Leominster has been at the forefront; that to-day, by a very large majority, she is with the most advanced sentiment on this subject. Leominster is and long has been a decided and persistent temperance community. She believes in prohibiting the traffic. She has been, also, noted in all her history for the good order on her streets and in her public assemblies, for the intelligence and enterprise of her people, for the faith and integrity of her public doings. Leominster is not ashamed of her industries or their management, of the opportunities for education, for social and religious culture which she offers; she is not ashamed of the men who have represented her on the field or in the administration of affairs.

We recall the old report: "The district is mountainous and poorly supplied with meadow," and add this: To the peace of the valley the hills round about add strength and beauty, and Leominster abides by her history.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HAMILTON MAYO.

Among her citizens, there is not one whom the people of Leominster hold in higher esteem for integrity, good judgment, business and professional ability than Hamilton Mayo.

Mr. Mayo is the only son of William and Maria Mayo, of Westminster, Mass., where he was born February 26, 1851. From the schools of his native town he entered the Meriden Academy, Meriden, N. H., and graduated in 1869. The next four years were spent at Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated in 1873, and from the Albany Law School in 1874. He was immediately admitted to the bar and in February of the following year (1875) opened an office in Leominster.

Since that time Mr. Mayo has devoted his energies to the practice of his profession and to such financial duties as naturally come to a man in his position. As a lawyer, Mr. Mayo is careful, correct and painstaking; a very safe counselor, one who gives advice with a sufficient reason back of his advice. His analysis of whatever comes to his hand is very clear and eminently satisfactory; he would win a case rather by clearness of statement and justness of argument than by fervor of appeal. His mind and temper are distinctly judicial.

In 1883 Mr. Mayo was appointed trial justice, an office which he still holds and administers with judgment and discrimination.

Mr. Mayo is also a careful and successful financier, and holds, with credit to himself and profit to others, important trusts in this direction. He is president of the Leominster National Bank, a trustee and one of the board of investment of the Savings Bank and has in charge valuable estates.

In all the duties and the relations of a citizen, Mr. Mayo bears an honorable part; he is willing to give both time and effort for the permanent and healthy growth of the town. He has taken active part in civil affairs, both in shaping the policy of the town and in matters of administration. He is now a member of the Water Board and for some years he served the town as one of the School Committee. After the death of Dr. C. C. Field, Mr. Mayo was elected chairman of the board. Although not an active director of work in the school-room, he gave the town most excellent and efficient service in this office, and his retirement from the board was a distinct and positive loss to the schools of Leominster.

As a public speaker Mr. Mayo does not often come before the people, but when occasion does bring him out he is listened to with marked respect and attention. His speeches show a sharp analysis of the subject, a full mastery of principles, and a clear statement of essential points—things which in themselves make for conviction.

November 20, 1878, Mr. Mayo married Florence G. Curtis, of Portland, Maine, a most estimable lady, whose death within the past year ended a home life of much promise.

JOEL SMITH.

Mr. Joel Smith was born in Leominster, Aug. 23, 1812. He was a son of Joel and Abigail Smith, and was one of four brothers, of whom only the oldest is now living. At an early age he was left to the care of an uncle, Mr. James Divoll, whose residence was on Prospect Street, North Leominster.

On a farm located off this street, as it turns towards Shirley, Mr. Smith spent his boyhood up to the fourteenth year, and received his education in the public schools of the town. At the age of fourteen he went to Wilton, N. H., for the purpose of learning the carpenter's trade. His reason for giving up this plan may be stated in his own words: "My weight at that time was ninety pounds. After eleven months' service my weight was reduced to eighty pounds. Taking the advice of my uncle and elder brother, I returned to Leominster and served an apprenticeship with Jonas Colburn for the comb business." That this change was a wise one Mr. Smith's skill as a workman and success as a manufacturer of these goods is sufficient proof. When his trade was learned, after the manner of those times, Mr. Smith worked for some years as a journeyman comb-maker, and in 1834 went to Willington, Conn., remaining two years. Returning to Leominster in 1836, he began business for himself in company with Geo. W. Smith and John Nourse. The shop where they manufactured combs stood just south of the spot now occupied by the "Leominster House." Some years later Mr. Smith was in business with Abel Chase and Oliver Patch, in a building which stood on the site of what was afterwards the Union Comb Shop, now the Richardson Carriage Company's Works. When the building was enlarged and the Union Comb Company formed, Mr. Smith became president of the company, the other members being Oliver Patch, Stephen Tisdale, John Bates and James Gallup. Mr. Smith was president of this company for five years, from 1867 to 1872.

The property was wholly destroyed by fire in 1872, and after the shop was rebuilt the company was changed and Mr. Smith withdrew. He soon started again for himself in a part of the Lockey Piano Shop, which then occupied the site of Valpey & Anthony's shoe factory. Here, in 1879, Mr. H. R. Smith, a son of Isaac Smith, was received into the business with his uncle.

The firm was known as Joel Smith & Company, and continued business until 1885, when Mr. H. R. Smith withdrew. During this time the firm met with a severe loss in the fire which wholly destroyed that part of the Lockey Piano Shops which stood south of the railroad. After the fire the business was again started in a shop connected with the factory of W. D.

Earl & Co. Here Mr. Joel Smith continued to manufacture horn goods after Mr. H. R. Smith left the firm, until he moved (within the present year) to more convenient quarters in a part of the comb shop of Mr. A. W. Williams, on Water Street.

Here he was doing business with Mr. John Bates at the time of his death, October, 1888.

The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Smith were as follows: As usual, Mr. Smith had witnessed the annual parade of the Fire Department, in the work and good name of which he was greatly interested. He was, so far as is known, in his usual health. Late in the afternoon he had spent some time in conversation with Mr. Gardner Morse, as to matters of mutual interest and memory. As the early evening was cool, Mr. Smith said he would go to his home and warm himself before it was time for supper in the town hall. He was present at the supper, and took part in the speaking as usual. Previous to the supper he and Mr. F. A. Whitney had made this agreement: that Mr. Whitney should call upon Mr. Smith for a speech, and upon its delivery should pay a certain sum—to be named by Mr. Smith—to the Fire Department. This arrangement, so pleasantly conceived, had just been as happily completed, and at the conclusion of his speech, which had been a very apt and pleasant one, he turned to leave the hall and died almost instantly.

Some mention should be made of Mr. Smith's work outside of his own private business. He was a man who never thought that all his time and energy ought to be consumed for his own personal profit. So far as town matters go, Mr. Smith was a liberal and public-spirited citizen. Of this his whole history is ample proof. Nothing which would in his judgment aid the town was foreign to his thought or effort. Mr. Smith was one of the original corporate members of the Leominster Savings Bank, and a member of the board of trustees from its first organization in 1867; also a member of its investment committee from 1873 until his death. He was appointed a director of the First National Bank of Leominster September 20, 1875, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his former partner, Oliver Patch, and was elected president in 1884. He was a director in the Leominster National Bank from its organization in July, 1884. During the more than thirteen years while he was director—with the exception of the time when he was a member of the Legislature—he was absent from the regular weekly meetings of the board only ten times. Mr. Smith often served and honored his town in places of public as well as private trust. It must suffice to mention in this connection his services in the Legislature in 1882-83. As a representative he did faithful and efficient service, honoring himself and the office which he held. Any mention of Mr. Smith would seem incomplete which did not make prominent his connection with the anti-slavery reform and the cause of temperance.



John Smith





C. L. Justice

In those times, when it cost something to be an anti-slavery man, Mr. Smith was such a man. He was a member of the Leominster Anti-Slavery Society, formed in 1838. Later, he was associated with such men as Dr. Joel S. Bingham, Dea. Isaac Cowdrey, Isaac Smith, Jonas Colburn and Oliver Patch in the Leominster branch of "The Anti-Man-Hunting League."

At the home of Mr. Smith there was always a warm welcome for the fugitive slave. The story cannot now be fully told, but it should be said that in all the work of those hot and eventful years from 1840 to 1861 Mr. Smith bore earnest and honorable part.

Mr. Smith was also an earnest, consistent and persistent friend of temperance. He gave time, money and effort to the cause. Whatever he undertook he did with a will. His whole heart was in his work. Leominster has had few more honored citizens.

September 1, 1836, Mr. Smith married Miss Eliza Taylor, who survives him.

CHARLES LORING JOSLIN.

Among the early settlers of the town of Lancaster was Thomas Joslin, who, with his wife and five children, came from England in the year 1635. He came to Lancaster in 1653, after a residence in Hingham and Watertown, Mass., and died there in 1660. His son Nathaniel, who, with his father, signed the first covenant for a town government for Lancaster, lived there until 1676, when, in the fearful Indian massacre of that year, a large part of the inhabitants were killed or taken prisoners, and the rest were forced to abandon their homes. At this time he escaped to Marlborough, where he spent the rest of his life. He died in 1694.

His son, Peter Joslin, returned, as did many others, to the ancestral lands in Lancaster. In the renewed Indian attack of 1692 he was not as fortunate as his father had been; in his absence in the field, his wife and three children, together with a woman living in the family, were killed. In a subsequent attack upon the town of Lancaster the Indians massacred his second wife, with her infant child. With this Peter Joslin, the connection of the family with Leominster begins. He was not until the very last of his life, however, a resident of Leominster, but he was one of the original proprietors of the "new grant." His name appears on the famous agreement which the town of Lancaster made with those who should purchase these lands of the Indians. This was in December, 1711, and at some time, probably not long after this, he acquired a considerable tract of land in North Leominster, which is still known as "Joslin Hill." He did not himself settle this land, but at least one of his sons, the issue of a fourth marriage, became a resident of this town. It is from this son, John Joslin, that the family of Mr. Charles L. Joslin descends. Members of this family have always taken

an active part in town and public affairs. John Joslin, Jr., a son of the first man of this name who settled in Leominster, was captain of the company which marched from this town to Bennington on the occasion of Burgoyne's invasion. A younger brother, Thomas Joslin, was killed in that battle. The first-named was a deacon of the town church for over forty years, town treasurer for a long period, and represented the town at the General Court. In the struggles for liberty this family has always been well represented, as is seen above, and as appears from the record of Colonel George C. Joslin in the War of the Rebellion.

Passing one generation, we find that Major Elias Joslin, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a life-long resident of Leominster. He was born here November 10, 1795, and died July 11, 1874. He took an active part in the military affairs of the town, went to South Boston in the War of 1812 as a member of Captain Tenney's company; was promoted through the different grades to that of major. He married Elizabeth Stearns, who survived him ten years. The children now living are,—William, the eldest, who lives in Illinois; Charles L., in Leominster; John E., in Chesterfield, N. H.; Mary E., who married N. G. Thorn, and lives in Haverhill, Mass.; James T., in Hudson, Mass.; Martha A., who married William B. Tisdale, and lives in Leominster; Colonel George C., in Boston, and Ella L., who resides in Cambridge, Mass.

Charles Loring Joslin was born in Leominster January 12, 1823, and received his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed, as most other boys were, to learn comb-making. He served with Thomas G. & Joseph G. Merriam, who had their place of business where the town farm buildings now are. He remained with this firm until the death of Thomas G. Merriam, when he began business for himself, his partner being the late Dana Graham. They bought the business of Luther Longley, and located in a small building just beyond the present blacksmith-shop of Charles Welcome, on Central Street. Here these two young men started an active and increasing business. In two years the business demanded more room and something better than horse-power. To supply both, a tract of land containing thirty-five acres, at the right of Central Street, was purchased, and the dam built, which flows the Union Comb Company's Pond, so called. On this land Mr. Joslin built a comb factory in 1846-47; and also began housekeeping in the only house which then stood on the land named above.

This business was continued for two years, when Mr. Joslin sold his interest to Mr. Graham, and built another factory on Union Street, where he made combs in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. E. G. Adams. The building where they began work was sold to Pollard & Butterick and in 1857 removed to a lot near the old hotel and was used for a clothing-

house until it was destroyed by fire. The firm then occupied a part of the first Lockey Piano Shop. But soon after this Mr. Adams sold his interest to Mr. Joslin, and on account of failing health retired from business. In the spring of 1871 Mr. Joslin built the main part of the A. W. Williams comb shop upon land which he had purchased of Putnam & Phelps. Here the firm of Joslin, Palmer & Williams carried on the comb and jewelry business for five years, when Mr. Palmer sold his interest to the other partners. They continued until 1883, when Mr. Joslin disposed of his interest to Mr. Williams. Mr. Joslin has not, since then, been engaged in manufacturing.

In public matters Mr. Joslin has always taken an active interest, and has served the town most acceptably in many places of honor and trust. He has frequently been elected moderator of the annual and other town-meetings; was for several years a member of the Board of Selectmen, and in 1859 represented the town in the State Legislature. In all these places Mr. Joslin has earned the unqualified approval of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Joslin has also been closely connected with the financial matters of the town. He was a director of the First National Bank of Leominster from its organization in 1864 until its charter expired twenty years later, and holds the same office in the Leominster National Bank. He is, at the present writing, vice-president of the Leominster Savings Bank, and has been connected with that institution for many years. In all these relations Mr. Joslin would be regarded a safe and wise counselor.

In October, 1846, Mr. Joslin married Miss Martha J. Adams, of Townsend. They have four children—Martha D., who married John T. Brown, of New York; Clara A., who married J. W. Wetherbee, of Leominster; Mary E., and Charles A., since June, 1884, the town clerk and treasurer of Leominster, who married Alice A., daughter of George F. Morse.

It thus appears not only that Mr. Joslin's family has been an honorable part of the history of Leominster from the very first, but that he has himself contributed directly and potentially to the growth and prosperity of the town. For more than forty years he was an important part of her industrial life, conducting his business with skill, honesty and success. In public position and private life he has acted as a man and a citizen of Leominster ought. He is respected by his fellow-citizens and has reason to respect himself. No one would think of mentioning the men who have and do conserve the best interests of Leominster and not include his name among the number.

Mr. Joslin occupies one of Leominster's most delightful homes, where he and his good wife are enjoying a well-earned rest from the more pressing cares of life.

MANSON DANA HAWS.

Among the able and successful business men of Leominster, Manson Dana Haws holds an honorable place. Born here August 28, 1817, educated, for the most part, in the public schools of the town, spending his entire business life here, Mr. Haws is a thorough Leominster man in sympathy and desire. His father, Major Amos Haws, was only two years old when the family moved to Leominster, and so even he may well be called a native of this town. Honesty, prompt and energetic business habits seem to be a part of the family inheritance. Major Haws was a marked man in these respects, and the same is true of the present generation. They are of the sturdy New England stock, possessing marked individuality of character and holding honesty as a cardinal virtue.

Until his sixteenth year the subject of this sketch remained at home. Then, as his father had sold his boot and shoe business, he went to Fitchburg to perfect himself in that trade, spending a year with Manassa & John Sawyer. At the end of that time he went to Worcester, and served the rest of his apprenticeship with James Whitcomb, remaining until 1838. At the close of this term of service Mr. Haws was offered a position of superintendent of the shoe department in the Worcester Insane Asylum, but declined the offer, and spent a year working at his trade in Sterling and Randolph.

In May, 1839, at the request of Bartimus Tenney, who had purchased the business of Major Haws, Manson Dana returned to Leominster to begin the manufacture of boots and shoes at the old stand. For engaging in this special business he does not seem wholly responsible, as there had been, so it would seem, for a long time in the Haws family a certain natural bent in this direction—father, grandfather and great-grandfather had lived by the awl and won honor from the last.

Manson D. Haws began the manufacture of boots and shoes June 9, 1839, and continued without interruption until November 1, 1885. At first the business included the making of both boots and shoes for men and women, but after a time the first part of the work was dropped, and the manufacturing largely confined to ladies' shoes, although some men's shoes were made so long as Mr. Haws continued to manufacture. As things are regarded to-day, this business was never large. At first three to ten hands were employed; and during the last half of the time eighteen to twenty-five; the value of the goods produced was about fifty thousand dollars a year. The shop where Mr. Haws began business stood nearly opposite his present residence. As the business increased a new building was erected, in 1850, on the site of the present factory. This shop has been twice enlarged, once to give more room for the business itself, and once to give room for steam-power, as well as to increase still further the facilities for manufacturing.



N. D. Haws





George F. Moore

Mr. Haws conducted his business with great skill and energy, making his own sales and purchases and giving personal direction to the work. He earned and deserved success. During the forty-six years that the manufacturing was in his hands there was no enforced idleness. The help were never out of work, except when they demanded a vacation, and for a brief time while the shop was enlarged. Few men who employ others can say as much. In these times, when men are eager for large profits and for wealth, even if it comes by uncertain ways, it is well to remember that there is success in the lawful and comparatively limited lines of trade.

In 1885 he rented his factory to Mr. O. H. Smith, and retired from manufacturing with the esteem of his fellow-citizens and the confidence of all with whom he had had business relations.

As a business man, Mr. Haws is prompt, exact and methodical. He believes in giving present and personal attention to whatever he wishes well done. He not only expects that the use of honest means will bring success, but he is careful and painstaking in his methods of doing business. Thus, when the government overhauled the internal revenue returns, after the war, Mr. Haws was one of the few men whose books were found correct—a fact in which he may take just pride.

Mr. Haws has also filled worthily many places of public and private trust. In 1862 he represented the town at the "General Court." For six years he was one of the selectmen of the town, and for three years chairman of the board. In 1876 he was appointed justice of the peace. He was for many years often called to preside at the "Annual Town-Meeting" and at other times and places. His service in all these ways has been most acceptable to his fellow-townsmen and honorable to himself. When the time came to furnish the town with a better water supply, Mr. Haws was the first to act, by causing an article to be inserted in the town warrant; and he was a member of the committee to select a suitable place for obtaining the water, and to go to the Legislature for a charter which would enable the town to take water.

Mr. Haws has, for many years, been prominent in financial affairs. At one time he was a director of the First National Bank of Leominster. He was, also, for some years, a trustee and one of the "board of investment" of the Leominster Savings Bank. In 1875 he was elected a director of the Rollstone National Bank of Fitchburg, which position he still holds. He is also a trustee of the Worcester North Savings Institution of Fitchburg, having been elected in 1879. In all these positions Mr. Haws has given faithful and honorable service. He has been, and is often, called to settle estates and to hold estates in trust. In more than one instance, when acting as executor, he has, by the request of the testator, been excused from giving surety upon his personal bond

although these estates exceeded a hundred thousand dollars in value.

In religious convictions Mr. Haws is a Unitarian of the old school, and has been, during all his active life, an active and influential member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society of Leominster. In his political faith he is a temperance Republican, straightforward and consistent in his devotion to its principles, although hardly to be classed as an active partisan. That his fellow-citizens consider Mr. Haws worthy of honor appears from the fact that the proposal to offer his name as a candidate for Presidential elector from the Eleventh District, when made in a large meeting of his party, was received with marked approval.

Mr. Haws is a man of decided opinions, positive and determined in his purposes when convinced that they are right, and fully able to give a reason for his convictions.

After an active life, successful and helpful, Mr. Haws is spending an age of comparative leisure in a home which he built for himself, just over the way from the place of his birth.

March 5, 1843, he married Lucy Ann Graham, or Lunenburg, Mass. They have no children.

GEORGE FRANKLIN MORSE.

The Morses, whose descendants now live in Leominster, came to this country from England before the middle of the seventeenth century, for it is on record that Joseph Morse, the not remote ancestor of the subject of this sketch, settled in Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1635. It appears from the town records of that town that Joseph Morse was a man of high intelligence and sterling character—one of those men whose religious convictions, views of civil polity and faithful allegiance to duty, as they understood it, have made New England famous and influential in this republic.

George Franklin Morse is the second of eight children of Gardner and Mary Ann Morse, and was born in Leominster, Oct. 16, 1835, in the house known as the Micah R. Ball place, on West Street. His father is a native of Dorchester, Mass., but he moved to Leominster in the year 1827, when he was sixteen years of age. Like most Leominster boys of his time, Gardner Morse was apprenticed to learn the comb business. Indeed, the old apprentice system then prevailed in all trades, and it was held necessary for one to learn all parts of a business before he was considered competent to work as a journeyman or to manufacture for himself. There was, under this method, a loss in time, but a gain in intelligence.

Mr. Morse, after finishing his apprenticeship, began business at once. He married, in 1833, Mary Ann Willard, of Sterling, and was an active part of the social and business life of Leominster until forced by his advanced years to husband his remaining strength.

His home, for nearly half a century, was in what is familiarly known as the Morse Place, on West Street, to which place he moved in April, 1836. Here all the family were born, except George F., already named.

By force of location, therefore, George F. Morse began his education at what is called No. 2; at that time, however, a large and flourishing school. When the High School was organized, he was admitted as one of its first pupils, continuing his connection for the next four years. At the age of sixteen he went to Boston to learn the importing business with the house of Hill, Burrage & Co., two members of which were natives of Leominster—Alvah and Charles H. Burrage. With this house Mr. Morse remained two years, when he returned to Leominster and entered the employ of G. & A. Morse, spending the years 1855-56 with them. This firm was engaged in the comb business, and also, as was quite the custom of that time, had a large store for the sale of general merchandise. Mr. Morse served as book-keeper for them.

In 1857 Gardner Morse, William Booth, Joseph F. Goodhue and George F. Morse formed a partnership, under the name of G. Morse & Co., which continued until the Morse Comb Company was organized, with George F. Morse as secretary. This was the first stock company organized in Leominster. Within the year this company lost their factory by fire and did not rebuild, but the firm of G. Morse & Son took the place, and continued until the beginning of the war in 1861.

From 1861 to 1863 Mr. Morse was in the Quartermaster's Department of the army. In 1862 he joined the Third Division of the Third Army Corps, then under the command of Gen. Whipple, and remained with the division until after the battle of Fredericksburg.

After leaving the army and before returning to Leominster, in connection with Gen. Augustus Morse, he bought the City Hotel property at Annapolis, Md., and held it for one year.

From 1864 to 1868 Mr. Morse was again engaged in the comb business in Leominster, but the year following he spent in Boston, as proprietor of the Creighton House; but as he had little desire for this business, he sold the property, after a year of successful management, to Mr. F. E. Balch, and returned to his native town.

In 1871 Mr. Morse again commenced the comb business, this time adding the sale of horns to the work of manufacturing. The name of the firm was G. Morse & Co., and the following year George F. and Albert G. Morse assumed that part of the business which pertained to the buying and selling of horns, organizing the firm of G. F. Morse & Co. For the next twelve years they pushed this business with great energy and marked success. The constantly-increasing demand for horns during these years, for the manufacture of combs and jewelry, rendered extensive traveling necessary in order to obtain the goods,

which must be gathered from countries where large herds of cattle are found. In furtherance of his business, Mr. Morse, in 1875, visited California, in 1880 Cuba and Mexico. Returning from Havana to the City of Mexico he had the good fortune to travel in company with Generals Grant and Sheridan, as the former was completing his tour of the world. In 1881 also Mr. Morse made a brief tour of Europe.

In 1882 Mr. Morse was elected president of the South Hill Gold Mining Company of Amador, California, and spent a part of that year at the mines. He still holds this office and frequently spends the winter in California, looking after the interests of this property. When the Hecla Powder Company of New York was organized Mr. Morse was elected its president and served till 1888, when he refused a re-election. He is also a director of the Leominster Gas-Light Company.

At the first annual meeting of the Wachusett National Bank of Fitchburg, Mr. Morse was elected one of the directors, to which office he has been annually re-elected, and where he has rendered valuable service. In 1874 he was appointed notary public by Governor Thomas Talbot and still holds the office. He has also filled with credit to himself and with satisfaction to those who elected him many other places of honor and trust.

Mr. Morse is an energetic and successful business man. Beginning life with no special aids from fortune or position, the success which he has achieved may fairly and justly be attributed to his own skill and energy, and in it he may take lasting satisfaction.

In his religious views Mr. Morse is a Unitarian, and has always been warmly interested in that society; in political faith, he is a temperance Republican, a decided, active and influential member of that party.

In his home life Mr. Morse has been most fortunate. In 1859 he married Miss Mary Tufts, of Fitchburg, a most admirable lady, pleasant and helpful, and their delightful family of five children—one son and four daughters—is not only one of the pleasantest of home circles, but must be strength and inspiration to any man. It is homes like this which force upon our attention the fact, that after all, very much of any man's power and success depends upon the fire-side.

As a native of the town, Mr. Morse has always been actively interested in all that pertained to the welfare and development of Leominster, and has been one of the important factors in her growth.

NAHUM HARWOOD.

The old homestead of the Harwood family is in Littleton, Mass. Here the elder brother, Hon. J. A. Harwood, still makes his home; at the same place Col. Nahum Harwood, the father, spent his life, and from this centre, for several generations, have come worthy representatives of the best New England life and thought.



Nathan Harwood







Very truly yours
J. H. Brown

Into this family and at this homestead Nahum Harwood, now of Leominster, was born, September 4, 1833. He was well born in the best New England sense—that is, born to an inheritance of ideas and character rather than of wealth. Young Harwood received both a common school and academic education: the first in the schools of Littleton and the last at the academy at Westford, Mass., and in that at Ludlow, Vt. This was the general course of education at that time, when it stopped short of the full college training.

After leaving school Mr. Harwood spent three years with T. & J. Doane, of Boston, and in their service became master of the business of civil engineering. To this profession he devoted several years in Massachusetts and Maine, and also at Omaha, Nebraska, but did not desire to make this the business of life.

Mr. Harwood's first business enterprise was that of making flour. For that purpose he operated for several years a mill at Harvard, Mass. This mill was sold to capitalists from Newburyport, who formed a company for the manufacture of leather board. Of this company Nahum Harwood was treasurer and active manager until 1868, when he formed a partnership with his brother, J. A. Harwood, of Littleton, Mass., and the company purchased the Cozen's Mill, so called, situated on the Nashua River, North Leominster. They at once began the manufacture of leather board. In time the business of making boot and shoe stiffenings and chair-seats was added and the capacity of the plant increased by new machinery and buildings until the manufactured products were trebled. The business now employs more than sixty workmen, many of them skilled laborers, and requires a one hundred and twenty-five horse-power, furnished by three water-wheels and a Putnam engine of large capacity. The works are run twenty-four hours each working day. This business has been from the start one of the thriving and profitable industries of Leominster; it is conducted by Mr. Harwood on the most honorable and satisfactory business methods and has been a most decided success.

Of late years other business interests have taken some of the time and attention formerly given to the manufacture of leather board. Mr. Harwood has large business relations in California and often spends a part of the year in that State. He is also filling many places of honorable trust, more or less of a public nature. He is one of the directors of the Leominster National Bank and, of the Leominster Gas-Light Company, and is the vice-president of the Eastern Associates, a mutual benefit insurance association of Boston.

Mr. Harwood has also served the town as one of its selectmen for two terms, 1874 and 1875.

In politics Mr. Harwood is a Democrat, and favorably regarded by the men of his party. This will appear from the fact that he has three times been

named as the Democratic candidate for State Senator. He was a delegate from the Tenth Massachusetts District to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1876. In 1880 he was the candidate of the party for the office of Presidential elector from the same district, and in the next year a candidate for representative to the General Court. In all these contests it is much to the credit of Mr. Harwood that his vote much exceeded the average vote of his party, and nothing to his discredit that he was not elected from a district so strongly Republican.

In 1858 Mr. Harwood married Miss Sarah J. Mullikin, daughter of the late John W. Mullikin, of Charlestown, Mass. They have two daughters; the younger is the wife of Mr. W. H. Chase, of the Leominster Worsted Co.

The prompt and effective business habits of Mr. Harwood have been implied in the description of his manufacturing interests. Whatever he undertakes is pushed by honorable methods, with characteristic energy and usually with good success.

Mr. Harwood has a most pleasant home and family; has built up in Leominster a business which contributes greatly to the prosperity of the town; is a man of marked ability and character, honored by his fellow-citizens and esteemed by all who know him. He must rank with Leominster's best business men.

SAMUEL MERRIAM.

Dea. Samuel Merriam was for many years an active and influential part of the civil, business and religious life of Leominster. He was not a native of the town, but was born in Mason, N. H., July 29, 1818, and received his education in the public schools of that town. At the early age of seventeen he was entered as an apprentice to learn the tin and stove business with a firm having the somewhat suggestive name of Scripture & Ames. As the custom of the times was, he remained with this firm until he reached his majority, and then began work as a journeyman, first at Woonsocket, R. I., and then at Nashua, N. H.

The first business venture in which Mr. Merriam engaged was in West Boylston, Mass., in the spring of 1844; but as the business failed fully to meet his expectations, he sold it in the fall of the same year, and moved to Worcester, Mass., where he began business with P. D. Russell. Here he remained until 1850, when he moved to Fisherville, N. H., as it was then named, but is now Penacook, and at once entered into business relations with H. H. Amsden. In 1853, in connection with this gentleman and B. F. Caldwell, he began the manufacture of pine furniture under the firm-name of Caldwell, Amsden & Co.

Wherever Mr. Merriam had his home, he was warmly interested in the prosperity of the place, and took an active part in the conduct of its civil affairs. Thus, while a citizen of Penacook, he served for several years as a member of the Common Council

and as alderman. In 1863 and 1864 he was a member of the State Legislature of New Hampshire.

In the spring of 1864, Mr. Merriam came to Leominster, and in connection with George Hall, of Nashua, N. H., purchased the land and water privilege at North Leominster now owned and occupied by the firm of Merriam, Hall & Co. At that time there was only a dam on this site, the remains of an old paper-mill. The new company at once erected the necessary buildings and prepared for the manufacture of chamber furniture. The business thus established has been continued under the same firm-name—Merriam, Hall & Co.—to the present time; but it is now owned and managed by George Hall & Son. Mr. Merriam was an active and energetic partner in this business until a few years before his death, when failing health compelled him to seek partial release from care and work.

In Leominster, Mr. Merriam exhibited the same public spirit which had marked his thought and action in other places. He served the town most acceptably as one of the selectmen, and was chairman of the board at the time of his death. He was a director of the First National Bank; and in other ways also rendered able and honorable service for the community.

Mr. Merriam was evangelical in his religious faith and a Baptist in his denominational affiliations, having united with a church of this order while still a young man in his native town. He was greatly interested in all that related to the Baptist Church, willing to spend time and money for the success of his denomination. He was an active member of the Central Baptist Church, one of its deacons and its Sabbath-school superintendent for many years. In all ways he was helpful in the work of the church and influential in its councils. And yet Mr. Merriam was not simply a Baptist; he was an earnest and most worthy Christian gentleman, whose affections took in the broad interests of the faith which he loved.

Mr. Merriam was interested in matters outside his own town and immediate church; he was connected with the Baptist Vineyard Association and greatly interested in its work. He worked wisely for the development of that property and the success of that religious movement.

April 15, 1844, Mr. Merriam married Miss Sybel Preston, of New Ipswich, N. H. Of this union were born two children—a daughter, who died in infancy, and a son, Edward Preston, a graduate of Harvard College, who died suddenly at Cottage City, August 15, 1885. Those acquainted with the facts in Mr. Merriam's life must admit that he was one of the potent factors in the best life, thought and growth of Leominster. He died December 30, 1880.

HIRAM W. PITTS.

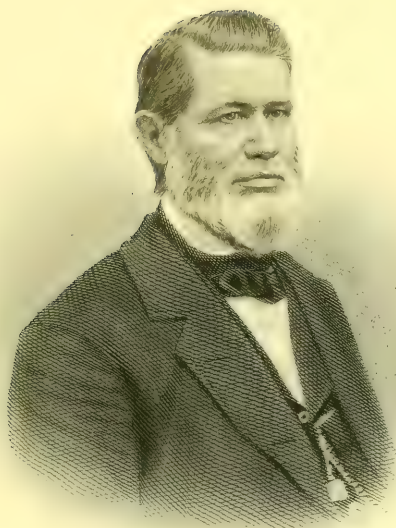
Mr. Hiram W. Pitts was, for some years previous to his death, a prominent citizen of Leominster, ac-

tively interested in the prosperity of the town, although not directly a part of her industrial life.

The immediate ancestors of that branch of the Pitts family to which the subject of this sketch belonged lived in Taunton, Mass., and were, for several generations, actively engaged in manufacturing. In proof of this, it may be mentioned that the great-grandfather of Hiram W. Pitts was a successful manufacturer of brass clocks; that his son owned and operated a grist-mill, spending his life in Taunton; that, in the next generation, James Pitts, after marrying a daughter of Major Zebulon White, of Norton, Mass., who had won fame and honor during the Revolution by casting cannon for the Government, engaged in the business of a millwright in East Bridgewater and also devoted some time to the manufacture of cotton machinery. His children were: James, William, Hiram W. and Seth Pitts.

Of these Hiram W. was born December 2, 1814, and during the following year his father moved to what was then Lancaster, but is now Clinton, Mass. The land and mill privilege now owned by the Lancaster Mills Corporation was purchased by Mr. Pitts when that entire section of country was nearly an unbroken forest. He immediately erected a large saw-mill and also a small cotton-factory. These different kinds of business Mr. Pitts continued until his death, in 1835. It was in his father's mill that Hiram W. learned his first lessons in the business of cotton manufacturing. Until he was eighteen he spent the larger part of each year in such work in the cotton factory as suited his age and strength. Still, after the manner of those days, eight weeks of each winter and, until he was twelve years old, ten weeks of each summer were scrupulously given to the business of acquiring an education. It was during this time that young Pitts, impelled by hereditary tendencies or for some other good reason, devoted all the time he could save from school to the repairing of clocks and to making and fitting knife-blades. In this way he was able to buy a few books and save some money for future use.

The first business venture in which Mr. Pitts engaged covered the time from 1835 to 1842. During these years, in company with his brothers, he successfully manufactured satinnet-warps in the cotton-mill above named. About the year 1842 this mill property was sold to E. B. Bigelow and the Lancaster Mills Corporation formed. After six months spent in Worcester, Mass., Mr. Pitts moved to West Fitchburg and was for two years superintendent of the mills owned by Colonel Ivers Phillips. He then spent one year in the mill which he owned at the time of his death. At the expiration of this year Mr. Pitts, in company with Edwin F. Wheeler, began running a mill located at Sanquoit, N. Y. This mill was operated by Messrs. Pitts & Wheeler under contract, and soon after the owners of the property desired the company to take another mill owned by them and located at Coopers-



H. W. Pitts

town, N. Y. The offer was accepted, but Messrs. Pitts & Wheeler dissolved partnership and Mr. Pitts took the mill at Cooperstown, removed there at once and remained most of the time until he began business with Benjamin Marshall, of Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Marshall was an Englishman by birth, but came to this country in 1803. He was at first largely and successfully engaged in commerce, but in 1825 he turned his attention to manufacturing. In that year he built the mills at Utica, N. Y., and in 1826 he built the Hudson Print Works and the Ida Cotton-Mills, at Troy, N. Y. Later he came into possession of a cotton-factory at Middlebury, Vt. It was only in connection with this last mill that Mr. Pitts entered into partnership with Mr. Marshall. By the terms of the agreement, Mr. Marshall furnished the mill and capital, and Mr. Pitts managed the business, bought the stock and sold the goods.

In 1851, in order fully to relieve Mr. Marshall of care, Mr. Pitts assumed the entire business, furnished the capital and continued the business of making sheetings and carpet-warps. There was a partnership entered into at this time with Frederick W. Harris, but it lasted only one year; but in 1854 Mr. Pitts permanently increased his facilities by purchasing an adjoining mill privilege, a fourth interest in which he sold to Harmon A. Sheldon. Here they built a grist-mill and conducted a successful business until 1866.

In 1858 Mr. Marshall died, but Mr. Pitts continued to occupy the cotton-factory at Middlebury, Vt., until 1862. In 1864 he acquired by purchase the mill-property in Fitchburg, which he owned and occupied at the time of his death, but he did not begin to manufacture there until the year 1867. In 1866 Mr. Pitts moved his family to Leominster, and remained a citizen of this town during the remainder of his life, although his chief business interest was in Fitchburg, and for a time after 1867 he again operated the cotton-factory at Middlebury, Vt.

Immediately after taking possession Mr. Pitts enlarged his Fitchburg mill, making its capacity more than three times what it had been before, and ten years later he erected a new mill, 101 feet by 48, with a large boiler-room and ample power. For the first year in Fitchburg, Mr. Pitts manufactured sheetings, but after that the whole plant was devoted to the making of carpet-warps, a business in which Mr. Pitts was remarkably successful.

Mr. Pitts was twice married. His first wife was Miss Betsey Burdett, of Leominster, who lived only one year. His second marriage was with Miss Mary A. Merriam, of Fitchburg, and occurred in the year 1846. This wife and their three children survived him; Abby E. and Ella L. live with their mother, at the old homestead in Leominster; B. Marshall Pitts, the only son, continues his father's business, and resides in Fitchburg.

Mr. Pitts was a careful and successful man of business, a good citizen, honored and respected in the

communities where he resided. He devoted most of his time and energy to his private business affairs; still Mr. Pitts did good service for the town of Middlebury in places of honor and trust, and was a director of the Safety Fund National Bank of Fitchburg from its organization until his death.

CHAPTER CLX.

MILFORD.

BY WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

THE TOWN of Mendon was originally called the Quinshipaug Plantation, and its territory was within the jurisdiction of the Nipmuck Indians when they were living in their glory before King Philip's War. It consisted of land eight miles square, and was granted by the Massachusetts Colony Court October 16, 1660, on the petition of Gregory Belcher, James Penneman, Thomas Mekens, Moses Payne, Edmund Quincy, Robert Twelves and Peter Brackett. On the 22d of April, 1662, for the consideration of the sum of twenty-four pounds sterling, the Indian proprietors of the land released their title, and a deed running to Moses Payne and Peter Brackett, of Braintree, was signed by Annawassamauke, *alias* John, and Quash-aamit, *alias* William of the Blue Hills, and Great John Namsconont, *alias* Peter, and Upanbohqueen, *alias* Jacob of Natick. The deed described the land "as eight miles square, lying about fifteen miles from Medfield, and is bounded one mile to the east of a small river which lieth about three miles to the eastward of Nipmug Great Pond, and so from the line of one mile on the east of that small river is to run eight miles west or westerly, and is to lie three miles to the south or southward of the path that leads to Nipmug Great Pond, and five miles on the other side of that part north or northwards."

On the 15th of May, 1667, the town of Mendon was incorporated, and on the 19th of February, 1691-92, an additional tract of land, which has since been designated as the "North Purchase," was, for the consideration of three pounds sterling, conveyed to a committee of the town, consisting of Ferdinando Thayer, Joseph White, Sr., Josiah Chapin, Abraham Staples, Sr., Samuel Hayward, James Lovett and Samuel Read. The grantors were John Awasomog and Amos Awasomog and Peter Ephraim, heirs to John Awasomog, late of Natick. The land was described in the deed as "laying upon the north side of the township of Mendon, butted and bounded as followeth: Southerly upon Mendon line and easterly upon Sherburne line to the height of Maspenock Pond, and northerly upon a line of marked trees until it comes to Maspenock Pond, westerly partly upon the abovesaid Maspenock Pond and partly upon a

river commonly known by Mendon Mill River home to Mendon line aforesaid."

On that part of the territory of Mendon which is now Milford the first allotment of land seems to have been made to Benjamin "Alby," in 1664, and consisted of an acre for a mill-lot. In 1670 a twenty-acre house-lot was laid out to John Sprague, near "Albee's" mill-lot. On this lot the first dwelling-house, in what is now Milford was built. Not long after the settlers began to move into the territory in considerable numbers. Among the earliest were Seth Chapin, John Jones, Ebenezer and Joseph Sumner, William Cheney, Benjamin Wheaton, Jonathan Hayward and his nephew, Jonathan, and Thomas White. The affairs of the town were conducted smoothly until after the incorporation of Uxbridge, in 1727, which was set off from Mendon, and somewhat disturbed the territorial equilibrium. The project of a new meeting-house was started, and became, as in many other towns before, a fruitful source of dissension. The result was that the Mill River dissentients from the action of the First Church, on the 15th of April, 1741, "with the assistance of the elders and messengers of the church of Hopkinton and the church of Holliston, solemnly framed themselves into a church state by signing a church covenant." In the following November the following petition was presented to the General Court:

TO THE HONORABLE WORTHY SENATE, IN CHIEF, GOVERNOR and COUNCIL, IN SENATE assembled, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, we, the undersigned, the Ministers and the Heads of Representatives of said Parish, do hereby respectfully shew, that on the 22nd of November, 1741

The petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Mendon in said Province hereunto subscribing, Humbly sheweth: That the said Town of Mendon, in answer to a petition of sundry inhabitants on the Easterly side of Mill River in said Town, did, at their meeting on September the 22, 1741, vote their consent That the lands in said Township lying on the Easterly side of Mill River to the County road by Sheffield's Mill, then bounding on said road to Bellingham and bounding on Bellingham, Holliston and Hopkinton, with all the lands and inhabitants who dwell on these lands within said lines, be a distinct and separate Township; that the lands set off by the Town as aforesaid, with the polls and estates rateable to the support of the ministry and being within said boundaries, are not (your petitioners conceive) more than about one-third part of said Town, considered in respect to polls and estates; that there are five families on the westerly side of Mill River who choose to congregate with your petitioners and to be laid to them, whose lands, also, at least some of them, will be much incommoded by remaining to the old Town; which families, if added to your petitioners, will, as your petitioners hope, render their charge of maintaining the gospel possible.

Your petitioners are nevertheless humbly of opinion that it would be more conducive to the peace and welfare of the whole that your petitioners and others within the Bounds aforesaid, with the addition of those few families, be created a precinct, rather than a separate Township, and that the Ministry of both the Churches and Congregations in said Town may be supported by a Joint Stock, and every one attend the public ministry that is most convenient and agreeable.

Your petitioners humbly pray your Excellency and the Honble Court that the Inhabitants of Mendon dwelling on the Easterly side of Mill River and adjoining as aforesaid to Bellingham, Holliston and Hopkinton, with their lands in said Township, together with other lands on the Westerly side of said River up to a Road called the Eight Rod Road, and including Nathan Tyler's house and lands up to Upton line, may be created a separate Town in a separate precinct, or that the public Ministry of both the Churches and Congregations in the Town of Mendon be supported by a Tax or Assessment upon the whole Town, as your Excel-

lency and Honors shall judge most meet and convenient. And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

John Jones.	Samuel Scammel.
Joseph Jones.	Ephraim Daniels.
Moses Tenney.	Joshua Underwood.
Habijah French.	James Gudman.
Moses Gage.	William Legg.
Ichabod Thayer.	Dearing Jones.
James Sumner.	Josiah Chapin.
Eliphalet Wood.	Benjamin Hayward.
William Cheney.	John Chapin.
Nathan L. Jones.	William Cheney, Jr.
John Benney.	Nehemiah Nelson.
Amos Benney.	Benjamin Hayward, Jr.
Nathaniel Nelson.	Samuel Hayward.
Thomas Chaddock.	Joseph Sumner.
Abraham Jones.	Ebenezer Boynton.

And we, whose names are hereunder written (being the owners of the lands of the five families above-named), humbly pray that we, with our lands, may be annexed to the new Town or precinct unless the Ministry be jointly supported.

NATHAN TYLER,
JOHN TURINE,
THOMAS WHITE.

In response to this petition the following order was passed December 23, 1741:

A Petition of John Jones, and a considerable number of others, inhabitants of the Town of Mendon, Praying that the Petitioners, with their families and Estates, within the Bounds expressed in the Petition, be erected into a separate Town or Precinct.

In the House of Representatives, Read again together with the answer of the Town of Mendon thereupon, and voted the prayer of the Petition be so far granted as that the Inhabitants of Mendon, with their Estates lying on the Easterly side of Mill River, and bounded by said Rivers—Bellingham, Hopkinton and Holliston, including the Families with the Estates on the west side of said River to the Eight Rod road, as expressed and described in the Petition, together with Nathan Tyler and his lands, Samuel Rawson, Daniel Lovel, William Hayward, Thomas White, Daniel White, William Hovey, Josiah Adams, Benjamin Green, Samuel Green and Ebenezer Albee, with their Estates in the old or standing part of said Town, or so many of them as shall be the Petitioners in holding a Meeting House and settling a Minister be, and hereby are, erected into a distinct and separate Precinct; and that the Inhabitants thereof be invested with the same powers and Privileges as other Precincts do enjoy, saving, nevertheless, that Jonathan Hayward, John Green, Obadiah Wheelock, James Albee, Joseph Corbet, Thomas Beard, Benjamin Albee, James Albee, Jr., John Kilburn, John Green, Jr., Ebenezer Wheelock, William Sprague, Joseph Rockwood, Jonathan Hayward, John Hayward, Wm. Sprague, Jr., and John White, living within the above-mentioned bounds, or so many of them as shall desire it, together with their Estates, may continue to the standing part of said Town so long as they attend the public worship there in a stated way and no longer. Provided that the said Inhabitants so set off shall, within the space of two years from this time, erect a convenient Meeting-House and settle a learned Orthodox Minister for the public worship of God.

On the 18th of January, 1742, or according to old style, 1741-42, a meeting was held at the house of Sylvanus Nelson, and the precinct was organized, at which Daniel Taft presided, and the following officers were chosen: William Cheney, Jr., clerk; Capt. Daniel Lovett, Ensign, Nathan Tyler; Deacon, Nathaniel Nelson; Jonathan Hayward, Jr., and John Jones, Jr., precinct committee. A committee was appointed at a meeting held on the 26th of January to select a site for a meeting-house, consisting of Deacon Ebenezer Reed, of Uxbridge, Deacon Thomas Marshall, of Holliston, and Elder Joseph Haven, of Hopkinton. On the 18th of March John Jones, of Hopkinton, and Ebenezer Littlefield, of Hollis-

ton, were added to the committee, and on the 13th of April the committee rendered the following decision :

We are of opinion That the Knowl or Rising Ground at the Country Road leading from Holliston to Mendon, where the Cross-Roads meet which comes from Habijah French's, and on the southwesterly corner of Joseph Sumner's Lot in said Mendon Easterly Precinct, is the best place for a Meeting-House to stand on, and will accommodate the Inhabitants of said Precinct with the families in the standing part of Mendon, viz.: Josiah Adams, Benjamin Green and Samuel Rawson.

With only a slight change, the meeting-house was built on the spot designated by the committee, and Rev. Amariah Frost was ordained December 21, 1742, only two days within the time specified in the act of incorporation. Mr. Frost was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1740. The precinct thus formed was generally known as the "Easterly Precinct of Mendon," and the church was designated "the second church of Christ in Mendon." After the incorporation of the precinct as a town in 1780, the name of the church was changed to "The First Church of Christ in Milford."

But the people of the precinct were not many years contented with a separation in the ministry alone from the old town. As early as 1753 a movement was begun, and though encountering opposition it never subsided until its purpose was accomplished. Finally at a town-meeting held on the 1st of March, 1779, the town agreed to a separation, and a conference committee was appointed representing the three precincts then existing, of which Jonathan Jones, Seth Nelson and Ichabod Thayer were members on the part of the Easterly or Second Precinct. The conference committee on the 3d of May, 1779, came to an agreement of which the following is the text :

ARTICLE 1st. That the Meadow of land usually flowed by the Mill Pond formerly possessed by Lieutenant William Sheffield, on the north side of the Country Road, belonging to said Town, shall still remain and continue the property of said Town of Mendon, although said Second Precinct should become a separate Town, and in case said Town of Mendon should have occasion to Eject Jeremiah Kelley, the present occupier of said Pond, or any other person or persons, who may hereafter occupy said lands, from the possession of said Premises, or they shall not keep a good Grist-Mill in repair at or near the Premises, agreeable to the original agreement between said Town and Matthias Puffer and David How, then the said Second Precinct, although they should become a separate Town, shall have the three-eighths parts of what said Town of Mendon shall recover, they, the said Second Precinct, paying the three-eighths parts of the cost and charge that may arise in recovering the same.

ARTICLE 2d. Agreed, that the said Second Precinct draw their equal proportion of the School Money, according to the Valuation of the said Town: also, one-third part of the Ministry money belonging to the said Town: also, their equal proportion of the said Town's stock of Arms and Ammunition.

3d. Agreed, that the said Second Precinct take their equal proportion of the Poor maintained by the Town, according to the Tax said Precinct pays; and also, after said Precinct is set off as a separate Town, there shall be any Poor sent to this Town from proper authority to be maintained by this Town, and it shall appear that the persons so brought were the usual or original Inhabitants of the said Second Precinct, then the said Second Precinct shall receive and maintain them as their Poor.

4thly. That the said Second Precinct pay their equal proportion of all the charges that have [arisen] or shall arise within the Town of Mendon prior to their being incorporated as a separate Town, of whatever name or nature,

5thly. That if there appears to be a surpluse of money, over and above paying all the Town's debts and charges, when they, the said Second Precinct, shall become a separate Town, then the said Second Precinct to draw their equal proportion, according to their Valuation.

A committee was appointed to draw a petition to the General Court, consisting of Captain Gershom Nelson, Jonathan Jones and Ichabod Thayer, Jr., and in response to their petition the following act of incorporation was passed by the General Court:

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY.

An Act for Incorporating the Easterly Precinct in the Town of Mendon, in the County of Worcester, into a Separate Town by the Name of Milford.

Whereas it appears that the Inhabitants of the Easterly Precinct in the Town of Mendon, in the County of Worcester, labor under many Difficulties in their present Situation, for Remedying of which they Earnestly request they may be Incorporated into a Separate Town.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled, and by the Authority of the same that the Easterly part of the Town of Mendon, in the County of Worcester, bounded as follows, vizt.: beginning at a heap of Stones on Bellingham Line, on the North of the Country Road, then running West, and bounded South on said Road until it comes to a Road called the eight-road, now reduced to a four-road Road, then North, and bounded westerly on said Road, as it is now Stated by the Town of Mendon, until it comes to Upton Line, thence on Upton Line to Hopkinton Line, thence on Hopkinton Line to Holliston Line, thence on Holliston Line to Bellingham Line, thence on Bellingham Line to the Bounds first mentioned—Be and hereby is Incorporated into a Town by the Name of Milford, and that the Inhabitants thereof be and they are hereby Invested with all the Powers, Privileges & Immunities which the Inhabitants of the Towns in this State do or may by Law enjoy.

And Provided Nevertheless, and be it further Enacted that the Inhabitants of the said Town of Milford shall be held to take and maintain their Proportionable part of the Poor of said Town of Mendon that are now maintained as such, or that shall be hereafter Returned from any other Town as belonging to said Mendon before the said Town of Milford was Incorporated.

And Be it further Enacted that the Inhabitants of said Town of Milford shall be held to pay their Proportionable part of all Town, County and State Taxes that are already raised, or granted, to be assessed on the Inhabitants of said Town of Mendon, or that shall be granted to be assessed on said Town of Mendon during the present Sitting of the Great and General Court, and be held to repair & Build one-half of the Bridges and mend and repair one-half the Roads on which they are bounded lying in the Town of Mendon forever.

And Be it further Enacted that all the Proprietors belonging to the Propriety of the Town of Mendon, that shall be Incorporated into the Town of Milford shall hold all their Common Rights in the Common and Undivided Lands in the Propriety of the former Township of said Mendon as though they had not been set off into a Separate Town—And their Proportionable part of the Ministry and School Money belonging to said Town of Mendon that have accrued to them by the Sale of the School and Ministry Land.

And Be it further Enacted That Joseph Dorr, Esq^r, be and he is hereby directed and empowered to issue his Warrant directed to some Principal Inhabitant of said Town of Milford requiring him to warn the Inhabitants of said Town of Milford qualified by Law to Vote in Town Affairs to Assemble and meet at some Suitable time and Place in said Town, to choose all such Officers as Towns by Law are Required and empowered to choose in the month of March Annually, and to Transact all other matters & Business necessary to be done in said Town.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 11, 1780.—This Bill having been read three several times, pass'd to be enacted.

JOHN HANCOCK, Speaker.

In accordance with the provisions of the act, Joseph

Dorr, of Mendon, issued his warrant, dated April 25, 1780, for a meeting of the town of Milford, to be held on the 1st day of May, 1780, at the meeting-house, and at said meeting Joseph Dorr was chosen moderator; Caleb Cheney, clerk; and Lieut. Jesse Whitney, Caleb Cheney, Warfield Hayward, Ebenezer Read and Stephen Albee, selectmen; and Caleb Cheney, treasurer; Lieut. Jesse Whitney, Caleb Cheney, Warfield Hayward, Ebenezer Read and Stephen Albee were chosen Committee of Correspondence; Adam Chapin, Ichabod Thayer, Jr. and Moses Chapin, assessors; Joseph Cady and Obadiah Ward, constables; Jonathan Jones and Josiah Chapin, surveyors of highways for the First District; Levi Thayer and Samuel Davis, for the Second District; Boyce Kimball, for the Third District; Dr. Elias Parkman, for the Fourth District; Captain Gershom Nelson and Captain Samuel Warren, tything-men; Capt. Ichabod Thayer, Jr., Oliver Daniell and Joseph Jones, Jr., fence-viewers; Captain Gershom Nelson, sealer of lumber; Jesse Hayward, sealer of leather; Amos Shepherdson, Nathaniel Saunders, Caleb Boynton, Jr., and Ephraim Hayward, hog-reeves; and Deacon Abijah French, deer-reeve. At this time the population of the town was about seven hundred and fifty. It had just passed with its mother town through the Revolutionary War and was in a reduced state in its financial condition, and, with the exception of one or two grist and saw and, perhaps, fulling-mills, had no industry in which its people could be employed beside that of agriculture. During the Shays' Rebellion in 1786 it remained loyal to the Government, but was so far impressed with the burdens which caused it as to be opposed to extreme measures against those who were engaged in it. On the 27th of January, 1787, after its suppression, its people voted in town-meeting "to send a petition to the General Court that those who have heretofore arisen to oppose the sitting of the Courts of Justice in several counties of this Commonwealth, and all those who are now under arms in opposition to the authority of the same, on condition they shall disperse and return to their several homes, and behave themselves peaceably in future, may not be molested in their persons or property in consequence of what they have heretofore done."

The affairs of the precinct, which, by the act of incorporation, had become a town, went smoothly on until the death of Mr. Frost, on the 11th of March, 1792. After an interval of about eight years an invitation was extended to Rev. David Long to settle as pastor, with a settlement of one hundred and fifty pounds, payable one-half in one year and one-half in two years, and an annual salary of eighty pounds. His ordination took place May 20, 1801, on a stage erected in the open air, and a large number of clergymen took part in the services. During his pastorate, which continued until his resignation, in 1844, a new meeting-house was erected. In 1819 the precinct reorganized itself, according to the forms of law, as a

parish, and, in opposition to the claim of the town that the meeting-house was a municipal possession, demolished the old structure and built a new one on its site. On the 15th of November the parish accepted the house from the architect, and, by the sale of pews, raised a fund more than sufficient to defray its cost. On the 25th of November the meeting-house was dedicated.

Rev. Smith Bartlett Goodenow, the next pastor, was installed October 20, 1844, and dismissed January 1, 1846. He was followed by Rev. Preston Bird, who was installed May 24, 1849, and dismissed February 16, 1852. Rev. James Trask Woodbury succeeded and served from his installation, July 15, 1852, until his death, January 16, 1861. The successor of Mr. Woodbury was Rev. Alfred A. Ellsworth, who was ordained September 4, 1862, and dismissed June 28, 1865. Rev. James B. Thornton, who succeeded Mr. Ellsworth, was installed November 22, 1865, and resigned January 28, 1868. Rev. Sylvester C. Kendall followed, and served five years from his installation, August 5, 1868, until his dismissal, June 12, 1873. Rev. Dr. Merrill Richardson was installed June 12, 1873, and died December 12, 1877, being succeeded by Rev. Oliver S. Dean, who was installed September 20, 1877. The present pastor is Rev. Webster Woodbury, who was preceded by Rev. Charles L. Wetherby. In 1867 and 1868 the meeting-house of the parish was removed to the present site, and enlarged and remodeled. Its dedication occurred on the evening of the day of the installation of Rev. Mr. Kendall, August 5, 1868. The cost of the improvements, with a new organ, was a little in excess of twenty-six thousand dollars.

During the life of the Second Precinct only the Congregational Society existed within its limits. In 1781, the first year of the incorporated town, Universalism made its appearance and Rev. Adams Streeter began to preach, holding services once a month. The earliest members of the Universalist Society appear to have been Samuel French, Noah Wiswall, Ebenezer Sumner, John Clafin, Caleb Boynton, Samuel Bowker, Ebenezer Wheelock, Ebenezer Sumner, Jr., Nahum Clark and David French. Meetings were held in the houses of the several members of the society, and Mr. Streeter continued his regular monthly ministrations until his death, September 22, 1786. On the 28th of December, 1787, the society formally adopted and subscribed a religious compact, but had no regular preaching until May 31, 1790. At that date Rev. Zephaniah Lathe was engaged for monthly services and continued his engagement until 1797, and was followed until 1821 by Rev. Joshua Flagg, Rev. Nathaniel Smith, Rev. Richard Carrique, Rev. Caleb Rich and others. During the year 1820 a brick church was erected, and dedicated January 10, 1821. The society was incorporated December 6, 1824. The succession of ministers as given by Mr. Ballou, in his valuable "History of Milford," has been as follows: Rev. Thomas Whitte-

more, 1821 to 1822; Rev. Jacob Frieze, from 1822 to 1824; Rev. Adin Ballou, from 1825 to 1831; Rev. Elbridge Wall, 1833; Rev. Rufus S. Pope, 1835; Rev. H. W. Morse, 1837; Rev. Z. Baker, 1838; Rev. William Bell, 1841-42; Rev. William R. G. Mellin, 1843; Rev. Benjamin H. Davis, 1844-46; Rev. William Coe, 1847; Rev. Willard Spaulding, 1848; Rev. Henry A. Eaton, 1849-53; Rev. David H. Plumb, 1853-54; Rev. James R. Johnson, 1855-60; Rev. George Hill, 1860-65; Rev. Russell P. Ambler, 1865-66; Rev. Gerherdus L. Demarest, 1867-73; Rev. Edward A. Perry, 1873-78; Rev. Royal T. Sawyer, 1878. The present pastor is Rev. Samuel A. Gardner. On the 2d of March, 1850, a church organization was formed within the society, and during the winter of 1850 and 1851 the meeting-house in which the society now worships was erected, and dedicated May, 1851, on which occasion Rev. Hosea Ballou preached the sermon.

A Methodist Society was organized in the North School-house August 28, 1811. There had been occasional preaching in the north part of the town since 1792, and at various times Rev. George Cannon, Rev. John Harper, Rev. George Pickering, Rev. Joseph Snelling, Rev. Joshua Soule and Rev. Nehemiah Coy had officiated. In 1815 a meeting-house was built near the North Purchase School-house, as it stood at that time, but after a few years the society languished, and in 1860 the meeting-house was burned. After 1811 the succession of ministers appears to have been: Rev. Isaac Bonney, 1811-18; Rev. Erastus Otis, 1820-22; Rev. Hezekiah Thatcher, 1823; Rev. Herman Perry, 1825; Rev. Thomas W. Tucker, 1826; Rev. O. Robbins, 1833; Rev. Alexander T. Temple, 1835; Rev. Nathaniel Spindel, 1836; Rev. John Dale, 1837-38; Rev. Lorenzo Johnson, 1839; Rev. Thomas Johnson, 1839; Rev. William Tozer, 1840-43; and others.

In 1836 the Methodists of the central village were permitted to occupy the Town Hall for religious services. A society was organized in 1844, and in 1849 a meeting-house and parsonage were built, the latter at the expense of Lee Claffin, a brother in the church. In 1864 the meeting-house was enlarged and improved. The succession of ministers has been: Rev. Henry E. Hempstead, 1846-47; Rev. Joseph Whitman, 1848-49; Rev. C. W. Ainsworth, 1850-51; Rev. Albert A. Cooke, 1851; Rev. Isaac Smith, 1852-53; Rev. Aaron D. Sargeant, 1854-55; Rev. Daniel Richards, 1856; Rev. J. M. Baily, 1857-58; Rev. George G. Jones, 1859-60; Rev. Edward S. Best, 1861-62; Rev. Joseph Scott, 1863-65; Rev. William G. Leonard, 1866; Rev. Lazarus Crowell, 1867-68; Rev. William H. Hatch, 1869-71; Rev. Rodney H. Howard, 1872-75; Rev. Porter M. Vinton, 1875-77; Rev. Geo. F. Eaton, 1877; Rev. Charles Young, 1880. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Tilton.

Though there are evidences of the existence of those holding to the Baptist faith in Milford as early

as 1785, no Baptist Society was organized until February 15, 1853. The Pine Street Baptist Church was recognized by an ecclesiastical council on the 10th of March, on which occasion a sermon was preached by Rev. N. Colver. Rev. J. W. Russell was the first pastor, and remained until October 22, 1854. On the 29th of August, 1855, Rev. Levi A. Abbott was ordained, and continued his services until April, 1858. Rev. Horace G. Hubbard was ordained September 22, 1858, and left July 16, 1859. Rev. Joseph Ricker followed January 1, 1861, and remained until 1865. During his pastorate the meeting-house of the society was built and dedicated July 18, 1861. Mr. Ricker was followed in short pastorates by Rev. Mr. Paige, Rev. Wm. Carr and Rev. Mr. Reding, until 1874, when Rev. Julius B. Robinson was settled, and continued his services until June, 1879. On the 19th of September, 1879, Rev. E. A. Woodsum was ordained, on which occasion Rev. Dr. O. S. Stearns, of the Newton Theological Institution, preached the sermon. The successors of Mr. Woodsum have been Rev. Spencer H. Albert and the present pastor, Rev. R. W. Farr.

Trinity Parish, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was organized in April, 1864, and was duly incorporated in the following May. Its services were held in Washington Hall until the erection of its church, which was consecrated March 21, 1871. At the consecration a sermon was preached by Bishop Manton Eastburn. The officiating clergymen of this church have been Rev. Henry Adams, 1864; Rev. George G. Jones, 1865-68; Rev. E. B. Allen, 1869-70; Rev. Reginald H. Howe, 1871-72; Rev. John M. Benedict, 1873-74; Rev. William F. Lloyd, 1876-77; Rev. George R. Wheelock, 1878-79; Rev. William James Alger, 1881, and the present pastor, Rev. John B. Wicks.

Roman Catholicism in Milford dates its birth at a visit of Rev. James Fitton, of Boston, who solemnized Mass at the house of Edward McGovern in 1836. In 1847 Rev. John Boyd began to gather a society and to hold regular Sabbath services. In 1848 a church edifice was built in what was formerly the pasture of Noah Wiswall, and consecrated as "St. Mary's Church" in that year by Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, on which occasion Father Mathew preached a sermon. Rev. George A. Hamilton began his services as the first regular pastor March 1, 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. Michael Carohen in 1853 and Rev. Edward Farrelly in 1854. Rev. Patrick Cuddihy succeeded Mr. Farrelly in 1857, during whose pastorate the present church of the society was built and opened for public worship December 25, 1870. The church contains the organ of the Old South Church of Boston, which was bought in 1878. The old church was in some way disposed of and removed.

For a sketch of the Hopedale Community and the Hopedale Church, since April 7, 1886, the date of the incorporation of the town of Hopedale, beyond

the limits of Milford, the reader is referred to the history of Hopedale in these volumes.

The educational interests of the town may with propriety be considered as next in importance to those of a religious character. In 1784 the town was divided into eight districts. In 1799 these districts were readjusted, and in 1802 reduced in number to six. In 1829 the number was increased to seven. In 1836 an eighth district was formed in the northeasterly part of the town, and in 1841 another adjustment was made, and the town divided into eleven districts. In 1847 a twelfth was formed. In 1850 a High School was established, and a graded system of schools adopted as far as was practicable, thus necessitating further changes in the districts. Finally on the 25th of May, 1853, a committee, consisting of Leander Holbrook, J. T. Woodbury, C. F. Chapin, Henry Chapin, A. J. Sumner, Nelson Parkhurst and Adin Ballou was appointed to consider and report on the expediency of abolishing the district system, and in accordance with their report the system was abolished.

Before the incorporation of the town such schools as there were within the territory of Milford were probably kept in private houses. On the 1st of March, 1791, the town voted "to raise £240 to build and repair school-houses in the Town of Milford, and each District to pay their own cost." At this date, therefore, it seems to be certain that there were school-houses in the town, which had probably been built not long after the creation of districts, in 1784. It is not proposed to recite the successive steps taken by the town and districts in building houses and developing the system of education.

At the time of the abandonment of the district system there was no school-house in Hopedale District, No. 12.

The school-houses in the other eleven districts were valued by the selectmen as follows:

No. 1, near Widow Amos, Parkhursts	\$100
No. 2, near Frank, about 1800	100
No. 3, about 1800	100
No. 4, near 1800, Daniels	75
No. 5, Bear Hill	100
No. 6, South, Middle	100
No. 7, City	100
No. 8, Street Hill	100
No. 9, North, Parkhursts	100
No. 10, Fountain Street, near Carlyle	100
No. 11, Post Office, W. Pratt	100

According to the last annual report of the School Committee, there were seventeen schools in the town, supported at an expense of \$21,227.01. The number of children in the town, between five and fifteen years of age, at the date of the report, February 13, 1888, was 1529, and the average number of children belonging to the schools in the year 1887 was 1267. Besides the day-schools, there was an evening-school, with an enrollment of fifty-five scholars.

In connection with the public schools mention should be made of the Milford Academy. It was incorporated February 11, 1828, with a capital of

\$1650, divided into thirty-three shares of fifty dollars each. It was in operation from 1828 to 1841, when it was sold to District No. 3, and became the property of the town on the abandonment of the district system. Its preceptors at various times were Ira Cleve-land, Jr., Henry Mellen Chamberlain, Charles Thurber, Mr. Moore, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Wilmarth, Daniel Perry, Miss Clark and Charles R. Train.

The Town Library, re-enforcing as it does the educational system of the town, should be referred to at this point in our narrative. At a meeting held on the 30th of August, 1858, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Edwin Battles, were adopted by the town:

1st, That the town do establish and maintain a public library under the statute of 1851, chapter 305.

2d, That the town do appropriate the full sum of money which it is by law authorized to grant, to establish a public library; to wit, as many dollars as there were ratable polls in Milford in the enumeration of 1857.

3d, That the town proceed to choose a board of thirteen trustees, who shall have full authority to do all legal and necessary acts, to purchase a town library, to make by-laws, and appoint officers for the same, with power to fill all vacancies in their own body; and this board shall continue in office till the next annual March meeting, and until others are chosen in their stead.

4th, That all by-laws proposed by said trustees shall be submitted to the town for its ratification.

5th, The following named persons were chosen said trustees: Andrew J. Sumner, Elias Whitney, John G. Gilbert, H. B. Staples, B. Wood, George W. Stone, Francis Leonard, Edwin Battles, H. H. Bowers, Daniel S. Chapin, J. R. Davis, Charles C. Johnson and Dwight Russell.

6th, That the treasurer of the town be authorized to borrow the sum of one thousand dollars for the purchase of books and for fitting up a room or rooms for the town library, and hold the same subject to the order of the selectmen.

7th, That the selectmen draw the money for the town library at the request or order of the trustees of the same.

The trustees proceeded with the necessary steps of organization, and reported to the town a code of by-laws, rules and regulations, which were ratified at a legal meeting, November 8, 1858. The library receives an annual appropriation from the town for its support, and, according to the last annual report, contained seventy-six hundred and thirty-five volumes.

Among the educators of the people, the newspapers of the town must not be overlooked. There are three weekly newspapers,—the *Milford Gazette*, conducted by G. M. Billings; the *Milford Journal*, conducted by Cook & Sons, and the *Times*, conducted by J. P. Gallagher. There are also two daily papers,—the *Journal*, conducted by Cook & Sons, and the *News*, conducted by Mann & Leahy.

CHAPTER CLXI.

MILFORD—Continued

BOUNDARIES—THE REVOLUTION.

THE boundary lines of Milford have at different times been changed, sometimes by adjustments of old

lines and sometimes by absolute alterations provided for by law. In 1794 a readjustment of the line between Milford and Mendon became desirable, and for that purpose committees were chosen by the two towns. The report of the joint committees, made on the 29th of November in that year, was accepted by the town March 3, 1795. The committee reported that they "met and settled the line between the town of Mendon and Milford (over the North Hill, so called); beginning at a heap of stones, being the southeast corner of Paul Nelson's land; thence North 37 rds; East 40 Rods to a Walnut Tree with a heap of stones round it; thence South, 26½ Ds. East, 196 Rods to a White Oak Tree, being the Northeast Corner of Seth Davenport's land, on the south side of the Road leading from the widow Tyler's to Milford. Philip Ammidon, Seth Chapin, Luke Aldrich, Committee of Mendon. Ephm. Chapin, Ichabod Thayer, Jr., Committee of Milford."

At the same meeting the town accepted the report of a committee concerning the Upton line, which involved an exchange of certain small parcels of land. In 1835 an act of the General Court altered the line between Milford and Hopkinton and Holliston, and annexed some territory, with the families living on the same, to Milford. The act provided,—

That the dividing lines between the towns of Milford, Holliston and Hopkinton shall be altered, and shall hereafter be established as follows, to wit: beginning at a heap of stones on the line between the towns of Milford and Hopkinton, at the road near the dwelling-house of Samuel McFarland; thence easterly about one and three-fourths miles to a stone monument by the side of Deer Brook, so-called; thence north, sixty and a half degrees east, twenty-five rods on the line between Hopkinton and Holliston; thence due south until it comes to the line between Holliston and Milford; and that part of said Milford which lies north of the first-mentioned line, shall hereafter belong to Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex; and that part of Hopkinton, which lies south of said first-mentioned line, shall hereafter belong to Milford, in the county of Worcester; and that part of said Holliston, which lies west of the last-mentioned line, shall hereafter belong to said Milford.

Still another alteration was made by an act of the General Court passed April 1, 1859, which provided that—

The dividing line between the towns of Milford and Holliston shall be altered, and shall hereafter be established as follows, to wit: beginning at a point on the lines between the towns of Holliston and Hopkinton, sixty-four rods easterly from the northwest corner of Holliston, and running southerly until it comes to a point on the line between the towns of Holliston and Milford, 132 rods and 15 links easterly from the southwest corner bound of Holliston; and that part of Holliston, which lies west of the above described line, shall hereafter be annexed to and belong to the town of Milford.

The last alteration was made by the act of the General Court passed April 7, 1886, incorporating the town of Hopedale. The first section of that act describes the new town as—

All that territory now within the town of Milford comprised within the following limits, that is to say beginning at a point in the westerly part of Milford, a short distance north of West Street, where the Upton line leaves Mill River; thence following the centre of said River to and across West Street to a stone monument, half way between the arch of the culvert over said river; thence south thirty-nine degrees five minutes East about eight thousand four hundred eighty-five feet to a stone monument in a wall dividing the land of Delano Patrick and

Frank Kilcline; thence along said wall south fifty-eight degrees forty-five minutes East about three hundred thirty six feet to a stone monument in the northwesterly line of Freedom Street; thence south thirty-five degrees fifteen minutes East about three thousand six hundred twenty-six feet to a stone monument at the corner of Main and Allen Streets; thence south thirty three degrees five minutes East about one thousand two hundred and twelve feet to Green Street; thence continuing on said course about two thousand four hundred fifty-six feet to a stone monument; thence south seventy-six degrees thirty minutes East about eight hundred twenty-five feet to the southeast corner of Howard and South Main Streets; thence continuing in the same course about one thousand six hundred forty-two feet to the centre of Charles River; thence following the centre of said River in a southerly direction to the town line between Milford and Bellingham; thence following said town line in a southerly direction to the junction of the towns of Milford, Mendon and Bellingham; thence following said Mendon line to its junction with Upton; thence following the Upton line to the point of beginning.

By the incorporation of Hopedale, the town of Milford lost about thirteen hundred of its population.

With regard to the part performed by the town of Milford in the Revolutionary War it is difficult to make any precise statement. At the time of its incorporation, in 1780, the war was in its fifth year, and many of its people were already in the service to the credit of the mother town. At the beginning of the war there were companies of minute-men in the town of Mendon, two of which were largely constituted of men from the Second or Easterly Precinct. The rolls of these companies,—the second and fourth companies of Mendon,—a large number of whom were Second Precinct men, are as follows:

Second Company.

Dr. Wm. Jenkinson, capt.	Samuel Cobb, lieutenant.
Caleb Cheney, lieutenant.	Adams Chapin, sergeant.
— Jones, sergeant.	Wm. Jenkinson, Jr., sergeant.
Josiah Brown, corp.	John Gibbs, sergeant.
Samuel Bowditch.	Sheffield Partridge, corp.
Joseph Gibbs.	Asa Albee, corp.
John Hayward.	Wm. Lesure, corp.
Jesse Hayward.	Samuel French, drummer.
Jona. Hayward.	David French, fifer.
Jacob Hayward.	Edmund Bowker.
Joshua Hayward.	Samuel Davis.
Warfield Hayward.	Eben. Davis.
Joseph Jones, Jr.	Aaron Davis.
John Jones.	Wm. Cheney.
Abraham Jones, Jr.	Benjamin Norcross.
Eli Partridge.	Henry Nelson.
Seth Thayer.	Amos Shepherdson.
Josiah Wheelock.	Abraham Stearns.
Wm. Ward.	Eli Whitney, Jr.
Daniel White.	Samuel Warren.
Benjamin Vickery.	

The other Mill River company, numbered "the Fourth Company of Mendon," consisting of the following-named officers and men:

Gershon Nelson, capt.	James Albee.
Jesse Whitney, lieutenant.	Ephraim Chapin.
Josiah Nelson, lieutenant.	Enoch Perry.
Moses Chapin, sergeant.	Darius Sumner.
Simeon Wiswall, sergeant.	Levi Hayward.
Joseph Cody, sergeant.	Nathan Beal.
Nathl. Parkhurst, corp.	Gershon Twitchell.
Ephraim Parkhurst, corp.	Levi Legg.
Levi Thayer, corp.	Samuel Jones.
Daniel Legg, corp.	Daniel Chapin.
Ichabod Nelson, corp.	Isaac Littlefield.
Gershon Legg.	Moses Gage.
Robert Corbett.	Isaac Chapin.

Emerson Road.
James Parkhurst.
Elisha Water.
John R. Benson.
Arthur Merrill.
Stephen Chapman.
Hiram Wadsworth.
Edward F. Wood.
Daniel Haywood.

David Chapin.
Samuel Thayer.
David Leach, Jr.
Abner D. Woodcock.
James Spence.
James Twissell.
Hiram Haddock.
Simeon Bliss.
Josiah Kilburn.

These Mendon companies marched to Cambridge after the battle of Lexington. Of these, many enlisted as three months' men into the regular army, and among them appear the following Mill River names:

Samuel French, sergt.
Joseph Spence.
David French.
James Spence.
Benjamin Vickery.
Arthur F.
Edmund Bowker.
Samuel Cody, capt.
Edward French, sergt.
Wm. French.
Wm. French.
Wm. French.
Wm. French.
Samuel Thayer.
Joel Thayer.
Joseph Cody, lieut.
Adams Chapin, sergt.

David Chapin.
Josiah Chapin.
Jno. Dewing.
Wm. French.
Aaron Davis.
Samuel French.
Robert Mingo (a negro man).
Hiram Nelson.
Hiram Nelson.
Sheffield Partridge.
Joseph Passmore.
Aquilla Ramsdell.
David French.
Jona. Whitney.
Elias Whitney.
Samuel Warren, capt.

Upon the incorporation of Milford the two towns made equitable division of their arms, ammunition, and military responsibilities then existing. The action taken by Milford after its incorporation is indicated by the following votes:

1780, June 26th.—It was voted that the town assume payment of all fines imposed on its officers for delinquencies in filling the draft.

Sept. 11th.—Voted to give each soldier that marched to R. I., upon the late alarm, twelve days, a thousand dollars.

Oct. 2d.—It was voted that the selectmen pay out of the town's money "for the clothing called for by the State, if it cannot be got from the State before the creditors want their money."

Oct. 16th.—"Voted that Capt. Saml. Warren, Jno. Robinson and Obadiah Wood be a Committee to procure the beef called for by the State, and deliver it to Jacob Davis, Esq., agent for that purpose in Charlton."

Oct. 16th.—"Voted that Ebenr. Holbrook, Capt. Gershom Nelson and Capt. Ichabod Thayer be a Committee, in conjunction with the Selectmen) to procure the articles for the soldiers that the Selectmen have given security for."

Dec. 25th.—Voted that Capt. Saml. Warren, Ebenr. Holbrook and Lt. Joseph Cody be a com. to procure beef, or money in lieu of beef, at the town's cost, agreeable to a resolve of Gen. Ct., passed Dec. 4, 1780.

Dec. 25th.—Voted to raise \$15,000 to procure beef.

1781, Jan. 8th.—Voted to raise 1,000 hard or silver

dollars for the purpose of hiring ten soldiers for 3 years, or during the war.

May 14th.—Voted that Dea. Gideon Albee, Josiah Wheelock, Lt. Seth Thayer, Obadiah Wood and Lt. Joseph Gibbs be a com. to hire soldiers the ensuing year.

Aug. 20th.—Voted to risk, as a Town, the fine for the 2 Continental men said Town is delinquent in raising.

Dec. 5th.—Voted that Seth Nelson and Daniel Wedge, Constables, be the men to hire the remaining part of the Continental men. Voted £160 to hire said men.

1782, March 18th.—Voted to raise £150 forthwith for the purpose of hiring 4 Continental soldiers for 3 yrs., and that no town order "should answer this Rate."

During the War of 1812, when it was thought that Boston was in danger, the State militia was called into service, including the Milford Artillery Company, which continued in service two months. The following is the roll of the company in camp at South Boston, September 12, 1814:

Robert French, capt.	James French, capt.
Ezra Nelson, lieut.	Calvin Johnson, corp.
Henry Nelson, lieut.	Clark Sumner, corp.
Isaac Ramsdell, sergt.	Levi Saunders, mus.
Clark Ellis, sergt.	Mass. Littlejohn, mus.
Samuel Nelson, Jr., sergt.	Edgar West, mus.
Leonard Chapin, sergt.	James Bowker, mus.
Isaac French, corp.	
William Andrews.	James French.
Simeon French.	Preston Pond.
James French.	Josiah Perry.
Jonathan Bathrick.	Peter Rockwood.
Hartwell Bills.	Alexander Parkhurst.
Steph. French.	Emory Sumner.
Eli Chapin.	Emory Taft.
Lowell Clark.	Ellis Taft.
Ira Cleveland.	Amasa Taft.
Elijah Farrington.	Benjamin Wadsworth.
Isaac French.	
Edmund French.	Samuel Crooks.
Silas Gould.	John Stearns.
John Corbett.	Chester Clark.
Amos Madden.	Daniel Thurber.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out the first meeting to consider matters in relation to the war was held on the 13th of May, 1861, at which Aaron C. Mayhew, Obed Daniels, Winslow Battles, J. C. Seammell, A. C. Withington, F. A. Johnson and A. W. Walcott were appointed to consider and report a "plan of procedure in relation to the course the Town should adopt in respect to the war." This committee, reported that the town appropriate three thousand dollars to equip the soldiers of Milford who have enlisted, and for incidental expenses; two thousand dollars for a contingent war fund; and ten thousand dollars to pay State aid to soldiers' families, and for other purposes. One dollar a day was allowed to each person "belonging to Company A," while engaged in drilling. The report was accepted;

and James R. Claffin, Elias Whitney, John Morris, Edwin Battles and Freeman Walcott were chosen "to carry out the recommendations contained in the report." On the 11th of June provision was made for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and to parents, brothers and sisters dependent upon them; the whole, for both, not to exceed twenty dollars a month to each family and dependents of a soldier. December 9th six thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families.

On the 31st of March, 1862, twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for aid, during the year, to the families and dependents of volunteers belonging to Milford, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the inhabitants of the town of Milford, in legal town-meeting assembled, that we have heard with pride of the heroic conduct of the officers and soldiers of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and our other fellow-citizens of Milford engaged in the battles of Roanoke and Newbern.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to an overruling Providence, and our congratulations to our fellow-citizens in the fields aforesaid; that amid perils by sea, in the camp and in the shock of battle, so few have paid for their patriotism with their lives; that the patient endurance of these, our fellow-citizens, their unflinching courage and their glorious victories, will live forever in the history of the town of Milford.

Resolved, That we tender them our congratulations, that, as members of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and bearers of the flag, they were the first to raise the flag of our old Commonwealth over the batteries of the enemy at Newbern.

Resolved, That we tender to the friends of those who have fallen in the service our heartfelt sympathies, with the assurance that the names of the fallen will ever be held in honored memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the town records, and a copy of the same be sent to Capt. Willard Clark, commanding said company.

On the 20th of July the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town and to open a recruiting-office in the town. A bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was also directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service.

On the 9th of June, 1864, the bounty to persons enlisting for three years was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and twelve thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same. Provision was also made to give the returning soldiers belonging to the town a public reception by the citizens.

Milford furnished one thousand one hundred and forty-two men for the war, which was a surplus of one hundred and thirty-two over and above all demands. Twenty-five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixty-two thousand six hundred dollars (\$62,600).

The amount of money paid by the town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, \$6,419.83; in 1862, \$20,500; in 1863, \$22,715.76; in 1864, \$28,000; in 1865, \$18,500. Total amount \$96,135.62.

The following is a list of soldiers furnished by Milford during the war:

Charles O. Adams, wagoner, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Orrick H. Adams, corporal, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 George S. Adams, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Asa F. Adams, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Wm. P. Adams, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Asa Roscoe Adams, private, enl. in Co. D, 5th Regt., Excelsior Brigade, New York, for three years.
 John Q. Adams, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Horace Adams, private, enl. in Co. —, — Regt., for one year.
 George W. Adams, private, enl. in Co. C, 42d Regt., for 100 days.
 Hiram B. Adams, private, enl. in Co. L, 3d Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
 John Ahern, 1st lieutenant, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Albert Albee, private, enl. in Co. B, 42d Regt., for nine months.
 Seth Albee, private, enl. in Co. E, 42d Regt., for 100 days.
 George N. Allen, private, enl. in Unattached Co., 19th Regt., for one year.
 Henry K. Aldrich, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Aaron Aldrich, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Wm. H. Aldrich, private, enl. in Co. I, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Frank E. Allen, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Mowry A. Allen, private, enl. in Unattached Co., 16th Regt., for one year.
 Charles R. Angell, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Ezekiel W. Anson, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Wm. H. Armstrong, wagoner, enl. in Co. G, 9th Regt., for three years.
 James A. Armstrong, private, enl. in Unattached Co., Regt. not given.
 Charles A. Arnold, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Richard Aylwood, corporal, enl. in Co. H, 1st Regt., for three years; cavalry recruit.
 Lawrence Bacl, recruit, no Co. named, 19th Regt., for three years.
 Andrew Bagley, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Henry J. Bailey, private, enl. in Co. I, 25th Regt., for nine months.
 Isaac D. Baker, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 Edwin Balcome, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Eli G. Ball, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Herbert Ballou, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Infantry Co. for one year.
 Adoniram H. Banks, sergeant, enl. in 19th Unattached Infantry Co. for 100 days.
 John P. Barber, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt., for three years.
 John Waldo Barber, 5th sergeant, enl. in Co. C, 12th Regt., for three years.
 James H. Barker, major, enl. in 36th Regt. for three years.
 Charles F. Barnard, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 John Barrett, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 John Barrett, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Oscar H. Bassett, private, enl. in Co. A, 29th Regt., for three years.
 Ira D. Bates, musician, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Henry Bates, corporal, enl. in Co. B, 13th Regt., for three years.
 George W. Batchelder, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Lawrence E. Batchelder, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Jacob Lindsey Batchelder, musician, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Frank Battles, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for 100 days.
 Edwin M. Battles, hospital steward.
 Barney Baxter, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Richard H. D. Beatty, private, enl. in Co. D, 19th Regt., for three years.
 John Beatty, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery.
 David Beaudette, private, enl. in Co. F, 2d Regt., for three years.
 Anthony Beaume, private, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Parion C. H. Belcher, sergeant, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Charles E. Belcher, corporal, enl. in Unattached Co., 19th Regt., for 100 days.

Frank N. Bell, private, enl. in Co. F, 10th Regt., for three years.
 John Bell, private, enl. in Co. G, 10th Regt., New York, for three years.
 George Edward Bell, private, enl. in Co. I, 10th Regt., for three years.
 Andrew J. Bellows, private, enl. in 10th Unattached Co., for one year.
 Benjamin B. Bennett, private, enl. in 10th Regt., for three years.
 Eugene G. Bennett, private, enl. in Co. I, 2d Regt., for three years.
 Wm. H. Bennett, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt., Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Isaac B. Bess, private, enl. in Co. A, 1st Regt., for three years.
 George B. Bess, private, enl. in 10th Regt., for three years.
 Joseph Berry, private, enl. in Co. B, 1st Regt., for three years.
 Wm. F. Billings, private, enl. in Unattached Co., 19th Regt., Infantry, for three years.
 Wm. Birch, private, enl. in Unattached Co., 19th Regt., for 100 days.
 Wm. Henry Birch, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for 100 days.
 Patrick Birmingham, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Henry L. Bishop, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for 100 days.
 Morgan B. Bixby, private, enl. in Co. A, 10th Regt., Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Montcalm Bixby, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for 100 days.
 Warren Bixby, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for 100 days.
 George H. Blake, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for 100 days.
 John B. Blood, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Lucius Blood, sergeant, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Patrick Blunt, sergeant, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 John B. Bly, private, enl. in Co. I, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Jean Boniface, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Patrick Boyle, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt., for three years.
 Thomas B. Boyle, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt., for three years.
 Wm. H. B. Boyle, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 George W. Brannan, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Brannan, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt., for three years.
 John Bradley, private, enl. in Co. B, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Peter Bradley, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Delano W. Brannan, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt., for one year.
 Charles H. Briggs, 1st sergeant, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for one year.
 James Brigdale, private, enl. in Co. K, 2nd Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Brighdale, private, enl. in Co. K, 2nd Regt., for three years.
 Alfred M. Brigham, private, enl. in Co. I, 29th Regt., for three years.
 Isaac Britton, captain, enl. in 26th Regt.
 Peter Brock, private, enl. in Co. K, 2nd Regt., for two years.
 William Broderick, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Dennis Brogan, private, enl. in Co. F, 20th Regt., for three years.
 Henry D. Brooks, band musician, enl. in 26th Regt., for three years.
 George A. Brown, sergeant, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Thomas F. Brown, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Levi Brown, private, enl. in Co. H, 7th Regt., for three years.
 George G. M. Brown, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Brown, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt., for three years.
 Samuel Brown, sergeant, enl. in Co. A, 4th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Edward D. Bullard, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.
 Charles E. Bullard, 2d lieutenant, enl. in Co. B, 10th Regt., for three years.
 Amasa F. Buffington, private, enl. in 1st Batt., Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Samuel H. Burke, private, enl. in Co. C, 1st Batt., Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Timothy Burke, captain, enl. in 9th Regt. for three years.
 William R. Burke, 1st lieutenant, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 David Burke, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 William R. Burke, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 John Burke, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Michael D. Burke, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Miles Burke, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 William Burke, private, enl. in Co. F, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Samuel Burke, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 John Burns, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt., for three years.

James Burns, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 James A. Burnham, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Liberty W. Burr, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 William H. Burr, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Alfred A. Burrill, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Patrick Butler, private, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for nine months.
 Edmund Butler, private, enl. in Co. A, 34th Regt., for three years.
 James Cahill, private, enl. in Co. D, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Timothy Cahill, private, enl. in Co. E, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Maurice Cahill, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Timothy Cain, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Michael Cain, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 John Cain, private, enl. in 2d Regt., Heavy Artillery for one year.
 Robert Callaghan, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Daniel Callaghan, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Peter Callahan, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 James Cannon (1st), private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 James Cannon (2d), private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Lawrence Carey, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.
 Michael Carey, private, enl. in Co. F, 57th Regt., for three years.
 William G. Carlton, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Hiram Carpenter, corporal, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Willard Carpenter, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 John Carr, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 John W. Carr, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 George A. Carr, corporal, enl. in Co. A, 7th Regt., for three years.
 William Carter, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Edward Carter, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 David A. Curver, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 William J. Cary, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Michael Casey, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 Earl F. Caswell, private, enl. in Co. K, 22d Regt., for three years.
 Eugene C. Chamberlain, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.
 Franklin Chamberlain, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co.
 George N. Chamberlain, captain, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Charles W. Chandler, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Willard H. Chapin, private, enl. in Co. B or C, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Almon F. Cheney, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.
 Nathaniel Cheever, sergeant, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Peter Cherry, private, enl. in Co. K, 22d Regt., for three years.
 Henry C. Chickering, private, enl. in Co. I, 61st Regt., for one year.
 James L. Chipman, assistant surgeon, enl. in 39th Regt. for three years.
 Dexter Claffin, band musician, enl. in 26th Regt., for three years.
 Henry A. Claffin, private, enl. in Co. K, 22d Regt., for three years.
 John Clancy, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Dixwell H. Clark, 2d lieutenant, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regiment, New York, for three years.
 Willard Clark, captain, enl. in 25th Regt. for three years.
 Eliza P. Clark, assistant surgeon, enl. in 31st Regt. for three years.
 John Clarke, private, enl. in Co. K, 2d Regt., Cavalry, for three years.
 George Clere, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 James P. Clere, principal musician, enl. in Co. E, 19th Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Clifford, private, enl. in 3d Regt., Heavy Artillery for three years.
 John Clifford, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt., Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Martin Coffey, private, enl. in Co. K, 38th Regt., for three years.
 John Coffey, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 William H. Coffin, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 Patrick Coleman, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 William A. Coleman, private, enl. in Co. A, 1st Batt., Cavalry, for three years.
 Mark Coleman, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 George W. Collicott, private, enl. in Co. F, 1st Regt., Cavalry, for three years.
 Patrick Collins, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

- William L. Collins, private, enl. in Co. B, 5th Regt. R. I. Artillery, for three years.
- Charles Collins, private, enl. in Co. B, 8th Regt. Illinois Cavalry, for three years.
- William T. Collins, private, enl. in Co. H, 3d Regt. R. I. Artillery, for three years.
- Isaac W. Congdon, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
- Maurice Connell, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- Michael Conniffe, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. for three years.
- Edward Conley, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
- Patrick Connolly, private, enl. in Co. B, 59th Regt., for three years.
- Hugh Connolly, private, enl. in Co. F, 16th Regt., for three years.
- James Connors, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Martin Connors, private, enl. in Co. G, 49th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Patrick Connors, private, enl. in 2d Cavalry Regt.
- Martin Connors, landsman on board the war-vessel "Osceola."
- John M. Connors, corporal, enl. in Co. F, 2d Cavalry Regt., for three years.
- Timothy Connoughton, wagoner, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Albert W. Cook, assistant adjutant-general, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Brenton B. Cook, private, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., for nine months.
- Edwin H. Cook, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.
- Solon S. Cook, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- Edward E. Cook, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- Phineas N. Cook, private, enl. for 100 days.
- Theodore L. Cook, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- I. W. Cook, private, enl. in Co. G, 15th Regt., for three years.
- John Cooley, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- John J. Cooley, captain, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- John Cooney, private, enl. in Co. I, 61st Regt., for one year.
- David G. Copp, private, enl. in Co. B, 19th Regt., for three years.
- Augustus O. Corbett, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Michael Cosgrove, corporal, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Robert W. Cottrell, Jr., private, enl. in Co. C, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Robert Cottrell, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Matthew Coughlan, corporal, enl. in Co. K, 48th Regt., for nine months.
- James Coughlan, private, enl. in Co. H, 1st Regt., for three years.
- Merrick Cowells, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Abram R. Cowen, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- Nelson Cox, sergeant, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Michael Coy, private, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for nine months.
- James Coy, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Owen Coy, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. H. Artillery, for three years.
- Thomas H. Coyle, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Thomas Coyne, private, enl. in Co. B, 1st Regt., New York, Irish Brigade, for three years.
- John Crawford, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Hugh Crawford, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- James Crawford, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- George Crocker, private, enl. in Co. D, 25th Regt., for three years.
- John Cronin, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Patrick Cronin, private, enl. in Co. I, 2d Regt., for three years.
- Stephen Cronin, private, enl. in Co. D, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Thomas Cummings, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Summer Cummings, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- Thomas Curley, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- William Curley, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Malachi W. Curley, sergeant, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- William Curry, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Charles F. Cushman, musician, enl. in 7th Regt. for three years.
- John Daley, corporal, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Patrick Daley, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt., for three years.
- Daniel Daley, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- Galon Davis, Jr., private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Patrick Davoren, sergeant, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Anthony E. Dawson, private, enl. in Co. C, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Usher Day, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Samuel Day, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- David L. Day, sergeant, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Moses Day, Jr., corporal, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- Patrick Delaney, private, enl. in Co. A, 2d Regt., for three years.
- Richard Delaney, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Thomas Delaney.
- Matthew Delaney, private, enl. in Co. K, 13th Regt., for three years.
- Wallace W. Derby, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
- George G. Desautelle, private, enl. in 57th Regt. for three years.
- Timothy Devine, corporal, enl. in Co. H, 1st Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
- Henry Devlin, private, enl. in Co. I, 50th Regt., for nine months.
- Patrick Dillon, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
- Jerry Dillon, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Patrick Dillon, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Patrick Dillon, private, enl. in Co. C, 1st Regt., for three years.
- Cyrus J. Doid, private, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- Patrick Doherty, sergeant, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Patrick Doherty, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
- James Doherty, private, enl. in Co. C, 33d Regt., for three years.
- Hugh Doherty, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years drowned Sept. 6, '61, in Potomac River.
- James Donahue, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Bernard Donahue, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- John Donahue, private, enl. in Co. C, 1st Batt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- Patrick Donegan, private, enl. in Co. A, 1st Regt. R. I. Light Artillery for three years.
- John Donegan, private, enl. in Co. F, 56th Regt., for three years.
- Philip Donnelly, Jr., private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- John Donovan, corporal, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Richard Donovan, private, enl. in Co. E, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Thomas Donovan, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Jeremiah Donovan, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- Peter Dorman, private, enl. in 1st Regt. R. I. Cavalry for three years.
- Van Buren Dorr, private, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- Alton P. Doty, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt. R. I. Cavalry, for three years.
- Owen Doyle, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
- John Doyle, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Andrew H. Doyle, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- William B. Drake, corporal, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- William F. Draper, brevet brigadier-general, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Daniel Draper, teamster, enl. in Co. G, 20th Regt., for three years.
- Michael Driscoll, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt.
- George A. Drury, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., for three years.
- Daniel Dugan, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Nathaniel Dunham, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- Walter R. Dunn, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Peter Dunn, Jr., private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt., for three years.
- Henry C. Duntun, corporal, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- James Dugan, rifleman, enl. in 3d Batt. for three months.
- George A. Eames, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Thomas C. Eastman, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Peter Echman, provost guard, enl. in Co. C, 1st Regt., for three years.
- George H. Edwards, private, enl. in Co. A, 3d Regt., Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- John Ellard, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
- Albert Ellis, corporal, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- George H. Ellis, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Henry C. Ellis, sergeant, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Theodore L. Ellsworth, commissary sergeant, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Edwin H. Emer, private, enl. in Co. F, 20th Regt., for three years.
- William Emery, captain, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Samuel J. Evans, band musician, enl. in 26th Regt., for three years.

Charles H. Everett, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt., for three years.
 William Fahy, private, enl. in Co. K, 18th Regt., for nine months.
 Cornelius Fahy, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 William H. Fairbanks, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Nahum B. Fairbanks, private, enl. Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Isaac Fairbanks, Jr., private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

David Fanning, private, enl. in Co. C, 1st Regt., for three years.
 James T. Fanning, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Edward Fanning, corporal, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Alexander Fanning, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Cornelius Farrell, private, enl. in Co. E, 25th Regt., for three years.
 John E. Farrington, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt., for three years.
 James Ferguson, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Joseph Ferguson, private, enl. in Co. H, 1st Regt., for three years.
 Dana A. Field, private, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
 Thomas M. Field, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Charles A. Fields, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

John Finn, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Martin Finn, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Thomas Finn, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Michael Finnegan, private, enl. in 3d Battalion of riflemen, for three months.

John Finnegan, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Michael A. Finnerty, captain, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Francis Finnerty, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Michael Finnerty, private, enl. in Co. K, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Thomas Finton, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Finton, private, enl. in Co. B, 21st Regt., for three years.
 Timothy Finton, private, enl. in Co. 8, 1st Regt. Cavalry, for three years.

George H. Fisk, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Cornelius A. Fish, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for two years.

Amos H. Fisher, drummer, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Charles A. Fisher, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Robert A. Fisher, private, enl. in Co. C, 1st Battery Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Henry M. Fisher, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.

James Fitzgerald, war-vessels "Preble," "The Bermuda" and "The Richmond."

Michael Fitzgerald, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Edward Fitzpatrick, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Fitzsimons, private, enl. in Co. K, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Fitzsimons, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt., for three years.

Michael Flaherty, corporal, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 John Flannegan, private, enl. in Co. C, 9th Regt., for three years.

George E. Fletcher, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 James M. Fletcher, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Giles E. Fletcher, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 Emmons Franklin Fletcher, major, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Patrick Flynn, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Patrick Flynn (1st), private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Flynn (2d), private, enl. in Co. D, 57th Regt., for three years.

Daniel Flynn, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Flynn, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Charles Flynn, private, enl. in Co. G, 30th Regt., for three years.
 David Flynn, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Miles Flynn, private, enl. in Co. F, 20th Regt., for three years.
 John Flynn, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Martin Foley, private, enl. in Co. K, 20th Regt., for three years.
 William Foley, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Peter Foley, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Francis Foley, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Obed L. Folger, private, enl. in Co. K, 2d Regt., for three years.

John J. Ford, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

William Ford, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Dennis Ford, private, enl. in Co. E, 19th Regt., for three years.

Francis H. Foster, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

William B. Foster, private, enl. in Co. G, 11th Regt., for three years.

Nelson Foster, private, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

James A. Frampton, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Robert L. Frampton, Jr., musician, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Benjamin A. Franklin, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.

Wm. Freeman, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

George A. Fuller, private, enl. in 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery for three years.

John Gallagher, private, enl. in Co. M, 1st Regt., for three years.

Owen Gallagher, corporal, enl. in Co. E, 9th Regt., for three years.

Michael Gallon, private, enl. in Co. F, 20th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Gallon, corporal, enl. in Co. C, 57th Regt., for three years.

Thomas H. Gaynor, private, enl. in Co. K, 10th Regt., for three years.

John Gehagan, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.

Charles W. Gellat, private, enlisted in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Albion H. George, private, enlisted in 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery for three years.

Elbridge Gerry, private, enl. in Co. I, 1st Regt., for three years.

Thomas B. Getchell, musician, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., for three years.

Barney Gibbons, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Victor Gibson, land, enl. in 9th Regt., for three years.

Thomas J. Clifford, 1st lieutenant, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Hugh Gilbride, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Philip Gilday, private, enl. in Co. E, 25th Regt., for three years.

Michael Gilson, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Matthew Gilligan, private, enl. in Co. D, 57th Regt.

Edwin C. Gillespie, private, enl. in Co. F, 1st Regt., for three years.

Wm. Gleason, private, enl. in Co. K, 15th Regt., for three years.

James D. Gleason, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Glennan, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Pedro Godfreux, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Sidney W. Goodell, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Henry B. Goodnow, corporal, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Charles E. Goodnow, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Peter Goodnow, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Alfred E. Gore, private, enl. in Co. F, 57th Regt., for three years.

Maurice Gorman, private, enl. in Co. A, 4th Regt., for three years.

Alfred Goucher, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Moses Gould, private, enl. in Co. K, 36th Regt., for three years.

Edward Grace, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Richard Grace, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

George O. Grant, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Thomas R. Gray, private, enl. in Co. F, 20th Regt., for three years.

Edward Green, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

J. Marshall Greene, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Wm. S. Green, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Charles B. Greene, private, enl. in Co. E, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

John E. Greene, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.

Owen L. Greulich, private, enl. in Co. D, 11th Regt., for three years.

Michael Greulich, corporal, enl. in Co. H, 1st Regt., for three years.

Theophilus Greenlaw, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

James H. Greenwood, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

John Griffin, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.

John W. Griffin, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

John Griffin, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Thomas Griffin, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Charles T. Guild, private, enl. in Co. G, 49th Regt., New York, for three years.

Charles A. Guild, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Leonard D. Hadley, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Jeremiah Haley, private, enl. in Co. E, 22d Regt., for three years.

Erasmus D. Hall, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for one year.

Joseph Hancock, captain, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Wm. Hand, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Levi L. Handley, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

James W. Handley, private, enl. in Co. K, 25th Regt., for three years.

John Hannan, private, enl. in 2d Regt. Artillery for three years.

Patrick Hannegan, private, enl. in Co. E, 25th Regt., for three years.

Edward Hanson, Jr., private, enl. in Co. K, 15th Regt., for three years.

Hosea Harden, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

William H. Hardy, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Henry L. Harlow, corporal, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.

James Harrigan, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Joseph Harrington, private, enl. in Co. E, 4th Regt. Cavalry, for three years.

Jedediah C. Harrington, enl. in 10th Regt. Ohio Cavalry for three years.

Toby Hart, private, enl. in Co. K, 22d Regt., for three years.

William Harvey, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.

Clark T. Haskins, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Frank S. Hastings, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Daniel A. Hatch, private, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt., for three years.

William L. F. Hatch, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

John F. Haverty, private, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt., for three years.

William C. Hawes, private, enl. in 8th Battalion Light Artillery for six months.

George M. Hawkins, corporal, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

George W. Hawkins, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt. Rhode Island Light Artillery, for three years.

John Hayes, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Milo E. Haynes, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Walter S. Haynes, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Harrison Haynes, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Henry J. Hayward, second lieutenant, enl. in Co. K, 43d Regt., for nine months.

Bartholomew Henelly, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Hennessey, private, enl. Co. F, 4th Regt., for one year.

Maurice Hennessey, private, enl. in Co. F, 4th Regt., for one year.

James Henry, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

George W. Herrick, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Walter J. Hewins, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Daniel E. Higgins, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

John J. Higgins, corporal, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

John C. Higgins, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Higgins, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for one year.

James Higgins, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

George S. Higgins.

Isaac Hill, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., for three years.

Alfred Miller, corporal, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

William Holbrook, private, enl. in Co. G, 1st Regt. United States Artillery, for five years.

Sewell B. Holbrook, private, enl. in Co. B, 17th Regt., for three years.

James M. Holbrook, private, enl. in Co. B, 24th Regt., for three years.

Mellen T. Holbrook, sergeant, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Robert S. D. Holbrook, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Charles Holbrook, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

James D. Holden, private, enl. in Co. H, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Patrick Hollen, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

William Holland, second lieutenant, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Edward Hollahan, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Howard Holland, private, enl. in Co. B, regular United States Army, Light Artillery.

Otis W. Holmes, captain, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Charles E. Holt, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.

James M. Honey, teamster, enl. in Co. I, 19th Regt., for three years.

John Horner, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

John Horner, private, enl. in Co. I, 4th Regt., for nine months.

John S. Horton, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Charles A. Horton, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Henry W. Horton, corporal, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Andrew J. Horton, enl. in Co. D, 4th Regt., for three years.

Nathan H. Houghton, sergeant, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Houren, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Austin Howard, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Olevan Howard, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Whitman Howard, private, enl. in Co. K, 61st Regt., for one year.

Edgar E. Howard, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt., for one year.

Edson F. Howard, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Sylvester B. Howard, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.

Stephen E. Howard, corporal, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.

John Howarth, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Edward W. Howe, enl. in 1st Batt. Heavy Artillery for three years.

Willard N. Howe, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Edward F. Howland, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Amos Hoyt, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Dixi C. Hoyt, assistant-surgeon, enl. in 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Alpheus E. Hoyt, surgeon, enl. in 25th Regt. for three years.

Merrill Hoyt, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

William W. Hoyt, enl. on steamer "Preble."

Horton Hubbard, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Hubon, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

John Hubon, private, enl. in Co. D, 2d Regt., Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Thomas Hubon, corporal, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Hughes, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.

Pearley M. Hunt, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.

Thomas C. Hunt, private, enl. in Co. E, 1st Batt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Edwin O. Hunt, musician, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

John Huestres, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., for three years.

Patrick Hurley, corporal, enl. in Co. E, 19th Regt., for three years.

George L. Hussey, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Matthew Hutchins, private, enl. in Co. K, 1st Regt. Cavalry, for three years.

George O. Hutchins, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Michael Hyne, private, enl. in Co. C, 3d Regt. United States Infantry for three years.

Timothy N. Ide, sergeant, enl. in Co. K, 51st Regt., for nine months.

Hiram B. Inman, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.

Lysander Jeffers, musician, enl. in 7th Regt. for three years.

John Jeffers, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Peter Jefferson, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Martin Jenkins, sergeant, enl. in Co. E, 9th Regt., for three years.

Franklin B. Jewell, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Isaac Johnson, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

William Johnson, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Francis Johnson, captain, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Wm. H. H. Johnson, sergeant, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Napoleon B. Johnson, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Wm. E. Johnson, private, enl. in Co. K, 9th Regt., for three years.

Edward E. Johnson, private, enl. in Co. B, 28th Regt., for three years.

Daniel R. Johnson, private, enl. in Co. M, 3d Regt., for three years.

Wm. Johnson, private, enl. in Co. F, 22d Regt., for three years.

Charles W. Johnson, sergeant, enl. in Co. G, 4th Regt., New York, for three years.

Alva L. Johnson, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Nicholas B. Johnson, private, enl. in Co. I, 18th Regt., for three years.

Francis A. Johnson, captain, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Edward B. Jones, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Patrick Jones, private, enl. in Co. G, 9th Regt., for three years.

George C. Jones, private, enl. in Co. K, 36th Regt., for three years.

Theodore Jones, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Michael Jordan, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

John Jourdan, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.

James Jourdan, private, enl. in Co. F, 12th Regt., for three years.

John Kane, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Edward Kane, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Kane, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Timothy Kane, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Wm. Kahlleen, private, enl. in Co. H, 17th Regt., for three years.

John Kay, private, enl. in Co. A, 28th Regt., for three years.

John Keen, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Peter Kearns, private, enl. in Co. H, 57th Regt., for three years.

Cornelius Keating, drummer, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Michael Keating, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Michael Keefe, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Cavalry, for three years.

John Keenan, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Hugh Keenan, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Martin Keenan, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Augustus W. Keen, major, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

John Kellner, private, enl. in 57th Regt. for three years.

Wm. J. Kellner, private, enl. in Co. H, 17th Regt., for three years.

Marcus Kelley, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Patrick Kelley, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Kelley, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.

James Kelley, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Kelley, private, enl. in Co. A, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Andrew Kelley, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.

Patrick J. Kelley, private, enl. in Co. D, 19th Regt., for three years.

George H. Kent, private, enl. in Co. E, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.

George L. Kendall, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Patrick Kennedy, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Kennedy, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Kennedy, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Kennedy, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Thomas T. Kenney, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Kenney, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

John Kenney, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Israel D. Kimball, sergeant, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

George W. Knight, private, enl. in 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery for one year.

James F. Knight, corporal, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Charles W. Knowles, sergeant, enl. in Co. H, 7th Regt., for three years.

Wm. H. Knowlton, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Sylvester P. Krum, sergeant, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Lahay, private, enl. in Co. F, 20th Regt., for three years.

Michael Lahay, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. Cavalry, for three years.

Michael Lally, private, enl. in Co. I, 57th Regt., for three years.

James Laney, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.

Albert Lanegan, private, enl. in Co. K, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

James M. Lapham, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Louis Laport, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Michael Larkin, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Larkin, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Michael Lavin, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Thomas B. Lawton, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Joseph Legey, private, enl. in Co. E, 31st Regt., for three years.

Edwin Legey, sergeant, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Dennis Leiner, private, enl. in Co. B, 6th Regt., for three years.

Francis Leland, surgeon, enl. in 2d Regt. for three years.

Newton Leonard, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Lawrence Leonard, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., for three years.

Reuben F. Leonard, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

John Leonard, Jr., private, enl. in Co. G, 59th Regt., for three years.

James B. Leonard, sergeant, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.

Wm. R. Lessor, private, enl. in Co. A, 25th Regt., for three years.

Charles A. Lewis, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

John Leyden, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Wm. B. Lindop, private, enl. in Co. F, 1st Regt. Cavalry, for three years.

P. A. Lindsay, lieutenant-colonel, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Benj. F. Little, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Amiel Littlefield, sergeant, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Albert E. Littlefield, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Frank A. Littlewood, sergeant, enl. in Co. D, 1st Batt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Thomas Long, private, enl. in Co. F, 59th Regt., for three years.

Michael Looby, private, enl. in 1st Regt. Cavalry for three years.

Francis Luthrop, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Michael Lowe, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Lowrey, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Simon Luddy, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Michael Lynes, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.

Martin Lynes, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.

John Lyon, sergeant, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for nine months.

John McAnany, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

—McAnany, private, enl. in Unattached Co., 19th Regt., for three years.

John McArdle, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

John G. McCarter, lieutenant, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

John McCarthy, seaman.

Dennis McCarthy, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Patrick McCarthy, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Timothy McCormick, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

James McGowan, corporal, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., for three years.

John McDermott, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt., for three years.

Patrick McDermott, private, enl. in Co. E, 57th Regt., for three years.

Michael McDonald, private, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for nine months.

Daniel McDonald, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.

John McDonald, private, enl. in Co. H, 1st United States Regt., for five years.

John McDonald, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

James McEphraim, private, enl. in Co. I, 2d Regt., for three years.

Patrick McEahay, seaman.

Martin McGee, corporal, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Hugh McGlone, private, enl. in Co. A, 9th Regt., for three years.

Charles McGlone, private, enl. in Co. A, 9th Regt., for three years.

Philip McGonagle, corporal, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

James McGovern, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

James McGowan, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

John McGrath, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. for three years.

Patrick McGuire, corporal, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Patrick McGuinn, corporal, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Daniel McHenry, private, enl. in Unattached Co., 10th Regt., for three years.

Patrick McKague, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Martin McKague, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

James McKenna, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Owen McKenna, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Michael B. McMahon, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Patrick McKim, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

James McNally, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.

James McNeil, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Dominic McTeague, private, enl. in Co. A, 19th Regt., for three years.

James McTeague, corporal, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Edward B. Macy, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Amos L. Madden, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt., for three years.
 Henry N. Madden, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Madden, private, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Michael Magee, private, enl. in Co. E, 19th Regt., for three years.
 John Magrath, enl. in 2d Regt., Cavalry, for three years.
 Walter Mahan, private, enl. in Co. E, 34th Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Mahan, private, enl. in 57th Regt. for three years.
 Owen Maloney, private, enl. in Co. C, 55th Regt., for nine months.
 Noyes Mann, Jr., private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Albert O. Mann, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for 100 days.
 Charles Manly, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 Thomas Markin, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Francis Marrs, private, enl. in Co. D, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 George H. Marshall, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Edward M. Marshall, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Horatio P. Marshall, private, enl. in Co. F, 42d Regt., for nine months.
 William G. Martin, private, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
 James M. Mason, captain, enl. in Co. B, 16th Regt., for three years.
 George H. Mason, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 John G. Mason, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Samuel A. Mather, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., for three years.
 Frederick A. Mather, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., for three years.
 Albert E. Matthews, private, enl. in Co. H, 1st Regt. Cavalry for three years.
 William H. Matthews, private, enl. in Co. C, 28th Regt., for three years.
 George L. Maynard, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Frank W. Meade, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 Francis Meagher, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Barnard Meekan, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Edward Melia, private, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for nine months.
 John G. Merrill, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Daniel E. Messenger, private, enl. in Co. H, 1st Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
 Oliver Miette, private, enl. in Co. E, 1st Batt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 John Milan, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Michael Milan, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Thomas Milan, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 James Melon, private, enl. in Co. D, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Michael Miller, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 Patrick Minturn, private, enl. in Co. F, 10th Regt., for three years.
 Riley Mitchell, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Marcus M. Mitchell, private, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., for nine months.
 Barnard Monahan, private, enl. in Co. E, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Benjamin H. Montague, sergeant, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 William Moother, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Dennis Mooney, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 John Moore, private, enl. in Co. H, 4th Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
 John Moore, Jr., private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 James C. Moore, private.
 John F. Moore, private, enl. in Co. H, 15th Regt., for three years.
 John Moore, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Robert Moorhouse, seaman.
 John Morris, sergeant, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for nine months.
 Charles M. Morris, private, enl. in Co. B, 42d Regt., for nine months.
 John Morrissey, private, enl. in Co. F, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Henry M. Morse, private, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
 Emerson J. Morse, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 George F. Mowry, private, enl. in Co. E, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
 Lowellyn Mowry, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 John Mullen, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 James Mullen, sergeant, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Thomas Mullen, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Murphy, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Cornelius Murphy, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 David S. Murphy, private, enl. in Bat. A, 1st Regt. Light Artillery, for three years.
 Jerry Murphy, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Thomas Murphy, private, enl. in Co. E, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Edward Murphy, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 John Murphy, private, enl. in Co. C, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Dennis Murphy, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for two years.
 John Murphy, private, enl. in Co. C, 55th Regt.
 Patrick E. Murphy, lieutenant, enl. in 9th Regt. for three years.
 John Murray, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Thomas Murray, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Francis Murray, private, enl. in 9th Regt. for three years.
 John C. Nelson, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th New York Regt., for three years.
 Alonzo B. Nelson, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th New York Regt., for three years.
 William Neville, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Ch. W. Newhall, bugler, enl. in Co. A, 1st Bat. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
 Francis Newhall, private, enl. in Co. C, 42d Regt., for 100 days.
 George B. Newton, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
 Levi L. Newton, private, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for nine months.
 David Newton, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
 Caleb Nichols, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th New York Regt., for three years.
 Patrick Nolan, wagoner, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Luke Nolan, private, enl. in Co. K, 15th Regt., for three years.
 Rufus A. Norcross, corporal, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 Thomas G. Nugent, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
 John O'Brien, corporal, enl. in Co. D, 9th Regt., for three years.
 William O'Brien, private, enl. in 1st Regt. Cavalry for three years.
 David O'Connor, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Patrick O'Connor, private, enl. in Co. A, 20th Regt., for three years.
 Willis H. Oldum, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
 John O'Donald, private, enl. in 48th Regt. for nine months.
 John O'Donnell, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Wm. O'Donnell, private, enl. in Co. G, 11th Regt., for three years.
 Patrick O'Donnell, private, enl. in Co. C, 57th Regt., for three years.
 George O'Donnell, private, enl. in Co. M, 2d Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
 Patrick O'Hara, private, enl. in Co. D, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Lawrence O'Hare, private, enl. in Co. E, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Daniel O'Keefe, private, enl. in Co. D, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Samuel P. Oliver, private, enl. in Co. F, 20th Regt., for three years.
 Jeremiah O'Neil, capt., enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 Dennis O'Neil, sergt., enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
 John O'Neil, private, enl. in Co. H, Regt., for three years.
 Charles O'Neil, private, enl. in Co. A, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Daniel O'Shea, sergt., enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
 Maurice O'Shea, private, enl. in 1st Regt. Rhode Island Cavalry for three years.
 James O'Sullivan, private, enl. in Co. H, 4th Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
 William Parks, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
 Robert Parker, sergt., enl. in Co. D, 12th Regt., for three years.
 George W. Parker, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co., for one year.
 Henry N. Parkhurst, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
 Albion W. Parkhurst, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Fardon C. Parkhurst, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 George O. Parkhurst, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
 Herbert Parkhurst, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for one hundred days.
 William C. Pasco, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
 Robert Peard, lieut.-col., enl. in 9th Regt. for three years.
 Patrick Pedere, private, enl. in Co. F, 20th Regt., for three years.
 Willis D. Perham, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Joseph C. Bonham, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Stephen G. Perkins, 1st Lieut., enl. in 2d Regt. Infantry for three years.

James C. Perry, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt., for nine months.

Enoch J. Perry, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

George L. Perry, private, enl. in Co. E, 25th Regt., for three years.

Henry W. Perry, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for one hundred days.

Edmund W. Phelps, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Edward H. Phinney, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Julius A. Pickering, private, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt. Rhode Island Volunteers, for three years.

Alonzo W. Pickering, private, enl. in Co. D, 5th Regt., Rhode Island Volunteers, for three years.

Frank A. Pickering, private, enl. in Co. A, 1st Batt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Job Pickford, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

John A. Pierce, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Harrison Pierce, private, enl. in Co. K, 2d Regt., for three years.

Waldo Pierce, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Cavalry, for three years.

Andrew F. Plimpton, private, enl. in 2d Regt. Batt. Light Artillery for one year.

Edwin F. Pond, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Chandler H. Pond, private, enl. in Co. A, 29th Regt., for three years.

William A. Pond, musician, enl. in 7th Regt. for three years.

Francis G. Pond, musician, enl. in Co. I, 45th Regt., for nine months.

Henry A. Pond, private, enl. in Co. A, 25th Regt., for three years.

Bernard H. Pond, sergeant, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Frederick A. Pond, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for one hundred days.

Patrick Powers, private, enl. in 25th Regt. for three years.

Henry A. Preston, private, enl. in Co. E, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.

Allen C. Price, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Charles D. Prouty, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Peter Prue, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

James Pye, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

William Pyne, private, enl. in Co. C, 9th Regt., for three years.

Orsmond Quinby, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one hundred days.

Michael Quinn, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Michael Quinn, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Timothy Quinn, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Quinn, private, enl. in Co. I, 50th Regt., for nine months.

William Raftery, private, enl. in Co. D, 1st Battery Heavy Artillery, for three years.

John Reade, first lieutenant, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for nine months.

Andrew Ready, private, enl. in Co. K, 9th Regt., for three years.

Thomas Reed, corporal, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Shas Reed, private, enl. in Co. C, 9th Regt. Maine Volunteers, for three years.

Alfred D. Reed, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Joseph Regan, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Joseph E. Regan, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Alfred P. Remick, wagoner, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., for three years.

Marty Reynolds, private, enl. in Co. G, 32d Regt., for three years.

William F. Reynolds, private, enl. in Co. B, 1st Regt., for three years.

John Reynolds, enl. in Co. G, 1st Regt. Rhode Island Cavalry, for three years.

Owen Reynolds, enl. in Co. G, 1st Regt. Rhode Island Cavalry, for three years.

Orval M. Reynolds, enl. in Co. E, 1st Regt. United States Artillery, for three years.

John Q. Reynolds, private, enl. in Co. F, 1st Battery Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Samuel E. Reynolds, private, enl. in Co. K, 2d Regt., New Hampshire, for three years.

Byron Rice, private, enl. in Co. A, 29th Regt., for three years.

Thomas G. Rich, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one hundred days.

Edward R. Richards, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

John S. Richardson, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Ell A. Richardson, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Charles F. Riley, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Patrick Riley, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Timothy Riney, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Jeremiah Ring, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Thomas K. Roache, captain, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

David Roach, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Elijah Rockwood, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Aaron W. Rockwood, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

Michael Rogers, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

James Rogers, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

John L. Rose, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.

Edward R. Rose, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.

William Rowe, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Patrick Rowe, corporal, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

James Rowe, corporal, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

John Rourke, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.

Henry C. A. Rurild, private, enl. in Co. L, 1st Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Warren Russell, musician, enl. in 7th Regt. for three years.

Mitchell Russell, private, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for three years.

Thomas Rutledge, private, enl. in Co. C, 57th Regt., for three years.

John Ryan, private, enl. in Co. C, 57th Regt., for three years.

Michael Ryan, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

John Ryan, private, enl. in Co. B, 1st Battery Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Joseph Sample, corporal, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for nine months.

Henry Sanger, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.

Jonathan B. Saunders, private, enl. in Co. K, 9th Regt., New York, for three years.

John Pillsbury Saunders, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.

Henry W. St. George, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.

George C. Sawyer, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

William H. Scammell, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.

Edward Schofield, private, enl. in Co. D, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.

Edward Shannon, private, enl. in 1st Battery Light Artillery for three years.

Michael Shaugnessy, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.

John Shay, private, enl. in Co. E, 4th Regt. Cavalry, for three years.

John Shea, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Dennis Shea, private, enl. in Co. F, 20th Regt., for three years.

Jeremiah Sheedy, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Patrick Sheehan, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., N. Y., for three years.

Timothy Sheehan, private, enl. in Co. K, 48th Regt., for three years.

Arnold Sheldon, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.

Lewis C. Shepherd, musician, enl. in 7th Regt. for three years.

George H. Shepherd, private, enl. in Co. H, 7th Regt., for three years.

John A. Shepherd, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.

John Shields, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Thomas Shine, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Adolph Simond, private, enl. in Co. F, 4th Regt. Cavalry, for three years.

David Slattery, corporal, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

Thomas Slattery, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.

James C. Smith, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Levi L. Smith, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.

Alden B. Smith, private, enl. in Co. K, 22d Regt., for three years.

Hugh Smith, private, enl. in 29th Regt. for three years.

George P. Smith, musician, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.

John F. Smith, private, enl. in Co. D, 28th Regt., for three years.

- Victor Smith, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- James M. Snow, private, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- Samuel A. Snow, private, enl. in Co. I, 25th Regt., for three years.
- John W. Southland, private, enl. in Co. D, 15th Regt., for three years.
- William R. Spear, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Seth A. Spear, private, enl. in Co. M, 3d Regt. Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- Thomas Spellman, private, enl. in Co. H, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- John Spellman, private, enl. in Co. E, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Daniel Edwin Spencer, 2d lieutenant, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery for three years.
- William F. Spencer, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
- Nathan K. Sprague, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Solomon A. Squires, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Jacob Studler or Stoller, private, enl. in Co. A, 32d Regt., for three years.
- William F. Stanley, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Francis L. Steere, private, enl. in Co. E, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
- Elliott A. E. Stevens, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- William Stewart, musician, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.
- Jesse F. Stimpson, private, enl. in Co. B, 2d Regt., for three years.
- Lorenzo Stoddard, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Warren Stoddard, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Edgar V. Stone, private, enl. in Co. G, 61st Regt., for one year.
- Liberty W. Stone, private, enl. in Co. A, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Michael Sullivan, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Timothy Sullivan, private, enl. in Co. E, 2d Regt., for three years.
- John Sullivan, second lieutenant, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Patrick Sullivan, private, enl. in Co. K, 2d Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
- Simcon Sullivan, private, enl. in Co. H, 15th Regt., for three years.
- Michael Sullivan, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for three years.
- Daniel Sullivan, private, enl. in Co. A, 9th Regt., for three years; recruit.
- Jeremiah J. Sullivan, private, enl. in Co. K, 15th Regt., for three years.
- Timothy Sullivan, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- Quimby Sullivan, private, enl. in Co. K, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
- John J. P. Swan, private, enl. in Co. C, 1st Regt. Rhode Island Light Artillery, for three years.
- Dalty Sweeney, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Dennis Sweeney, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Edwin J. Sweet, 1st lieutenant, enl. in Co. G, 10th Regt., New York, for three years.
- George W. Sweet, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Orison C. Taft, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- John H. Taft, private, enl. in Co. E, 4th Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
- Andrew Tatrue, private, enl. in Co. B, 1st Regt., for three years.
- Jotham L. Taylor, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Orrin S. Taylor, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Henry E. Taylor, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- A. C. Templeton, enl. in 13th Regt. Vermont Volunteers.
- Henry B. Thayer, 1st sergt., enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Robert T. Thomas, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- Edmund A. Thompson, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- Gilbert Thompson, corpl., enl. in Co. D, United States Top. Corps Eng., for three years.
- Edward H. Thompson, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- Thomas Tiernan (or Tynan), private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Mark Tiernan (1st), private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.
- Mark Tiernan (2d), private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Thomas Tiernan, private, enl. in Co. K, 48th Regt., for 9 months.
- William A. Tilton, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Michael Tiuian, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
- James W. Tobin, sergt., enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- John Tobin, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Jeremiah Toomey, private, enl. in Co. A, 2d Regt. Cavalry, for three years.
- Thomas Tracy, private, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for 9 months.
- Winfield Trevetta, private, enl. in Co. B, 16th Regt., for three years.
- Albert H. Tucker, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- George Perry Tucker, private, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt., for three years.
- Augustus S. Tuttle, 1st lieut., enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Timothy Twohig, private, enl. in 9th Regt. for three years; recruit.
- Charles H. Tyler, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- Aaron C. Underwood, private, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., for nine months.
- Dexter P. Vaut, corpl., enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Bartholomew Vaughn, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
- Cyrus W. Vose, private, enl. in 22d Regt. for three years.
- Alfred W. Walcott, 1st lieut., enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Harrison T. Walcott, captain, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., New York, for three years.
- Launcelot Waldon, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- John Wall (2d), private, enl. in Co. H, 17th Regt., for one year.
- Patrick Wallace, private, enl. in Co. B, 57th Regt., for three years.
- Robert Wallace, private, enl. in Co. D, 57th Regt., for three years.
- Thomas Walls, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Thomas Walsh, private, enl. in Co. I, 48th Regt., for nine months.
- Edward Walsh, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- James Ward, drummer, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Benjamin H. Ward, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- George C. Warren, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- Elijah Warren, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- Hosea Warren, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
- Edwin B. Washburn, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for 100 days.
- James Welch, private, enl. in Co. A, 57th Regt., for three years.
- James Welch, private, enl. in Co. E, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Richard Welsh, private, enl. in Co. C, 11th Regt., for three years.
- Thomas Welch, private, enl. in Co. F, 19th Regt., for three years.
- Patrick D. Welch, private, enl. in Co. C, 57th Regt., for three years.
- Edwin R. Wellington, private, enl. in Co. B, 5th Regt., for 100 days.
- Samuel R. Wellington, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- Michael Whaling, private, enl. in 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery for three years.
- Calvin Wheelock, private, enl. in Co. C, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Richard M. Whelan, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- Willis Whipple, corporal, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Henry F. Whitcomb, private, enl. in Co. D, 18th Regt., for three years.
- Patrick White, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- George C. White, private, enl. in Co. K, 28th Regt., for three years.
- Horace G. Whiting, corporal, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- George S. Whitney, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- Jacob E. Wiggins, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- Millen Taft Wilbur, private, enl. in Co. G, 2d Regt. Heavy Artillery, for one year.
- Leonidas J. Wilkinson, sergeant, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., N. Y., for three years.
- Edwin Wilkinson, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., N. Y., for three years.
- Walter Wilkinson, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., N. Y., for three years.
- Benjamin F. Willey, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
- Daniel Williams, private, enl. in Co. G, 25th Regt., for three years.
- William Williams, private, enl. in Co. B, 29th Regt., for three years.
- Frederick G. Williams, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.
- George F. Williams, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.
- Charles Willis, private, enl. in Co. H, 9th Regt., for three years.
- Reuben Willis, private, enl. in Co. B, 25th Regt., for three years.
- Samuel Wilson, private, enl. in Co. F, 36th Regt., for three years.
- Feleg E. Wood, private, enl. in Co. G, 40th Regt., N. Y., for three years.
- Charles E. Woods, corporal, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.

Frank L. Wood, private, enl. in 10th Unattached Co. for one year.
 Frederick H. Woods, private, enl. in Co. G, 5th Regt., for 100 days.
 Alexander S. Wright, private, enl. in 19th Unattached Co. for one year.
 Daniel Wythe, private, enl. in Co. I, 2d Regt., for three years.

Of the above it must be remembered that many enlisted more than once.

The following soldiers were either killed or died in the service:

John Q. Adams.....died at Alexandria Nov. 22, 1861
 Frederick W. Adams.....died at Leesville Aug. 21, 1863
 Eli G. Ball.....killed at Cold Harbor
 John P. Ballou.....died at Florence, S. C., Sept., 1864
 John W. Barber.....died at Warren, Va., July 17, 1862
 John Bell.....killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862
 Eugene C. Bennett.....died at Millfield March 2, 1865
 Luke Bergin.....died at Andersonville Aug. 28, 1864
 John C. Bess.....died at Millfield Mass. July 29, 1865
 Wm. Bess.....killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862
 John Burns.....killed at Plymouth, N. C.
 James Burns.....died at Washington, D. C., June 10, 1864
 Timothy Cahill.....killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862
 Robert Callaghan.....died at Andersonville July 18, 1864
 Harlow Carpenter.....died at Millfield Jan. 1, 1865
 Wm. Carpenter.....died at Camp Dettingen, O., Oct. 24, 1863
 Nathaniel Cheever.....died at Millfield Dec. 14, 1863
 Henry A. Chaplin.....killed at Malvern Hill
 George Clark.....drowned in Hampton Roads Sept. 7, 1864
 Patrick Collins.....died at Baltimore Oct. 21, 1863
 John J. Cooley.....killed at Petersburg June 17, 1864
 Robert Cotterell.....died at Andersonville Aug., 1864
 Patrick Cronin.....died of wounds at Resaca, Ga.
 Thomas Cummings.....killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862
 Samuel Cox.....died at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862
 Robert C. Crary.....died at Leesville Dec. 1, 1862
 Patrick Dillon.....killed at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864
 James Doherty.....supposed burned at Columbia, S. C.
 H. D. Doherty.....died at Petersburg Sept. 1, 1864
 John Donnegan.....died at Philadelphia June 3, 1864
 Peter Dunn.....died at Andersonville July 31, 1864
 Henry C. Dunton.....died at Richmond of wounds June 3, 1864
 George H. Ellis.....killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 11, 1862
 John E. Farrington.....killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863
 Patrick Fenton.....died at Washington of wounds Dec., 1862
 Amasa H. Fisher.....died at Newbern Aug. 4, 1862
 Charles A. Fisher.....died at Millfield Oct. 8, 1864
 John Fisher.....died at Washington May 1, 1864
 George E. Fletcher.....died in Washington of wounds June 27, 1864
 Patrick Flynn.....died in Andersonville Aug., 1864
 Daniel Flynn.....killed at Petersburg June 17, 1864
 William Foley.....killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862
 Owen Gallagher.....killed at Malvern Hill July 1, 1862
 John Gehlgon.....died in Mellen in prison Oct., 1864
 Barney Gibbons.....killed at Chantilly Sept., 1862
 Jesse D. Gleason.....killed at Petersburg July 25, 1864
 Charles E. Goodenow.....died at Annapolis Jan. 13, 1863
 Theophilus Greenlaw.....died at Knoxville Oct. 27, 1862
 John Griffin.....killed at Island No. 10
 Charles A. Guild.....died at Andersonville Aug. 14, 1864
 Bartholomew Henelly.....died at Florence, S. C., Oct., 1864
 James Henry.....died at Andersonville
 George W. Herrick.....killed at Kinston March 8, 1865
 George S. Higgins.....drowned in the "Congress"
 James M. Holbrook.....died at Beaufort, S. C., May 2, 1864
 Charles Holbrook.....died at Andersonville Aug. 18, 1864
 Patrick Holten.....killed July 1, 1862
 Otis W. Holmes.....died at Washington June 23, 1864
 Charles A. Horton.....died at Pocahontas, Va., May 10, 1864
 Olevan Harvard.....died at Cincinnati of wounds, Sept. 24, 1863
 Amos Hoyt.....killed at Jackson July 11, 1863
 Dixi C. Hoyt.....died Nov. 1, 1864
 Wm. W. Hoyt.....died Sept. 21, 1863
 Thomas Huber.....died at Richmond July 22, 1862
 Patrick Hurley.....killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862
 Matthew Hutchins.....died at Hatcher's Run Aug. 23, 1864

Wm. Johnson.....died at Andersonville June 17, 1864
 Wm. H. H. Johnson.....killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863
 Edward E. Johnson.....killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862
 Alva L. Johnson.....killed at Malvern Hill July 1, 1862
 Michael Jordan.....died June 1, 1864
 James Jourdan.....killed at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864
 Patrick Kane.....died at Alexandria Dec., 1863
 John Keenan.....killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864
 Hugh Keenan.....died at Fort Schuyler Feb. 11, 1863
 Marcus Kelly.....died at Andersonville Sept., 1864
 Thomas T. Kenney.....died of wounds Sept. 7, 1862
 Patrick Kenney.....killed at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864
 Patrick Larkin.....killed at Fair Oaks June 1, 1862
 Lawrence Leonard.....died at Winchester April 4, 1862
 Albert E. Littlefield.....died at Hampton Jan. 1, 1864
 John Lyon.....died at Baton Rouge Apr. 11, 1863
 John McDermott.....died at Andersonville Aug. 17, 1864
 James McEphraim.....died at Newbern Oct. 21, 1864
 Hugh McGlone.....killed at Malvern Hill July 1, 1862
 James McGovern.....died of wounds Aug. 7, 1862
 Walter McGovern.....died at Camp Dettingen Aug. 24, 1863
 John Milan.....died at Andersonville July, 1864
 Riley Mitchell.....died at Alexandria Feb. 11, 1863
 Marcus M. Mitchell.....died at Newbern Jan. 28, 1863
 John Morrissey.....died at Washington of wounds March 2, 1863
 John Mullen.....killed May 8, 1864
 Patrick Murphy.....killed in Wilderness March 6, 1864
 Cornelius Murphy.....killed at Petersburg June 17, 1864
 Jerry Murphy.....killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862
 Thomas Murphy.....killed in Wilderness May 5, 1864
 Patrick Nolan.....killed at Deep Bottom Aug. 14, 1864
 David O'Connor.....killed at Spotsylvania of wounds May 12, 1864
 Wm. O'Donnell.....died at Andersonville Oct. 26, 1864
 Jeremiah O'Neill.....killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862
 John O'Neill.....killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862
 Charles O'Neill.....died in prison Aug. 29, 1864
 Daniel O'Shea.....died in Washington of wounds Aug. 11, 1864
 Robert Penn.....died in Virginia Jan. 27, 1862
 Jeptha Penman.....killed May, 1865
 Edwin F. Pond.....died Apr. 29, 1864
 Allen C. Price.....killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864
 Thomas Reed.....killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862
 Timothy Reney.....died at Andersonville July, 1864
 Jeremiah Ring.....killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862
 William Rowe.....died at Andersonville July 15, 1864
 Thomas Rutledge.....died at Arlington of wounds June 9, 1864
 Michael Shaugnessy.....killed in Wilderness May 6, 1864
 John A. Shepard.....died at Annapolis Nov. 20, 1861
 James C. Smith.....died in Washington Dec. 15, 1862
 Alden B. Smith.....killed in Wilderness
 William R. Spear.....died Aug. 19, 1865
 Seth A. Spear.....died
 Thomas Spellman.....died at Newbern March 20, 1865
 Elliott A. E. Stevens.....killed at Petersburg June 15, 1864
 Warren Stoddard.....killed in Virginia Nov. 27, 1863
 Liberty W. Stone.....died of wounds July 5, 1864
 John Sullivan.....killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862
 Simon Sullivan.....killed at Antietam
 Michael Sullivan.....died at Andersonville Oct. 9, 1864
 John J. P. Swan.....died June 26, 1862
 Dennis Sweeney.....killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862
 George W. Sweet.....died of wounds June 17, 1864
 Jotham L. Tyler.....died at Orb Orchard, Ky., Sept. 7, 1863
 Orrin S. Tyler.....killed at Petersburg June 23, 1864
 Thomas Tienan.....died Jan. 16, 1862
 Albert H. Tucker.....died in North Carolina Jan. 21, 1862
 Harrison T. Walcott.....killed in Wilderness May 5, 1864
 Patrick Wallace.....died at Andersonville July 14, 1864
 Robert Wallace.....killed in Wilderness May 6, 1864
 Hesse Warren.....died at Petersburg Oct. 1, 1864
 Thomas Welsh.....killed at White Oak Swamp June 30, 1862
 Walter Wilkinson.....killed at Williamsburg May 5, 1862
 Dan'l Williams.....died at Roanoke Island of wounds May 10, 1862
 Daniel Wynn.....killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862

The list of soldiers is a long one, and contains

some who won distinction and lasting fame. The names of Draper and Underwood will be inscribed with that of Scammell on the page of history, and illumine for generations the annals of the town.

CHAPTER CLXII.

MILFORD—(Continued.)

It is, of course, impossible, in the limited space allotted to this sketch, to specify the different establishments which contribute to the industrial interests of Milford. It must be sufficient to refer to their general character and the progress they have made in the hands of accomplished and enterprising men. Fifty years ago the industries of the town were confined to a small cotton-mill, the manufacture of something over one hundred thousand pairs of boots, a small tannery and other smaller enterprises, all of which yielded a product not exceeding two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In 1845 this product had increased to perhaps three hundred and fifty thousand. In 1855, with the facilities for business which railroad communications with Boston had developed, it had increased to nearly two millions of dollars. The value of boots and shoes alone manufactured in the town had risen from a little over one hundred thousand dollars in 1835 to more than a million and a half. At the present time, though the boot and shoe business is temporarily dull, the enterprise and prosperity of the town have more than held their own, notwithstanding the incorporation of the town of Hopedale, which had been one of its most industrious and active districts.

The establishments of Colburn, Fuller & Co., Charles W. Shippee, Claflin & Thayer, James S. Kelley, Charles F. Quiggle and R. E. Foster & Co., in the shoe business; of Benjamin H. Spaulding and Jones & Wilkinson, straw-goods manufacturers; the granite quarries of the Milford Granite Company, Norcross Brothers, Theodore Sherman, John Cuddihy and Robert Ross and other smaller industries too numerous to mention give the town an air of prosperous activity and substantial wealth.

Among the institutions and corporations which have both contributed to the prosperity of the town and been rendered necessary by it, are the Milford National Bank, the Milford Savings Bank, the Home National Bank, the Milford and Woonsocket Railroad Company, the Milford and Hopkinton Railroad, the Milford Gas Company and the Milford Water Company. There are in addition the usual volunteer associations found in our larger towns, having for their object either social, literary or philanthropic purposes. Among these are the Montgomery Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, chartered in 1797; the Mount Lebanon Royal Arch Chapter, char-

tered in 1824; the Milford Commandery of Knights Templars, chartered in 1859; the Masonic Mutual Relief Society; the Tisquantum Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, chartered in 1844; the Quinshepaug Encampment, No. 20, chartered in 1867; the Knights of Pythias, Bay State Lodge, No. 51, organized in 1870; Division No. 7, of Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Improved Order of Red Men, Oghneta Tribe, No. 15; the Daughters of the Forest; the Milford Lodge of Knights of Honor, No. 692, organized in 1887; Fidelity Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Good Templars, instituted in 1863; Elmwood Lodge, No. 129, instituted in 1872, and a Catholic Temperance Association, organized in 1859; the Major E. F. Fletcher Post 22, of the Grand Army, and the Royal Arcanum, Nipmuck Council, No. 907.

Among the men of Milford who have given distinction to the town there are those who must not be overlooked in this narrative. The first to be mentioned, as well in distinction as in point of time, must be General Alexander Scammell. He was the son of Dr. Samuel Leslie Scammell, and was born in 1744 in that part of Mendon now Milford. He graduated at Harvard in 1769, in the class with Theophilus Parsons, William Tudor, Peter Thacher, Peleg Wadsworth and James Winthrop. Immediately after leaving college he taught a public school in Plymouth two years, and then removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he studied law and occupied himself somewhat with the business of a surveyor. In August, 1772, he served in some capacity on board the armed sloop "Lord Chatham," bound from the Piscataqua River to Boston with plans, reports and dispatches for the lords of the treasury. In 1775 he was appointed brigade major of the New Hampshire militia, and in 1769 colonel of the Third New Hampshire Regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Saratoga. He rose to the rank of adjutant-general in the army, and at the siege of Yorktown, on the 30th of September, 1781, he received a wound, of which he died in Williamsburg in the following month. A stone was erected over his grave bearing this inscription, selected from Humphrey:

"Which conquering armies from their toils returned,
Reared to his glory, while his fate they mourned."

Rev. Stephen Chapin was born in Milford, November 4, 1778, and died in Washington, October 1, 1845. He graduated at Harvard in 1804 and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University in 1822. He was first settled in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, and afterwards in Mt. Vernon in the same State. He was also settled for a time at North Yarmouth, Maine, and in 1822 was appointed Professor of Theology in Waterville College. In 1828 he became president of Columbian College, at Washington, and resigned in 1841, four years before his death.

Horace B. Claflin, son of John Claflin, was born in

Milford, December 18, 1811. He began his business life in a dry-goods store in his native town, but afterwards removed to Worcester, where he established a successful firm. In 1843 he removed to New York and for many years was the senior partner in the well-known house of Claflin & Mellen. After the retirement of Mr. Mellen the large business of the firm was carried on under the title of H. P. Claflin & Co. In one year it is within the writer's knowledge that the sales of the house reached seventy millions of dollars. Under the clouds of the war and the shadows of various financial crises the house of H. P. Claflin & Co. was sometimes staggered and threatened with disaster; but through all its losses it went successfully on and under the management of the sons of Mr. Claflin it still rears its head proudly among the largest business houses in the land.

Adin Ballou Underwood, son of Orison and Hannah (Bond Cheney) Underwood, was born in Milford, May 19, 1828, and graduated at Brown University in 1849. He was admitted to the Worcester County bar in 1853, and two years later removed to Boston. In April, 1861, he was commissioned captain in the Second Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, and in September, 1862, became colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment. He was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain, in the last of which he was disabled by serious wounds from further military service. In November, 1863, he was made brigadier-general, and in September, 1865, was brevetted major-general.

For many years he occupied the office of surveyor in the Boston Custom House, and is now living in Milford, beloved and respected by his fellow-citizens and honored by all who know him.

Aaron Claflin Mayhew was the son of John and Nancy (Freeland) Mayhew, and was born in Hopkinton, July 22, 1812. He removed to Milford in 1829, and learned the tanner's trade with Hon. Lee Claflin. In 1835 he formed a partnership with David S. Godfrey for the manufacture of leather, and afterwards of boots and shoes. After the death of Mr. Godfrey, he formed a partnership, in 1853, with George W. Howe and John S. Leland, under the title of A. C. Mayhew & Co. After the death of Mr. Leland, in 1857, Sullivan C. Sumner took his place. Mr. Mayhew was president of the Milford National Bank from the time of its original establishment, in 1854, until his death, and represented his town in the House of Representatives and his district in the Senate. He was also a member of the Governor's Council two years, during the administration of Governor Banks. His death, which was sudden, occurred September 26, 1880.

William Claflin is the son of Hon. Lee and Sarah (Adams) Claflin, and was born in Milford, March 6, 1818. Though largely and successfully engaged for many years in Boston in the shoe and leather business, he is more popularly known as a politician and

public officer. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1849 to 1852, a member of the Senate in 1860-61 (and in the latter year its president), Lieut.-Governor from 1866 to 1869 and Governor from 1869 to 1872. He has been also a member of Congress, and with all these honors in the past he is still vigorous in body and mind and the recipient of universal respect.

Rev. Adin Ballou, though not a native of the town, has been so long a resident, and by his authorship of the "History of Milford" has so closely identified himself with its interests, that he should be mentioned among those who make up its roll of honor. Mr. Ballou is descended from Maturin Ballou, who came to New England and settled in Providence Plantation about 1640. He is the son of Ariel and Edilda (Tower) Ballou, and was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, April 23, 1803. In 1822 he was converted to the doctrines of Universalism. In 1823 he preached to several Universalist congregations in Mendon, Bellingham and Medway, and to the First Universalist Society in Boston. In April, 1824, he was settled over the Universalist Society in Milford, and in 1827 over the Prince Street Society in New York. In July 1828, he resumed his position in Milford, which he held until 1831, when he took charge of the First Congregational Parish in Mendon. In 1842 he removed to Hopedale, to make, with others, "the experiment of establishing a fraternal community on the true Christian basis." The history of the Hopedale Community and the connection of Mr. Ballou with its career may be found thoroughly narrated in the "History of Milford," of which he is the author. Mr. Ballou has been through life an active thinker and reformer, and has been also a prolific writer. He is now living in Hopedale, resting from his labors at the age of eighty-six, and, as he says himself, "confidingly as well as contritely, he casts himself for final disposal into the bosom of God's forgiving love as manifested through his blessed Son."

William Franklin Draper is the son of George and Hannah (Brown Thwing) Draper, and was born in Lowell, April 9, 1842. He was a draughtsman by occupation and he enlisted as a private, September 5, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, for three years. He was promoted to second lieutenant October 11, 1861; to first lieutenant April 15, 1862; to captain in the Thirty-sixth Regiment August 12, 1862; to major August 17, 1863; to lieutenant-colonel May 6, 1864; and to brevet brigadier-general October 12, 1864. He was engaged in battles at Roanoke Island in February, 1862, at Newbern in March, 1862, at Fort Macon in the same year, at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, at Vicksburg in July, 1863, at Jacksonville in July, 1863, at the Wilderness and other battles during the last Virginia Campaign, and was discharged in October, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. General Draper is living at his home in Hopedale, a prominent candi-

ate for the succession as Governor of the Commonwealth. He has recently exhibited an independence of spirit which, while attracting honest and conscientious citizens to his candidacy, may diminish his chances for a nomination. The power of what are called "boodle" politicians is so great that it is possible his repudiation of their aid and influence may hazard his success in the convention. On the other hand, it is possible that a reaction may be set in motion by his bold stand, which shall in the end swell an overwhelming tide in his favor.

In order that it may be seen who have been prominent in the affairs of the town in the different generations since its incorporation the following lists are inserted in this narrative, showing who have acted as selectmen, moderators of annual meetings, town clerks, town treasurers and representatives to the General Court:

Selectmen.

1750. Jesse Whitney.	Moses Gage.	John Corbett.	Sullivan Sumner.
Caleb Cheney.	James Perry.	1801. Samuel Nelson.	Rufus Thayer.
Warfield Hayward.	Samuel Nelson.	Hachaliah Whitney.	Ezra Nelson.
Ebenezer Read.	1791. Oliver Daniell.	Robert Saunders, Jr.	Levi Chapin.
Stephen Albee.	David Stearns. ✓	Samuel Jones.	1817. Otis Parkhurst.
1751. Gershom Nelson.	Josiah Ball, Jr.	Ephraim Chapin.	Amariah Daniels.
Elias Penniman.	James Mellin.	1802. Nathan Chapin.	Nathan Wood.
Aaron Merrill.	Nathl. Parkhurst.	Pearley Hunt.	Rufus Thayer.
Elijah Thayer.	1792. Seth Nelson.	Samuel Nelson.	John Claflin, Jr.
Samuel Warren.	Ichabod Thayer.	Samuel Jones.	1818. Alexander Cheney.
1752. Samuel L. Scammell.	Benjamin Godfrey.	David Jones.	Silas Parkhurst.
Adam Chapin.	James Perry.	Abel Albee.	Artemas Thayer.
Oliver Daniel.	John Scammell.	Ezekiel Jones.	Nathan Wood.
Michael Madlen. ✓	1793. David Stearns. ✓	Adams Chapin.	John Claflin, Jr.
David Stearns.	Jonas Parkhurst, Jr.	Levi Chapin.	1819. Ariel Bragg.
1753. Jonathan Jones. ✓	James Mellin.	David Stearns.	Amasa Parkhurst.
John Robinson.	Elihu Perry.	1803. Samuel Penniman.	Ebenezer Hunt.
Noah Wiswall.	Oliver Daniell.	John Claflin.	Pearley Hunt.
Jesse Hayward.	1794. Caleb Cheney.	Elihu Perry.	1821. Amariah Daniels.
Josiah Ball, Jr.	Elijah Thayer.	Samuel Nelson.	Ithiel Parkhurst.
1754. Seth Nelson.	Adams Chapin.	1806. Zuriel Hayward.	Ariel Bragg.
Seth Thayer.	Ephraim Chapin.	Pearley Hunt.	Ebenezer Hunt.
Ephraim Chapin.	Samuel Rockwood.	James Perry.	Pearley Hunt.
Ephraim Parkhurst.	1795. Nathl. Parkhurst.	David Stearns. ✓	1822. Zenas Ball.
Abraham Jones, Jr.	Samuel Jones.	1807. Ezra Nelson.	Joel Day.
1755. Robert Corbett.	Samuel Nelson.	Ezek. Green.	Amariah Daniels.
Moses Chapin.	Nathl. Legg.	Levi Chapin.	Ariel Bragg.
Nathl. Parkhurst.	Samuel Warren.	James Perry.	Ezra Nelson.
Daniel Wedge.	1796. Elijah Thayer.	Nathl. Parkhurst.	1823. Eli Chapin.
Ichabod Thayer.	Oliver Daniell.	Ebenezer Hunt.	John Wales.
1756. John Chapin.	Adams Chapin.	Hachaliah Whitney.	Alexander Cheney.
Mordecai Day.	Samuel Jones.	Ebenezer Sumner, Jr.	Amasa Parkhurst.
Daniel Hunt.	Josiah Nelson, Jr.	Samuel Nelson.	Ezek. Green.
Benjamin Godfrey.	1797. John Dewing.	Samuel Jones.	1824. Sylvester Dean.
Samuel Warren.	Phineas Davis.	Samuel Nelson.	Luther Haven.
1757. Ephraim Chapin.	Darius Sumner.	Elihu Perry.	Gustavus D. Peck.
John Chapin.	Oliver Daniell.	John Corbett.	Eli Chapin.
Ebenezer Sumner.	Elijah Thayer.	James Perry.	Ithiel Parkhurst.
Luke Kelly.	1798. Oliver Daniell.	David Stearns. ✓	1825. Clark Sumner.
Oliver Daniell.	Ichabod Thayer.	1810. Ira Cleaveland.	Luther Haven.
1758. Obadiah Wood.	Benjamin Godfrey.	Ezek. Green.	Sullivan Sumner.
Amos Shepherdson.	Jonas Parkhurst, Jr.	John Corbett.	Ezra Nelson.
Caleb Cheney.	Ebenezer Sumner, Jr.	James Perry.	1826. Lee Claflin.
Oliver Daniell.	1799. Adams Chapin.	David Stearns.	Silas Parkhurst.
Ephraim Chapin.	David Stearns. ✓	1811. Abner Pond.	Samuel Daniell.
1759. Samuel Jones.	Nathl. Parkhurst.	Edmund Bowker.	Rufus Thayer.
Josiah Nelson.	James Perry.	James Perry.	John Claflin, Jr.
Darius Sumner.	Edmund Bowker.	David Stearns.	1827. Rufus Chapin.
Adams Chapin.	1800. Ichabod Thayer.	Ariel Bragg.	Amos Chapin.
Jonas Parkhurst, Jr.	Nathl. Parkhurst.	1812. Ariel Bragg.	Samuel L. Scammell.
1790. Samuel Jones.	James Perry.	Ezek. Green.	Artemas Thayer.
Darius Sumner.	George Kelly.	Zuriel Hayward.	Rufus Thayer.
		Levi Chapin.	1828. Eli Bowker.
		1813. Henry Nelson.	Eli Chapin.
		John Parkhurst.	Ira Cleaveland.
		Ariel Bragg.	John Claflin, Jr.
		Levi Chapin.	Wm. Godfrey.
		David Stearns. ✓	1829. Moses Adams.
		1816. Samuel Daniell.	Clark Ellis.
			Silas Parkhurst.
			Zuriel Hayward.
			John Claflin, Jr.
			1830. Samuel Warfield, Jr.
			Peter Rockwood.
			Amasa Leland.
			Lee Claflin.
			Zuriel Hayward.
			1831. Lovell Clark.
			Clark Ellis.
			Artemas Thayer.

- Samuel Danell.
Hazel Parkhurst.
1832 Lowell Bates.
Clark Ellis.
Silas Parkhurst.
Artemas Thayer.
Amariah Daniels.
1833 Rufus Thayer.
Lowell Bates.
Artemas Thayer.
John A. Claffin, Jr.
Nichols Thayer.
1834 Clark Ellis.
Lee Claffin.
Sullivan Sumner.
Ira Cleveland.
Henry Nelson.
1835 John Corbett.
Aaron Claffin.
Clark Ellis.
Clark Sumner.
Joshua Haxon.
1836 Hastings Daniels.
John Mason.
Wm. Godfrey.
Samuel L. Scammell.
Sullivan Sumner.
1837 Adam Perry.
John Cheney.
Isaac Davenport.
Otis Parkhurst.
1838 Emory Walker.
Seth P. Carpenter.
Ellis Sumner.
Isaac Davenport.
Wm. Godfrey.
1839 Ziba Thayer.
Dexter Walker.
John Mason.
Sylvester Dean.
Henry Nelson.
1840 Horatio N. Smith.
Chester Clark.
Orison Underwood.
David S. Godfrey.
Ellis Sumner.
1841 Joseph Allen.
George Hancock.
Joel Holbrook.
Elmer Cobb.
Henry Nelson.
1842 Peter Corbett.
Jeremiah Kelley.
Elias Whitney.
Willard Bragg.
Sullivan Sumner.
1843 Otis T. Nelson.
Willard Haven.
Ellis Sumner.
John Corbett.
1844 Whitman V. Cook.
Horace B. Hero.
Hiram Hunt.
Seth P. Carpenter.
Clark Sumner.
1845 Andrew J. Sumner.
Ira Wight.
Stephen Cook.
Elbridge G. Cook.
John Corbett.
1846 Alfred Bragg.
Sullivan Sumner.
Adam Hunt.
1847 Martin Fletcher.
- Alfred Bragg.
Clark Ellis.
1848 Andrew J. Sumner.
Horace B. Hero.
Clark Ellis.
1849 Waldo C. Perry.
Elias Whitney.
Sullivan Sumner.
1850 Horace B. Hero.
Willard Haven.
Elias Whitney.
1851 John McWales.
Hiram Hunt.
Jeremiah Kelley.
1852 James H. Barker.
Aaron C. Mayhew.
Appleton Bragg.
1853 John McWales.
Henry Nelson.
Aaron Claffin.
1854 Obed Daniels.
Andrew J. Sumner.
Ziba Thayer.
1855 Seth C. Shepard.
John G. Gilbert.
Samuel W. Hayward.
1856 Artemas B. Vant.
Obed Daniels.
John M. Wiles.
1857 George B. Hero.
Artemas B. Vant.
John Mason.
1858 Obed Daniels.
James H. Barker.
Andrew J. Sumner.
1859 Obed Daniels.
James H. Barker.
Andrew J. Sumner.
1860 Zelek Darling.
Seth C. Shepard.
John Corbett.
1861 George B. Pierce.
Obed Daniels.
James H. Barker.
1862 Leonard Hunt.
George Jones.
Obed Daniels.
1863 Leonard Hunt.
Obed Daniels.
1864 Andrew J. Sumner.
Wm. S. Wilkinson.
Henry O. Lothrop.
Elbridge G. Cook.
1865 James H. Barker.
John S. Mead.
Zibson C. Field.
1866 James R. Davis.
John S. Mead.
Zibson C. Field.
1867 Albert C. Withington.
James R. Davis.
James H. Barker.
1868 Lansford B. Felton.
George B. Blake.
James H. Barker.
1869 Stephen J. Onion.
Richard Carroll.
Albert C. Withington.
1870 Albert M. Sumner.
John S. Mead.
Zibson C. Field.
1871 James R. Davis.
Zibson C. Field.
John S. Mead.
1872 Henry C. Scott.
Albert C. Withington.
- James H. Barker.
1873 Zimri Thurber.
Henry C. Scott.
James H. Barker.
1874 James Bergin.
Zimri Thurber.
James R. Davis.
1875 James Berger.
James R. Davis.
Zimri Thurber.
1876 Lawrence Read.
Zimri Thurber.
James R. Davis.
1877 Joseph B. Bancroft.
Charles F. Chapin.
James Bergin.
1878 Isaac N. Davis.
Joseph B. Bancroft.
John S. Mead.
1879 Daniel J. Cronan.
Matthew P. Callanan.
Joseph B. Bancroft.
1880 Daniel J. Cronan.
Matthew P. Callanan.
James R. Davis.
1881 James R. Davis.
Daniel J. Cronan.
Wm. B. Hale.
1882 Wm. B. Hale.
Daniel J. Cronan.
Isaac N. Crosby.
1883 Isaac N. Crosby.
Philip A. Gleason.
Joseph B. Bancroft.
1884 Philip A. Gleason.
Joseph B. Bancroft.
R. E. Foster.
1885 Joseph B. Bancroft.
Philip H. Curran.
A. A. Clark.
1886 Philip H. Curran.
Alonzo A. Cook.
Henry A. Clark.
1887 H. C. Scott.
M. W. Edwards.
C. H. Walker.
1888 P. P. Fields.
M. W. Edwards.
C. H. Walker.
- Dr. Samuel Leslie Scammell, 1780
'81, '83, '88.
Jonathan Jones, 1780, '82, '84, '85.
Capt. Saml. Warren, 1780, '81, '82, '86.
Capt. Gershom Nelson, 1780, '82, '84.
Edward Rawson, Esq., 1780, '81.
Col. Ichabod Thayer, 1781, '84, '85, '86, '92, '94, '96, '98, 1800, '01, '03, '12.
Col. Samuel Jones, 1782, '88, '90, '91, '92, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '17.
Noah Wiswall, 1783, '87.
Dea. Seth Nelson, 1783, '84.
James Sumner, Esq., 1784.
Adams Chapin, Esq., 1785.
Col. James Mellen, 1785, '89, '90, '92, '93.
Eld. John Chapin, 1786, '87, '93.
Lt. David Stearns, 1787, '88, '99, 1809, '10, '11, '15.
- Amos Sheperdon, 1787.
Capt. Nathl. Parkhurst, 1804, '07, '13.
Lt. Ephraim Chapin, 1788, '89, '94, 1800.
Col. Saml. Nelson, 1807, '08, '09, '12, '13, '16.
Pearley Hunt, Esq., 1808, '11, '12, '14, '19, '21, '22, '38.
Ezek Green, 1812.
Ebene. McFarland, 1811.
Majr. Levi Chapin, 1816, '18.
John Claffin, 1817, '18, '29.
Col. Ariel Bragg, 1819, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '34, '36, '37.
Dr. Gustavus D. Peck, 1824, '25.
Nabum Legg, 1819, '25, '26, '32.
Col. Saml. L. Scammell, 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29.
Newell Nelson, Esq., 1831.
Capt. Sylvester Dean, 1829, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '41.
Isaac Davenport, Esq., 1829, '38, '42, '44, '47.
William Godfrey, 1832, '35.
Clark, Ellis, Esq., 1830, '31, '32, '35, '37, '39, '49, '51, '52, '58.
Col. Sullivan Sumner, 1833, '42.
Majr. Clark Sumner, 1833, '38, '43, '44.
Capt. Henry Nelson, 1834, '36, '38, '39, '40, '41, '43, '44, '48, '50.
Hon. Lee Claffin, 1835.
Capt. Rufus Thayer, 1835.
Artemas Thayer, 1835.
Henry Ball, 1835.
Aaron Claffin, 1835, '40, '54.
Amos Leland, 1836.
John McWales, 1836, '41, '53.
Ellis Sumner, Esq., 1836, '42, '44, '46.
Col. Peter Corbett, 1838.
Africa Madden, 1839.
Capt. Albert Newhall, 1840.
John Erskine, Esq., 1841.
Dexter Walker, 1841.
Seth P. Carpenter, Esq., 1842.
Charles F. Chapin, Esq., 1842, '48, '55, '59, '60.
John M. Parkhurst, 1847.
Andrew J. Sumner, 1845, '48, '49, '51, '58.
James R. Davis, Esq., 1848, '57, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78.
Col. Lewis Johnson, 1848.
Henry Chapin, 1849.
Charles K. Scribner, 1849.
Simpson Dixby, 1850.
George Crocker, 1850.
Otis Parkhurst, Jr., Esq., 1850.
John G. Gilbert, 1850.
Elias Whitney, 1851.
Appleton Bragg, 1852.
Charles Leland, 1852.
Gen. Orison Underwood, 1852, '54, '56, '58, '59, '61, '62, '64, '67.
Willard Bragg, 1852.
Edwin Battles, 1854.
Rev. James T. Woodbury, 1853, '54, '55, '59.
Herman H. Bowers, 1855.
Hon. Aaron C. Mayhew, 1843, '49, '53, '57, '58, '61, '62, '63, '66, '73.

Leonard Hunt, 1842.

Col. James H. Barker, 1858.

Amos Holbrook, Esq., 1860.

Capt. Elbridge Mann, 1860.

Bartholomew Wood, 1860.

Dr. A. C. Fay, 1861.

Hon. Winslow Battles, 1862.

George Draper, 1863.

George B. Blake, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '74, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.

William Spencer, 1869.

Stephen J. Onion, 1870.

Albert C. Withington, 1877.

Joseph H. Wood, 1885.

Henry E. Fales, 1886, '87, '88.

Town Clerks

Caleb Cheney, 1781, '82, '83, '87, '88, and also treasurer.

Samuel Jones, 1784, '85, '86, 1807 to 1816.

Adams Chapin, 1789, '90, '91, '92 to 1807.

John Clafin, Jr., 1816, '17.

Newell Nelson, 1818 to '26.

Clark Ellis, 1826 to '29.

Isaac Davenport, 1829 to '37.

Newell Nelson, again 1837 to '43.

John Erskine, 1842 to '48.

Leander Holbrook, 1848.

John Erskine, again, 1849, '50.

Charles F. Chapin, 1851 to '55, '56 to '59.

William H. Burbank, 1855.

Lewis Fales, 1859 continuously to '81.

Lewis Hayden, 1881, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86.

John T. McLaughlin, 1887-88.

Town Treasurers.

David Stearns, 1787 to 1826.

Custavus D. Peck, 1826, '27, '33.

Samuel L. Scammell, 1828, '29.

John Clafin, Jr., 1830, '31.

Lee Clafin, 1832.

Sylvester Dean, 1834 to '37, '59 to '64.

Sullivan Sumner, 1837, '38.

George Howe, 1839 to '42.

John Mason, 1842 to '55.

D. P. Walbridge, 1855.

Leonard Hunt, 1856 to '59.

Ethan C. Clafin, 1864 to '81, '82, '83, '84, '85.

Lewis Hayden, 1886, '87, '88.

Representatives Chosen.

1784. Ichabod Thayer.

1785. Ichabod Thayer.

1786. None.

1787. David Stearns.

1788. David Stearns.

1789. David Stearns.

1790. None.

1791-1812. Samuel Jones.

1813. Pearley Hunt.

1814. Samuel Jones.

1815-16. Pearley Hunt.

1817. None.

1818. None.

1819. Essek Green.

1820. None.

1821-23. Pearley Hunt.

1824. None.

1825. None.

1826. John Clafin, Jr.

1827. Samuel L. Scammell.

1828. None.

1829. John Clafin, Jr.

1830. John Clafin, Jr.

1831. Samuel L. Scammell.

1832. Newell Nelson.

1833. Henry Nelson.

1834. William Godfrey.

1835. Isaac Davenport.

1836. None.

1837. Rufus Thayer.

1838. Lee Clafin.

1839. Henry Nelson.

1840. Aaron Clafin.

1841. Sullivan Sumner.

1842. John Corbett.

1843. Ellis Sumner.

1844. Otis Parkhurst.

1845. Henry Nelson.

1846. Ariah Bragg.

1847. John Mason.

1848. John Corbett.

1849. Nelson Parkhurst.

1850. Jeremiah Kelly.

1851. Elmer Cobb.

1852. Adam Hunt.

1853. Alfred Bragg.

1854. Waldo C. Perry.

1855. Alfred Bragg.

1856. Horace B. Hero.

1857. None.

1858. Hiram Hunt.

1859. Alfred Bragg.

1860. Charles F. Chapin.

1861. Horace B. Hero.

1862. None.

1863. Herman H. Bowers.

1864. Horace B. Hero.

1865. Aaron C. Mayhew.

1866. Aaron C. Mayhew.

1863. A. A. Cook.

James R. Davis.

1864. Zibeon C. Field.

J. B. Bancroft.

1865. Zibeon C. Field.

Joseph Hancock.

Under the apportionment of 1866 the towns of Milford, Mendon, Uxbridge and Blackstone constituted the Fifteenth Representative District of Worcester County, and the following Representatives were chosen to represent the district until the next apportionment:

George W. Stacey, of Milford.....	1866
James W. Putnam, of Milford.....	1866
John S. Needham, of Blackstone.....	1866
Isaac H. Stearns, of Milford.....	1867
Moses Farrar, of Blackstone.....	1867
Charles Wing, of Uxbridge.....	1867
Alfred A. Burrell, of Milford.....	1868
Thomas G. Kent, of Milford.....	1868
Alexander H. Allen, of Mendon.....	1868
Harrison C. Whitman, of Uxbridge.....	1869
A. A. Sherman, of Uxbridge.....	1869
B. Hayward, of Milford.....	1869
Bainbridge Hayward, of Milford.....	1870
Lawrence Reade, of Milford.....	1870
Lyman Paine, of Blackstone.....	1870
George B. Blake, of Milford.....	1871
Wm. N. Aldrich, of Mendon.....	1871
George W. Hobbs, of Uxbridge.....	1871
George B. Blake, of Milford.....	1872
Henry C. Skinner, of Milford.....	1872
John C. Scott, of Blackstone.....	1872
George W. Taft, of Uxbridge.....	1873
Albert Smith, of Blackstone.....	1873
Lawrence Reade, of Milford.....	1873
Albert Smith, of Blackstone.....	1874
Albert W. Gaskell, of Mendon.....	1874
James Beaman, of Milford.....	1874
George G. Parker, of Milford.....	1875
Patrick Kennedy, of Blackstone.....	1875
Charles C. Capron, of Uxbridge.....	1875

Under the apportionment of 1876 the towns of Milford, Mendon and Upton constituted the Second Representative District of Worcester County, and the following were chosen until the next apportionment:

Wm. H. Cook, of Milford.....	1876
Augustus S. Tuttle, of Milford.....	1876
Wm. H. Cook, of Milford.....	1877
Charles A. Davis, of Upton.....	1877
Homer W. Darling, of Mendon.....	1878
Isaac N. Crosby, of Milford.....	1878
Isaac N. Crosby, of Milford.....	1879
Benjamin A. Jourdan, of Upton.....	1879
Silas W. Hale, of Milford.....	1880
Charles W. Wilcox, of Milford.....	1880
Silas W. Hale, of Milford.....	1881
Edward S. Leland, of Upton.....	1881
Thomas J. Hall, of Upton.....	1882
David M. Richardson, of Mendon.....	1882
James F. Stratton, of Milford.....	1883
Isabel Reed, of Milford.....	1884
James F. Stratton, of Milford.....	1884
Henry J. Bailey, of Milford.....	1884
James F. Stratton, of Milford.....	1885
Henry J. Bailey, of Milford.....	1885

Under the apportionment of 1886 the towns of Milford, Blackstone, Mendon and Hopedale constituted the Eleventh Worcester District, and the following have been chosen:

James Lally, Jr., of Milford.....	1886
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The twenty-first article of amendments to the Constitution, providing for representative districts, was adopted by the Legislature of 1856 and 1857, and ratified by the people in 1857. Under the apportionment made in accordance with the amendment, the town of Milford constituted the Nineteenth Representative District of Worcester County, and until the next apportionment the following Representatives were chosen:

1857. John S. Scammell.	1860. H. O. Lathrop.
Andrew J. Sumner.	Daniel S. Chapin.
1858. Elbridge Mann.	1861. H. O. Lathrop.
James H. Barker.	Charles F. Clafin.
1859. James H. Barker.	1862. Aaron C. Mayhew.
Andrew J. Sumner.	H. O. Lathrop.

Henry E Bates, of Milford.....	1886
James Lally, Jr., of Milford.....	1887
Thomas M. Carey, of Blackstone.....	1887
James Lally, Jr., of Milford.....	1888
Thomas McCreary, of Blackstone.....	1888

The population of Milford since the introduction of the shoe industry has steadily increased. In 1815 it was probably about one thousand, in 1825 about twelve hundred and fifty, in 1835 fifteen hundred, in 1845 twenty five hundred, in 1855 about seventy-five hundred, in 1865 about nine thousand, in 1875 about ninety-eight hundred, and in 1885 ninety-three hundred and forty-three. At the date of this sketch, after deducting the population of Hopedale, it probably stands at about ten thousand. The town owns no water-works, but the inhabitants are supplied by the Milford Water Company with water, and an annual appropriation is made to pay for water for fire purposes. It has a good Fire Department, with two steam fire-engines and three hose companies and a hook-and-ladder company, and is thus well provided against serious disaster.

The following list of expenditures of the town for the year 1887 will exhibit the working of its municipal machinery, and with this list this imperfect sketch must close. The writer wishes, however, before closing, to give due credit for a large amount of information to the exhaustive "History of Milford," prepared by Rev. Adin Ballou, who, while furnishing the town with a memorial of inestimable value, has completed a lasting one of himself:

Highway Department.....	\$41,000.00
Incidentals.....	2,451.50
Schools.....	1,000.00
For the poor.....	1,000.00
Town Debt.....	1,000.00
Money loaned and paid.....	1,000.00
State Tax.....	1,000.00
National Bank Tax.....	1,000.00
State Land Tax.....	1,000.00
Interest on Loans.....	1,000.00
Water for fire purposes.....	3,354.79
Interest.....	1,000.00
Fire department.....	4,761.76
Interest on Bonds.....	1,000.00
Municipal Bonds.....	1,000.00
" " account.....	1,031.57
Town, High and Low.....	1,000.00
Plans and surveys, Sewer Committee.....	812.00
Lawrence Street.....	275.42
Town House.....	1,000.00
Incidentals.....	87.32
Interest on Loans.....	1,425.41
Vernon Grove Cemetery.....	150.00
Municipal Debt.....	1,000.00
Support of paupers.....	88.68
Burial lots.....	22.50
Total.....	\$143,147.72

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN CLAFFIN.

The Claffins have been more or less prominent in Milford for over eighty years. They came directly or

indirectly from Hopkinton, and they are said to be of Scotch extraction; their ancestors may have been among the Scotch immigrants who helped to settle Hopkinton at an early period. (See "History of Milford.")

John Claffin, the son of John and grandson of Ebenezer, was born in Holliston, June 24, 1775; he married Lydia, daughter of Henry and Jerusha (Burnap) Mellen, of Hopkinton, in 1798 (she having been born December 15, 1777); they came to Milford in 1798, resided two years on the Noah Wiswall place, carrying on there the business of cordwainer; then bought about forty acres of land, with its buildings, of Samuel Rockwood, the place recently occupied by Benjamin D. Godfrey, and lived there four years. He next purchased, of his father, the lot where the Mansion House now stands, containing about four acres, with the buildings thereon. There he kept store and tavern five years. This was probably the first tavern kept on that spot. Thenceforth, steadily advancing in enterprise and increasing in wealth, he became one of our most influential citizens; shrewd and successful in public affairs as well as private; captain and then major of artillery; invested first or last with the most responsible town offices, and holding for thirty years nearly, previous to his death (which occurred July 10, 1848), a continuous commission as justice of the peace. His children were: Sylvia, Amelia, Charlotte, Direxa, Aaron, Jerusha, Horace B., Sophia A., William Bainbridge.

H. B. CLAFFIN.

Horace B. Claffin was born at Milford, Mass., December 18, 1811, his father being John Claffin, general country store-keeper, farmer and justice of the peace. He was educated at common school and the Milford Academy.

At the age of twenty he, in company with his brother, Aaron, and brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, succeeded his father in business at Milford. The latter gave each of the three boys one thousand dollars to start with. The following year (1832) they opened a dry-goods store at Worcester, in connection with their general store at Milford. In 1833 Aaron took the Milford store, leaving Horace in exclusive possession of the Worcester business. He remained in Worcester until July, 1, 1843 (marrying, meantime, Agnes Sanger, daughter of Colonel Calvin Sanger, of Sherborne, Mass.), and then, with William F. Buckley, he formed the firm of Buckley & Claffin, and began a wholesale dry-goods business at 46 Cedar Street, New York. In 1850 they built a store at No. 57 Broadway, and moved into it in January, 1851. The following July (1851) Mr. Buckley retired, and Mr. Claffin made up a firm with William H. Mellen and several juniors, under the style of Claffin, Mellen & Co. In 1853 Mr. Claffin and others built, at 111 Broadway, the building known as Trinity Building.



John Haplin.



H. M. Chapman



Aaron Clafflin.

whither the business was transferred on the completion of the structure. There the firm did a rapidly-increasing business until January, 1861, when they moved into the store corner of Church and Worth streets, running through to West Broadway.

The great expansion of their trade, in view of their largely increased room, came at an unfortunate time. By the late Civil War the firm's assets were largely locked up and rendered almost worthless, and Claflin, Mellen & Co. were compelled to ask their creditors to accept seventy per cent. on long time in settlement of their accounts. A large majority of the creditors accepted these terms, but claims to the amount of about one million dollars could not be adjusted on extended time, and were bought up by friends of Mr. Claflin at about fifty cents on the dollar. Very speedily after resumption the firm began to discount the compromise notes, and long before maturity of the extension, the seventy cents, and thirty cents additional, with interest on everything, had been paid. Then Mr. Claflin sought out all who had sold their claims for cash (at about fifty cents), and paid them the balance needful to make up one hundred cents and interest.

January 1, 1864, Mr. Mellen retired, and since then the style of the firm has been H. B. Claflin & Co. Their sales during the war amounted in one year (from May 1st to May 1st) to seventy-two million dollars.

In the panic of 1873 the firm, with millions of dollars of bills receivable on hand, could not get discounts rapidly enough to meet their open accounts at maturity. No paper with their name on it went to protest, but they asked their creditors to accept notes at an average of five months, with interest added, in settlement of the open accounts, and most of the creditors were willing to extend this accommodation. The notes were paid at an average of about ninety days—say two months before maturity. The ability of Mr. Claflin may be judged fairly by the magnitude of the business which he built up, which from 1865 to the time of his death far exceeded that of any other commercial house in the world. He was the pioneer of that development of modern business by which the old-fashioned jobbing houses became importers, and even manufacturers, as well as distributors of merchandise, a development which has now extended to many other branches of trade, with a constant tendency to the minimum of profit and consequent benefit to the consumer. The fortune which he accumulated is a very inadequate measure of his success, for his great liberality to his associates prevented him from keeping to himself the share of the profits which he might fairly have claimed. More than a score of persons who stood in confidential relations to him in the business (partners and others) retired to leisure at various times with ample fortunes, not one of them having contributed a dollar in money to the firm's capital.

If he had been avaricious his accumulations would probably have been thrice what they were, but he preferred gratitude to money. In measuring his work, too, not only his individual fortune and those of his immediate associates must be reckoned, but note should also be taken that hundreds of fortunes throughout the United States have had their beginning in the generosity of Mr. Claflin. It was a great satisfaction to him to give young men a liberal start, and perhaps no other man has lived in this country who has helped so many beginners with money and with unexampled credit, until they have become able to sustain themselves.

He was a man of strong convictions and of noble principles. In 1850 it was unpopular—it cost something—to be known as an opponent of slavery, but when the Castle Garden meeting was called in that year, he, in his quiet way, let every one know that he was an uncompromising friend of freedom, and it was a satisfaction to him to be published in the list of "Black Republicans," which many of the newspapers held up for abuse.

Although strongly Republican in his political views, and a Republican Presidential elector in 1872, in 1884 he voted for President Cleveland (when most of his personal friends were in favor of Mr. Blaine), because he was a sincere believer in civil service reform.

His life was remarkably happy. He said to his sons many times, "I should be glad to live my life over again, for with all its mistakes and disappointments it has been full of happiness." Only a man of good heart and clear conscience could say that.

Mr. Claflin's benevolence was without limit. He was always thinking of the poor and needy, and frequently said to his family, "We must try to give pleasure to poor people, not to the rich; the latter do not need our attention." His cheerfulness was wonderful. His conversation sparkled with humor. Even in the most trying times his presence was like sunshine to his family and friends. He was a living illustration of Sir Humphrey Davy's charming lines: "Life is made up not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort."

His pleasures, except those of business, were found at home. He belonged to no clubs, entertained and went into society comparatively little; but in his home circle, and among the few who were very intimate with him, the charm of his bright face, his overflowing merriment, and his sweet seriousness will never be forgotten. He loved more than most men, and every one that lived in his immediate presence had an affection for him beyond expression in words. He died November 14, 1885, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

AARON CLAFFIN.

Aaron Claffin was born in Milford, April 20, 1807. He grew up and succeeded his father, John Claffin, in business. He married Mary, daughter of Captain Rufus and Hannah (Parkhurst) Thayer, April 17, 1828. He has devoted himself honorably and successfully to business, mainly in manufacturing boots, and especially as a wholesale dealer in that general line, managing, since 1842, a large and flourishing boot and shoe store in New York City, and residing in Brooklyn much of his time. But he has constantly given Milford a large share of his business enterprise and wealth.

The numerous substantial edifices in our Centre, occupied under his auspices, or affording ample accommodations to other business men, together with public halls, &c., proclaim his deep interest in the thrift of his native town. Besides these, he owns and runs a large model farm of two hundred and fifty acres on Silver Hill, with probably as much pecuniary benefit to others as to himself. This is his rural home, which he visits quite regularly from month to month, making such temporary stays as convenience and pleasure dictate.

He is an expert at minding his own business, treating his fellow-creatures commendably, dispensing his benefactions unostentatiously, and thus insuring to himself a corresponding measure of respectful goodwill. His memory is a most remarkable encyclopedia of town history, genealogy and interesting facts. Milford owes Mr. Claffin and family a high tribute of solid honor and gratitude.

Mr. Claffin's children are as follows: Fidelia, Charles F., George W., Mary L., John H., Josephine B., Adla M., Henry A.

Mrs. Aaron Claffin died July 18, 1875.

HON. AARON C. MAYHEW.

Mr. Mayhew came to Milford from Hopkinton in the year 1829, and entered the employ of the late Lee Claffin to learn the tanner's trade. With a resolute ambition and energetic will to achieve success in the world he did so. Having mastered his trade and married a congenial helpmeet, he entered into partnership, March 25, 1835, with David S. Godfrey, for the manufacture of leather, under the firm-name of Godfrey & Mayhew. The firm soon commenced to manufacture boots and shoes. Their business grew and prospered. Mr. Godfrey having died, Mr. Mayhew formed, in 1853, a co-partnership for prosecuting the same line of business with George W. Howe and John S. Leland, under the firm-name of A. C. Mayhew & Co. Mr. Leland died in 1857, and Sullivan C. Sumner took his place in the firm, which, with slight changes, remained in continuous activity. Mr. Mayhew was several years president of the Milford Fire Insurance Company, vice-president and on the Investment Committee of the Milford Savings Bank

from its incorporation in 1851. He was made president of the Milford National Bank at its institution in 1854, and held that responsible position until his death, which occurred September 26, 1880. Meantime he was distinguished in civil and political life as moderator of many town-meetings, selectman, representative to General Court two years, twice a State Senator, a member of Governor's Council under Banks two years, on the State Central Committee of the Republican party for several years, and a Presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket in 1872. Such is the outline of his personal and public success, from the humble beginning whence he started.

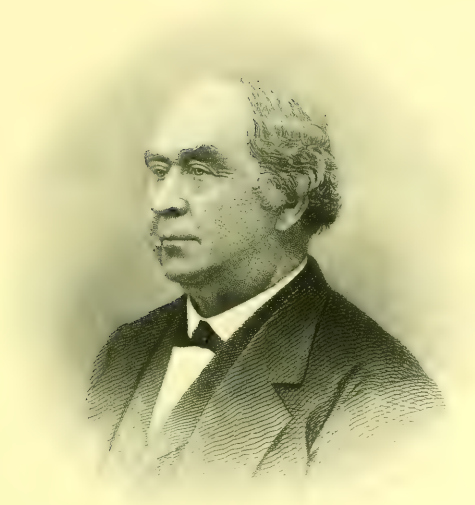
His pedigree was also honorable. He placed in the hands of Rev. Adin Ballou documents and a genealogical tree which make him a descendant of the celebrated Mayhews that distinguished themselves in the early times of New England as civilizers of the Indians. Thomas came over from England in 1631; he was immediately admitted a freeman, settled at Watertown, held numerous responsible civil offices, and finally, under a grant from the Earl of Sterling, was made superintendent of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and the adjacent islands, for the purpose of governing, civilizing and Christianizing the Indians there. He left Watertown with a colony of whites for his domain, and his son, Thomas, as a preacher to the Indians. This son died when the father was seventy years of age; and finding it impossible to procure a successor who understood the language of the natives, he took his son's place, ministering till his death, at the advanced age of between ninety and one hundred years. (See Mayhew Genealogy, "Milford History.")

ZIBBON C. FIELD.

Zibbeon C. Field, of Milford, is the son of Zibbeon and Lydia (Howe) Field, and was born in Paris, Maine, on the 25th day of December, 1831. He is a direct descendant of the eminent English astronomer, Sir John Field. He is also a lineal descendant of John Alden, the last surviving signer of the famous compact made on board the "Mayflower."

Mr. Field first came to Milford in 1843, and worked for some time in a boot shop, but his health having become impaired, in 1852 he sailed for California, going around Cape Horn in the good ship "R. C. Winthrop." After having passed three years there at work in the mines, he returned to Milford, but soon after engaged in the provision business in Roxbury. It was not till 1858 that he was permanently established in Milford, where he has ever since been carrying on a coal and lumber business in connection with his brother, Perley T. Field.

He has been married twice; his first wife was Lydia



James Smith
St. Helena

A., the daughter of Colonel Peter and Hopestill (Prentiss) Corbett, by whom he had four children. She died March 21, 1872. His second wife, whom he married June 17, 1874, was Anna, the daughter of Almon and Sarah A. (Darling) Thwing, of Hopedale. By this marriage the town lost one of the best of its teachers.

Mr. Field has always shown a lively interest in public matters, and been willing to do his share of work for the common good. For two years he was foreman of the Washington Hook-and-Ladder Company of Roxbury. In Milford he served some time on the Board of Engineers; for five years he was chairman of the selectmen, and for three years a member of the School Committee. For two years, in 1864 and 1865, he was a member of the General Court, where he served on the committees on horse-railroads and on railways and canals. He was also appointed by Governor Andrew as a justice of the peace.

He was an active and efficient worker as agent of the town in recruiting soldiers for the war. He went to Washington in 1864 and, by a personal interview with President Lincoln, secured the credit of one hundred and thirty-seven three years' men to Milford, for whom the town had received no credit in the settlement between the State and National governments, thus saving for the town many thousand dollars.

For several years past Mr. Field has declined to accept of any civil office, but still takes a warm interest in politics, and is now chairman of the Republican League of Milford. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and has long been one of the standing committee of the parish.

Mr. Field has played well his part in life. Successful in his private business, he is one of those public-spirited and most valuable men who are always ready to lend a hand in aiding any good work which may advance the interests of the town. Quick and clear in his perceptions, and endowed with a large share of common sense, he has always shown the courage of his convictions, and has ever been disposed to stand up for what he believed to be right. He enjoys the respect of the entire community in which he lives, and has long been regarded as one of the leading and most influential citizens of Milford.

CHAPTER CLXIII.

RUTLAND.

BY CHARLES R. BARTLETT.

Indian Deed and Grant of Twelve Miles Square—Proprietorships and Boundaries of Early Settlers—Location and Surface—Roads and Schools—Revolutionary War—Encampment of Burgoyne's Army—Indians.

An Indian deed, dating back more than two hundred years, December 22, 1686, given and executed by

Joseph Trask, *alias* Puagastion, of Pennicook; Job, *alias* Pompanamay, of Natick; Simon Piticom, *alias* Wananapan, of Wamassick; Sassawannow, of Natick; James Wiser, *alias* Qualipunt, of Natick (Indians who claimed to be lords of the soil), to Henry Willard, Joseph Rowlandson, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Willard and Cyprian Stevens, for twenty-three pounds of the then currency, of a certain tract of land twelve miles square, comprising about one-eighth part of Worcester County, including what is now the whole of Rutland, Oakham, Barre, Hubbardston, more than one-half of Princeton and nearly or quite one-half of Paxton.

Upon the petition of the descendants of Maj. Simon Willard, of Lancaster, to the General Court for the confirmation of their title to the above tract of land, on the 23d of February, 1713, the following order was passed:

That the lands in the Indian Deed, and according to their limits and bounds, be confirmed to the children of the said Simon Willard, deceased, or to their legal representatives and associates, provided that within seven years' time there be sixty families settled thereon, and sufficient lands reserved for the use of the Gospel ministry and schools, except what part thereof the Hon. Samuel Sewell, Esq., hath already purchased, and that this grant shall not encroach upon any former grant, or grants, or exceed the quantity of twelve miles square.

The town to be called Rutland and to lye to the county of Middlesex.

This deed was received April 14, 1714, and entered with the record of deeds for the county of Middlesex, liber 16, page 541—Samuel Phelps, registrar. This tract of land contained ninety-three thousand one hundred and sixty acres, the south corner butting upon Muschopauge Lake; the northeast boundary on Worcester—what is now Holden—of about six miles; the northwest, including the larger part of Princeton, by a line running on the south base of Mount Wachusett and the northwest border of Hubbardston, eleven miles; the southwest being the present southwest boundary of Hubbardston and Barre, thirteen miles; the southeast answering to the southwest boundary of Barre and Oakham, eleven miles and thence to Worcester line, cutting Paxton into nearly equal halves by a line running due east through the centre of the town to Worcester line, seven and one-half miles, and thence northwest on Worcester about five miles to the point of beginning, which was probably at the angle marked by a monument standing in the swamp between the land of F. G. Bartlett, in Rutland, and Geo. C. Bond, in Holden, and about two hundred rods south of Muschopauge Lake.

The proprietors as named in the associate deed, at a meeting in Boston, December 14, 1714, voted that the contents of eight miles square be surveyed and set off for the settlement of sixty-two families, in order to the performance of the conditions of the grant. The six miles square granted to men who would go on and settle was that part which is now called Rutland.

The meeting appointed Thomas Howe, Stephen

Minot, Thomas Smith, Estes Hatch, Jacob Stevens Ephraim Wilder and Samuel Wright a committee to transact the concerns of the proprietors. Agreeable to the vote of the proprietors, the committee set off lands equal to six miles square, which was surveyed by Mr. Ward. After this survey the committee surveyed and set off sixty-two house-lots of thirty acres each, in the form of an oblong square, in the most eligible and safe part of the town, and so calculated as to have a fort or garrison to flee to when attacked by the Indians. The first settlers were from respectable families from Boston, Concord, Lexington, Sudbury, Marlboro', Framingham, Lancaster, Brookfield, and emigrants from Ireland, who brought letter testimonials of their church fellowship. They were men of great courage and determination, who bid defiance to the dangers and privations that awaited them in their new country, and, shouldering their guns, axes and such other utensils for farming, with a scanty supply of provisions, set out for their new homes.

(One man, Simon Davis, from Sudbury, carried a plow on his back several miles.)

The first work of the settlers was the felling of trees, and the clearing of the land to raise something for the coming year, and the erecting of log huts. Their food was wild game or such as they brought from home on their backs or on horses; their drink from the water of the fine, sparkling springs, which they found in great abundance; their lodging in their blankets.

In the autumn they returned to their friends. Again, the following spring, they returned to renew the work of clearing the land and building huts.

Some raised small quantities of grain. Only a few wintered in the settlement, nearly all returning to their friends to spend the winter.

The next spring, 1719, they commenced moving their families to their new homes; as yet no woman had accompanied them, to grace by her presence the houses they had toiled so hard to erect, during the two previous seasons.

The first male child was born to Moses and Eunice How, September 23, 1719, for which fortunate event he had one hundred acres of land given to him. Mr. and Mrs. How came from Brookfield. They had born to them ten children—five sons and five daughters. Mr. How buried his wife and three daughters in the fall of 1741. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Hannah Head, by whom he had one son, Jonas, whose descendants of the fifth, sixth and seventh generations are living in town at the present time—Mrs. Eunice Howe Bartlett, widow of the late Capt. Charles Bartlett, now in her eighty-third year, her son, Walter H. Bartlett, and grandchildren, Harold, Munroe and Bessie Howe. Mr. How held the offices of selectman, assessor and treasurer, and was a justice of the peace. The late Col. Calvin G. Howe descended from this family. So rapid was the settle-

ment, that within four years they numbered fifty families, and June 7, 1720, they selected a place for the first meeting-house to stand. It was in front of the old burying-ground, and in the succeeding year the house was so far completed as to be used for public worship.

In June of 1720 the committee of Rutland, whose names have been previously mentioned, met to inquire the state of the settlers, and proceeded from house to house, and lot to lot, to see if they had fulfilled the conditions of settlement. This was an important visit to the young settlers, and no doubt the committee were received with a great deal of courtesy, and, it may be presumed, in many cases with no small degree of pride, as the few acres of cleared and cultivated land, with the little log cabin made cheerful and inviting by the thrifty housewife, and the rosy faces of the children partially hidden behind mother's apron, were exhibited to them.

Nearly all the settlers had the gratification of the sanction of the committee; others, an extension of time. After the settlers had performed their conditions, the six miles square was confirmed to them by the committee June 26, 1721, and incorporated as a town by the General Court in 1722, although the title was confirmed in 1713. Worcester County was incorporated August 2, 1731, Rutland being one of the first eight organized towns of the county.

It is the geographical centre of the State, fifty miles west of Boston, and forty east of the Connecticut River,—an equal distance from New Hampshire on the north, and Connecticut on the south. It is also the most central town in the county. (Tradition says that it failed of being its shire town by one vote.)

The centre has an elevation of twelve hundred and twenty feet above tide-water, and is the highest town centre between Boston and Northampton. There can be distinctly seen, from the centre of the town in a clear day, the church spires in fourteen different towns, and points are seen seventy-five and eighty-five miles distant in the western part of the State and Vermont.

Muschopauge Hill, one mile northeast of the centre, the highest point of land in town, thirteen hundred and fifty feet above sea-level, has a commanding view to all points. There is a place on this hill of roots and herbs, called the "Indian Garden." The surface of the town is generally hilly, although the hills are very smooth and well rounded, and—what is quite remarkable—every one has been cultivated at some time on its very top. The soil is a rich loam for the most part, with a clay sub-soil, although along the valley of the Ware River and in some sections of the west part of the town it is somewhat sandy. It is, perhaps, better adapted for grass and grazing than to the raising of grain.

The six miles square was said to contain 20,439 acres, good measure. By the census of 1885 there

was found to be 22,246 acres, divided as follows: 3,385 acres of mowing land; 923 acres under cultivation for principal crops, market gardens, nurseries, orchards, etc.; 9665 acres of pasture land; 1050 acres unimproved land; 114 acres unimprovable land; 1689 acres woodland over sixty years' growth; 5428½ acres of thirty years' growth, and less.

Nearly all kinds of wood common to New England are found here,—white and hard pine, chestnut, oak, hemlock, spruce, walnut, maple, birch of the various kinds, beech, elm, poplar, cedar, etc. It is estimated that there are more acres of woodland at the present time than there was fifty years ago, although that fact, however, cannot be fully determined, as there was no census taken of agricultural statistics as far back as 1840. The old primeval forests have nearly all succumbed to the "woodman's axe," and a new growth has taken its place. Many pastures have been allowed to run up to white pine, hard wood and white birch, which seems to be naturally characteristic to the soil. Some very valuable white or sap pine lots have grown within the past thirty or forty years. The greater part of the lumber manufactured is sawed from white pine into box-boards, which find a ready market in North Brookfield, Spencer and Worcester. Also quite a large quantity of such lumber is made into boxes by O. W. Roberts & Co., of North Rutland. A considerable quantity of chestnut is manufactured into railroad ties, which also find a ready sale and home market to the Boston and Maine Railroad at good prices. The woolen-mills afford quite a market for cord-wood, as a large quantity is used for making steam-power to carry the machinery employed.

Muschopauge Lake, or a point near it, is the starting and ending point of the Indian deed. It is situated at the east base of Muschopauge Hill; is a beautiful sheet of water, about three-fourths of a mile long and nearly one-half mile in width. The waters are, as the meaning of the name "Muschopauge" indicates, clear and cold. It is entirely fed by springs, as no stream runs into it. The bottom is hard and gravelly, and can be seen to a great depth. At some places in the lake the water has been found to be nearly one hundred feet deep. This supplies the water-power for Austin's Mills (formerly Broad's Mills) in Holden, although, on account of the deep basin that contains it, it cannot be drawn or lowered only about three or four feet. If this great body of pure water was accessible to some large city, it would be eagerly sought after and highly appreciated. Although there are some excellent fish in the lake,—pickerel, perch and pouts,—yet it is very seldom that a good string can be caught, probably because of the great number of smaller fish which afford a plenty of food for the larger ones.

Demond Pond, about one and one-half miles southwest of the centre, is a fine sheet of water, only about half as large as "Muschopauge," but possess-

ing the same qualities. Long Pond, near the village of West Rutland, is about two miles long, is quite narrow, more resembling a river than a pond, is fed by springs and the water from Demond Pond, by Buck Brook, and is a reservoir for mills and factories. Moulton Pond or reservoir, one-half mile north of the centre, covers what was formerly called the "Ministry," or Captain King meadow, and meadowland owned by A. H. Miles. It affords a good water-power, and abounds in pickerel, which are caught in great abundance through the ice every winter. The larger portion of Rutland being so elevated, there is but one river, the East Branch of the Ware, flowing through the town. This river has its source on the west side of Wachusett Mountain in Princeton.

It enters this town near the angle where the monument marks the boundary of the three towns of Hubbardston, Princeton and Rutland, passing through the intervalle for a little more than a mile to North Rutland, affording there good water-power for several mills, the principal power being what was formerly called Bigelow's Mills, now owned by O. W. Roberts & Co., who have just rebuilt a good, substantial saw-mill and box-shop on the old site, where a similar mill was destroyed by fire last July. On the stream about a quarter of a mile below is a saw-mill, owned by Addison Childs; and just below this mill is a shoddy-mill, owned by M. R. Moulton.

The river follows the valley at the base of very abrupt hills to New Boston, a mile and one-half south of North Rutland, where there is another good water-power, and a saw and shoddy-mill owned by Owen McGann. From this point it makes a complete horse-shoe in the next half-mile; then flowing on into the town of Barre, near the junction of the three towns of Barre, Hubbardston and Rutland. The course of this river is very circuitous through this town, traversing a distance of nearly six miles and leaving the town within two and a half miles of the point of entrance.

Perhaps the next most important stream is Long Meadow Brook, which takes its water from Long Pond. At the upper falls or north end of Long Pond is one of the best sites for mills or factories in town, which has been for a number of years unoccupied. In 1728 there was a saw-mill built here by Ephraim Jones. In 1836 Joseph Demond had a grist-mill, saw and shingle-mills in full operation. This stream flows northwesterly about two miles through Long Meadow into the East Branch of the Ware at New Boston School-house. Mill Brook received its name by having the first mills in Rutland carried by its power. It has its main source from Moulton Pond, and its course is westerly through Meeting-House Meadow, and enters Long Meadow Brook at a distance of two miles. The woolen-mill of M. R. Moulton is at the upper falls of this stream, and about a mile and a half farther down the stream is the turning-mill of Paul Wheeler, where his famous axe-helves

are turned out of oak and hickory. Formerly, before Moulton's Pond was flowed, the chief source of this brook was from two springs, lying near each other, about half a mile east of the Centre. One of the above-mentioned springs is on the place of Rev. Geo. S. Dodge, from whom a right has been purchased by the Central Mass. R. R. Co. to take the supply of water needed at the water-tank at Rutland station. The other spring is on the land of Geo. S. Gates, and the water is used to supply tanks for the breeding of trout. There are also several small springs on the west side of Muschopage Hill, which flow into this pond.

Pomagusset Brook is made up of waters that flow from meadows in the northerly part of the town, and runs westerly into the Ware, between New Boston and North Rutland. There was at one time a saw-mill upon this brook, owned by William Davis, near where the Hubbardston road crosses this stream, and just below the reservoir recently flowed by Mr. G. R. Edison for the purpose of breeding carp.

Sewall's Brook has its source north of Miles Hill (formerly Joyner's Hill), and runs northerly through Sewall's Meadow (now owned by Mrs. Alonzo Davis), and falls into the Ware below Pomagusset Brook. All the above-named streams enter the Ware, and are thus mingled with the waters of the Connecticut and emptied into Long Island Sound.

Harwood's Brook has its source in the north part of the town, and, with the help of other small streams, forms a handsome brook and empties into the Quinapoxet, in Holden. There is one saw-mill upon this stream, now fast going to decay, formerly run by James L. Monroe, in which a considerable amount of lumber was manufactured. It is a curious fact that the water shed from the east side of the barn on the farm of Wm. C. Temple runs into this brook, and thence into the Merrimac River, and the water shed on the west side of the same barn runs into the Connecticut River by falling into Mill Brook.

Davis Brook has its source at or near one of the springs before mentioned as one of the sources of Mill Brook, the spring on the land of Geo. S. Gates, where it is said that the waters divide, a part mixing with the Connecticut and a part with the Merrimac. This brook runs southeast about two miles and unites with Wood Hill Brook, which has its source from springs north of Turkey Hill Pond, and flows through Holden into the Nashua River.

Mullikin Brook arises from several springs easterly of Pound Hill, and passes into Holden near its north-east corner, and then into the Nashua and Merrimac.

There are several other streams of minor importance—as Dublin Brook, which runs southerly into Spencer; Cold Brook, which passes into Oakham; and also Folly Brook; Stevens Brook runs northerly into Barre.

Although Rutland is on the height of land, it is well watered; and every farm is watered either by a pond, river, brook or springs of pure water.

The following list includes the names of the original proprietors of the sixty-two house-lots:

Samuel Wright, Cyprian Wright, Jacob Stevens, Robert Patrick & Co., Simon Davis, William Blair, Samuel Ball, Josiah Haynes, Joseph Wright, Estes Hatch, Samuel Sewall, Graves & Barnard, Clarke & Hendry, Joseph Stevens, Ezekiel Day, Wm. Blair, Daniel Shepard, Henry Franklyn, David Melvin, Jonathan Willard, Thomas Read, Jacob Farrar, Ebenezer Davis, Samuel Stone, Jonathan Waldo, Jonathan Waldo, J. & J. Crosby, Benjamin Fletcher, John Dakin, John Barber, Mark Perkins, John Charnock, Edward Rice, Jonathan Sewall, Jonathan Willard, John Buttolph, Wm. & J. Allen, Thomas Wheeler, Thomas Smith, James Pitts, Michael Gill, Thomas Fitch, John Smith, John Jeffries, Samuel Goodenow, Thomas How, Isaac Gibbs, Daniel How, Moses How, Estes Hatch, Jonas Clark, James Browning, Eleazer Browne, Samuel Davis, Joseph Stevens, George Robbins, Eleazer Heywood, Edward Rice, Minister's Lot.

An order from the General Court passed July 6, 1722, authorizing and empowering Capt. Samuel Wright to call a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Rutland on the last Monday of July current, to choose town officers to serve until the general meeting in March next. The town was notified accordingly, and this was the first legal town-meeting ever held in Rutland. The following officers were chosen: Capt. Samuel Wright, moderator, Capt. Samuel Wright town clerk; Capt. Samuel Wright, Ens. Joseph Stephens, Lieut. Simon Davis, selectmen; Capt. Samuel Wright, Ens. Joseph Stephens, Daniel How, assessors; Ens. Joseph Stephens, town treasurer; Moses How, Eleazer Heywood, constables; Daniel How, Edward Rice, Robert McClem, Wm. Finton, surveyors of highways; James Browning, John Crawford, tythingmen; Daniel How, Edward Rice, fence-viewers; Peter Moore, sealer of leather; John Dakin, Robert McClem, Hugh Hamilton, inspectors of swine; Capt. Samuel Wright, clerk of the market.

Rutland has about eighty-five miles of road or highway. All roads laid out previous to 1750 were from the proprietors' land. The main street or the ten-rod road granted by the grand proprietors was on May 8, 1743, confirmed by them as follows, viz.:

Order. That the Road or Street Ten Rods wide, beginning at the Ministry House last recorded No. 62, and running Northeasterly over Meeting-House Hill, westerly and ending at the parting of the roads on Rocky Hill, be called by the name of the Hatfield Division Land, be granted and confirmed to the town of Rutland, as a common or public use, Benefit and Behoof without any manner of Alienation or appropriation forever.

THOMAS FLANK, M.D.C.

By vote of the town the bounds of the ten-rod road or street in the centre was re-located to eight rods, thereby releasing to the abutters one rod in width upon each side of the street. The proprietors and General Court made some provision for schools. It

was one of the conditions of the grant of six miles square to the settlers, that one-sixty-third part should be set apart and appropriated for schooling forever. Accordingly, what was known as house lot 63 and its after divisions was set off for this purpose. This lot included a part of the hill that is now owned by Horace King. In 1744 the school lands were £156 4s. 10d. and the proceeds put upon interest. For the first twenty years after the grant there was but very little privilege of schools, there being no school-houses, and it being dangerous for children to go from house to house on account of the Indians and wild beasts. In October, 1733, the town voted to provide a school-master before November, and chose Capt. John Hubbard, Eleazer Ball and Dunkin McFarland a committee for that purpose. It was voted to have the school kept two-thirds of the time in the middle of the town at Col. Hatch's house, and one-third at the west end by Long Pond. This school was taken by a Mr. Whittaker, which was the first public school taught in Rutland. In 1734 the town built two school-houses, one near the meeting-house and the other southwest of Cedar Swamp or Demond Pond in Dublin (so-called). For several years before the Revolution there was a Latin Grammar School kept in the Centre District through the year, to which Col. Murry gave twenty dollars annually for its encouragement.

During the Revolutionary War education was very much neglected. The sum granted by the town yearly was about seven hundred dollars. A considerable sum was given in addition by individuals for primary and high schools.

On May 8, 1786, Rutland appointed a committee, of which Gen. Rufus Putnam was chairman, to ascertain a proper and convenient number of school plots and the bounds of the same. The committee made a very particular description of the bounds of each plot and the heads of every family in the same. The report was not accepted, but was recorded, showing that there were one hundred and seventy-nine families living in Rutland at that time, and is valuable for reference because of its giving the names of the heads of all the families and where they were severally located, and it is quite probable that they were afterwards adopted with slight modifications, as they are substantially the same now with one exception, that of No. 9, which has been added. If Rutland has not taken the lead among the other towns in the county in the education of its children, it is but fair to say that it has not fallen much behind, considering its means to contribute for such support. The present year it has maintained ten schools of twenty-four weeks each and another school for the more advanced scholars of twenty weeks, at a cost of about two thousand dollars.

Among those who deserve special mention for having done much to advance the cause of education in this town by teaching and by serving upon the School

Committee since 1820, are Rev. Josiah Clark, Edwin Henry, Col. Calvin G. Howe, Deacon Abram H. Temple, Hon. J. W. Bigelow, Daniel Bartlett and Walter A. Wheeler.

Rutland was by no means backward in the part it took in the Revolutionary War. It was united, almost to a man, in asserting and defending its rights and privileges, and notwithstanding the friendliness of Colonel Murry to the British rulers, who had appointed him one of the mandamus councillors—he being the leading spirit in the town, having represented the town in the General Court for more than twenty years—yet the town, in 1765, instructed him to “use his best endeavors in the General Assembly to have the rights and privileges of the Province vindicated and preserved to them and their posterity.” The Stamp Act was repealed, and the people were so rejoiced that they erected a liberty-pole—probably in the triangle formed by the Paxton with the ten-rod road—and a day was kept of feasting and gladness. Colonel Murry was further instructed by the town in 1773 as follows: “And if anything further should occur in derogation to our privilege, we caution you that you consent not to anything which may relinquish any part thereof, and although your attachment to the present administration to us is apparent, yet, sir, inasmuch as you accept the office of our Representative, we expect you will make our instructions the rule of your conduct in said office, so far as we are at any time capable particularly to point out to you.” At length the people became so exasperated with the Tory principles of Colonel Murry that they threatened him with violence; he, having intelligence of their intended visit, the night previous left town for the last time by a back road. At the breaking out of the war, in 1775, fifty of the most active and patriotic young men volunteered their services, were officered and equipped to be ready to march at a moment's warning. Thomas Eustis was chosen captain; John Stone, first lieutenant; Elijah Stearns, second lieutenant. They engaged in the first eight months' service, and were in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. One young man, Benjamin Read, was killed in this battle. March 6, 1775, the town voted “that all the militia from sixteen years of age and upwards be required to meet at the common place of parade on Monday, the 13th day of March next, in order for the ‘Alarm Men’ to form themselves into a company, and to choose officers to command and discipline them, and that each be supplied with arms and ammunition.” More than sixty responded to this call, and chose David Bent captain, whose commission was “honor and patriotism.”

At this time they drew a solemn, patriotic obligation; the following is the last clause: “And as the law of self-preservation requires us at this time to prepare ourselves for repelling, Force by Force, in case we should be reduced to such a fatal necessity. Therefore we do hereby firmly covenant and engage

with each other under the sacred Ties of Honor, Virtue and Love of Country, that we will endeavor forthwith to be equipped with arms, ammunition and accoutrements, according to Province Law, with the addition that each soldier shall have thirty bullets, instead of twenty. And furthermore, that we will each of us respectfully adhere, obey and conform to all the military orders, injunctions and penalties of said captain, or his successors in office, with his or their subalterns, in every respect consistent with the Law of the Province, in such case made and provided, to all intents and purposes as though the said officers were commissioned by a constitutional captain-general of the Province, until some other military regulations shall take place."

The town also mounted a "Field Piece," which was manned by Paul More, Eleazer Collier, George Clark, Joseph Hill, Jason Read, George Smith, Jr., Peter Newton, John Smith, Luke Moore, Timothy Munroe, Gideon Brown and Samuel Gates. In 1777 this town's quota to be raised for three years, or for the war was thirty-six men. The town voted to raise enough to give them twenty pounds each. The quota to recruit the Continental Army was fourteen. It was voted to give them ninety pounds each in hard money, or its equivalent in other property. It cost the town more than £1400 as a part of the expense of the war. The town furnished one hundred and three men of the following names: Daniel Adams, Adonijah Bartlett, Isaac Briant, William Bridge, Peter Bent, Jr., John Briant, Samuel Browning, William Brittan, Silas Bent, Thomas Ball, John Bruce, Moses Baxter, Levi Brown, Oliver Chickering, James Cowden, Asa Church, Caleb Clap, Joshua Clap, John Cunningham, Ephraim Curtis, Eli Clark, George Clark, Abiather Childs, Samuel Dunlap, John Davis, Eliakim Davis, Alpheus Davis, Seth Duncan, Asa Davis, Thomas Eustis, Daniel Estabrook, Benjamin Estabrook, John Fesenden, John Forbes, James Forbes, Robert Forbes, Jonas Flint, Tilly Flint, Samuel Frink, Jacob Fisk, Jeduthan Green, Zadock Gates, Nathan Goodale, Joel Hubbard, Abraham Hagar, Noah Harrington, Daniel Henderson, Jesse Huckingson, David Howe, Micah Howe, Matthias Howe, Luther Johnson, Delitha Johnson, Joseph King, Nathaniel Laughton, Benjamin Meade, Willard Moore, Timothy Monroe, Solomon Munroe, Robert Munroe, Benjamin Munroe, Alexandra Murray, Timothy Medcalf, Benjamin Miles, Samuel Moor, Hezekiah Newton, John Powers, Jonathan Pollard, Aaron Phelps, Abel Parmenter, Jonas Parmenter, Benjamin Reed, Jr., Nathan Reed, Abiah Rice, John Rice, Josiah Rice, Jonas Stone, Samuel Stone, Jr., John Stone, Israel Skinner, George Smith, Enoch Smith, Elijah Stearns, John Stearns, Luther Stevens, Hugh Smith, Jeduthan Stone, Israel Stone, William Smith, Jonas Smith, James Smith, Elijah Stone, Isaac Smith, David Smith, David Underwood, Phineas Walker, Jonas Walker, Daniel

Walker, Abraham Wheeler, Isaac Wheeler, Joseph Wright, James Williams, Joseph Wood.

It was a time of danger, distress, hardship and privation. The contributions of money, clothing, food and other stores were a severe drain upon the resources of the inhabitants, but they cheerfully bore the burdens which were necessary for the achievement of national life and constitutional freedom. The average age of thirty-six who returned from the war, taken at the date of their death, is eighty-seven years, five months.

Government considering Rutland a suitable place for the safe encampment of Burgoyne's army, appointed John Frink, Esq., Jonas Howe, Esq., and Colonel Daniel Clap a committee to build barracks. This committee contracted with Captain Thomas Reed and caused to be erected a building one hundred and twenty feet long, forty feet wide and two stories high, containing twenty-four rooms twenty feet square, with chimneys. The building was thoroughly built, clapboarded and shingled and arranged with suitable bunks for the soldiers. The lot selected was at the junction of the Rutland and Barre road with the New Boston road, three hundred and seventy rods westerly from the meeting-house. It contained several acres of land and was enclosed by a piquet fence twelve feet high. The terms of the capitulation granted by General Gates to General Burgoyne contemplated the speedy passage of Burgoyne's troops to Europe, they stipulating not to serve again in America during the war. Boston was agreed upon as the point of embarkation, and Burgoyne's troops were marched to Cambridge to be near the shipping point. Disputes and misunderstandings arising between Burgoyne and the Continental Congress, the embarkation was deferred and finally the troops were left as prisoners of war, a part being removed from Cambridge to Rutland, and in November, 1778, all were removed to Virginia, where they remained till near the end of the war, when they were exchanged in 1781-82 and removed to New York, where they embarked for Europe. Lieutenant Aubury, a British officer under Burgoyne, who wrote a description of Burgoyne's campaign and the subsequent captivity of his army, in a work of two volumes entitled "Travels through the Interior Part of America in a Series of Letters by an Officer," published in London in 1789, gives the best accounts of the movements of Burgoyne's troops after the capitulation, or convention, as they called it, and from him these facts are obtained. He says: "It was understood at the convention that the troops were to be stationed on Prospect and Winter Hill in Cambridge, and the officers were to be quartered in Boston and the neighboring towns. On this supposition some of the officers had pushed forward and got into Boston, and were immediately ordered out. The English troops were on Prospect and the German on Winter Hills. The officers have Cambridge, Mystic and Watertown to quar-

ter themselves, and a parole of about ten miles in circumference, but to preserve order and regularity among the troops three officers of each regiment reside in the barracks. It is no little mortification that I cannot visit Boston, the second city in America, and the grand emporium of rebellion, but our parole excludes us from it; what makes the mortification still greater, is, that we can go as far as the ferry at Charlestown and are debarred crossing it." The above letter was written from Cambridge on November 30, 1777. In a letter of May 20, 1778, from Mystic, he says: "The intention of congress is very apparent as to our detention as prisoners, no doubt as hostages, in case of failure to the southward the ensuing campaign, and the apprehensions that some division may be made near Boston so that our soldiers might be released, or escape to any army that may make a landing. The council of Boston, under pretense that the troops would fare better, removed the first brigade of the British, consisting of the artillery, advanced corps, and Ninth Regiment on the fifteenth of last month from Prospect Hill to a place called Rutland, fifty-five miles farther up the country, at which place they are to stay till further orders from congress. The rest of the British troops are soon to follow. As to the Germans, the Americans look upon them as being so tame and submissive that they are to remain at their old quarters on Winter Hill. By an officer who came from Rutland we learn that the first brigade arrived there the 17th about two o'clock. The men were sent to the barracks that were picketed in with pickets near twenty feet high and had been treated with great severity, were very badly supplied with provisions, and denied to go out for anything among the inhabitants. The officers with great difficulty obtained quarters in the neighboring houses, and those at a considerable distance from each other. It happened rather fortunately for the troops that a vessel under a flag of truce arrived with some necessaries just before they marched, otherwise the men would have been in a wretched state." Notwithstanding the intention of sending another detachment to Rutland, no other was sent, only the one sent in April, 1778.

These prisoners of war spent the summer of 1778 in Rutland. The commissioned officers by parole quartered themselves, as Lieutenant Aubury says, "in private houses;" they lived in style, had waiters, kept horses, paid their bills regularly, and conducted themselves in accordance with the articles of convention. Three of these officers won the affections and married three young ladies, whose names were Stone, McCleannathan and Hall. While here they were guarded by Captain William Tucker, of Charlton, and Captain Peter Woodbury, of Royalston, with their companies. There were two sentinels at the gate, one at each corner of the stockade, one at the guard-house, and one at the store-house at the parting of the Dublin road. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers, by obtaining a permit from the officers of

the guard, would go out and purchase of the inhabitants potatoes and such other provisions as were not supplied to them for rations by the government. It was said that "you could hardly turn your eyes in any direction without seeing Red Coates," which refutes the statement of Lieutenant Aubury that they "were treated with great severity" and "denied to go out for anything among the inhabitants." These barracks were afterward used for dwellings, store, card-factory and tavern. Two-thirds were taken down and the other third destroyed by fire about sixty years ago. The old "Guard House" was permitted to stand to become a "Centenarian" it being taken down in 1888, just one hundred and ten years from the time of its erection. The only thing left to mark this historic spot is a large well, nine or ten feet in diameter and nearly seventy-five feet deep. The masonry of this well remains intact to this day. The land upon which these barracks were erected is now owned by Mr. Miles Holden and Mrs. Amy S. Hunt. Although it cannot be said that Rutland was ever a permanent settlement of the Indians, yet they made frequent excursions to this town, as the names given to some of the hills, ponds and meadows indicate. In 1722 the Eastern Indians, exasperated by some supposed encroachments on their lands, again took the tomahawk. The war was carried on in a manner peculiarly bloody in the settlements within Maine and New Hampshire. Rutland, although removed from the scene of action, felt the fury of their vengeance. During the two succeeding years the inhabitants continued to receive the most violent assaults from them. Several were killed or captured. As late as 1747 the town petitioned the General Court to fortify this town from the Indians by building garrisons, and with a suitable number of men for its defense.

Among those killed by the Indians was the first minister of Rutland, Rev. Joseph Willard, and Samuel and Joseph Stevens, who were killed the same day, the 14th of August, 1723. On the morning of this day Deacon Joseph Stevens, with his four sons, left home to go to Meeting-house Meadow to make hay. While thus engaged they were surprised by five Indians. Mr. Stevens escaped to the bushes, two of his sons Samuel and Joseph, were killed and scalped, and the other two, Phinehas, the oldest, and Isaac, the youngest, were carried into captivity. They were taken to Canada, where they were held for more than a year, and were redeemed only after great trouble and expense. Deacon Stevens made two journeys to Canada in their behalf, which, it is said, with other expenses, so reduced his circumstances that he had to be assisted in his old age by the town he had done so much to build up. He lived on house-lot No. 15, where Mr. B. F. Browning now lives, about seventy-five rods west of the meeting-house. The older brother, Phinehas, would, while on that long and weary march to Canada, take his little brother Isaac upon his back and carry him till rested.

and on April 14th the town unanimously concurred, and he was ordained on June 2d of that year. Mr. Clark died July 11, 1845, at the age of sixty years. During his pastorate of twenty-seven years he won the hearts of all his people, and his memory is still dear to many of the older citizens of the town, who so well remember his labors among them. His portrait, life-size, is hung in the church at the rear of the pulpit, through the kindness of the Hon. J. W. Bigelow.

Rev. Daniel R. Cady was ordained October 29, 1845, and dismissed October 11, 1849. He afterwards settled at Arlington and Westboro', where his widow still resides. Rev. George E. Fisher was ordained February 27, 1850, and dismissed May 13, 1852. Rev. David Burt was installed January 10, 1856, and dismissed February 25, 1858. Rev. Clarendon Waite was ordained February 25, 1858, and dismissed March 13, 1866. Rev. Henry Cummings was installed September 5, 1866, and dismissed July 1, 1874. The five above-mentioned pastors were dismissed at their own requests. Rev. Geo. S. Dodge was installed December 27, 1877, and, after a successful pastorate of nearly twelve years, is still in great favor with the people. Although there have been long intervals between the dismission and settlement of pastors, yet the deficiencies have been filled for the most part by able and learned clergymen. The above record is something of the history of those pastors who have been ordained or installed over the First Congregational Church in Rutland since 1721, who have, without exception, been able and eminent Christian men, under whose lead and direction the church and town have been greatly blessed. They have been able to "come in and go out before this people" in such a way as to rarely ever cause dissension or division in the church or community.

About 1840 the Methodists began to hold meetings. They soon formed a church and society, and had stated preaching in the Town Hall till 1844, at which time they built a house of worship on the south side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Congregational Church. The society flourished for some time, but after about fifteen years, when many of the ablest members had died or left town, the society was given up and the church building allowed to run down. In 1865 the house was purchased by James G. Read, of this town, who purposed to fit it up for tenements, but, owing to some dispute in the title, he never carried his plans into execution. In 1881 the Catholics, having held services at intervals in a house at the junction of the "Irish Lane" with the Barre and Paxton road, in looking about for a site to build a church, finally bought this old building and put it in excellent repair, where they hold services every alternate Sunday. The Adventists in 1874 built a chapel at North Rutland, where they have held services regularly. The society, being poor, have not been able to employ a pastor, but have had to depend

upon pastors and laymen from other churches and places.

The first church edifice that was built in Rutland was erected in 1720, and occupied in 1721, a year before the incorporation of the town. It was located near the southeast corner of the old burying-ground, and was forty and one-half feet long by thirty feet in width, with galleries. In 1759 a second house was built in front of the first, which was much larger, being sixty feet long by fifty feet wide, with posts twenty-four feet, and said to have been a well-finished house. The town in 1760 chose a committee to sell the old church. There is no record to be found of their report; but, as the treasurer's report shows a credit to Colonel Murry, who was one of the committee, for £13 10s. it is to be supposed that he purchased and removed the building for a tenement on one of his estates. The second church was burned February 28, 1830, supposed to have taken fire from the stove, as it was discovered to be on fire about half an hour after the services ended on that Sunday.

About two-fifths of the society at this time signed off. Those that remained rebuilt during the same year a house seventy-seven feet long by forty-eight feet wide and twenty-feet posts, with a tower. On October 11th of the same year the pews were sold within a few hours for enough to pay for the house and land it stood upon, after reserving a pew for the minister and six others for strangers. This house was burned January 7, 1849. The present house was built that year on the same spot, and dedicated February 15, 1850. The dimensions of the building are seventy-two feet long by fifty wide and twenty-four feet posts, with a handsome spire one hundred and twenty feet high. The house is quite an imposing looking structure. It was built at a cost of eight thousand dollars, and considered at that time one of the finest country churches in the country. The basement remained unfinished until 1876, when the Ladies' Benevolent Society, aided by contributions from friends, finished a very pleasant and commodious vestry, with ladies' parlor and kitchen adjoining, which is much enjoyed by the church and society. A clock was placed on the spire in 1885, the gift of former residents of the town.

The old burying-ground, lying west of the town hall, was laid out and given to the town by the Grand Committee, in 1743, containing about four acres. It was used for a public burying-place about one hundred years. In 1842, June 30th, Colonel C. G. Howe, with sixteen others, formed themselves into a corporation, under authority of the General Statute, with the title of the "Rural Cemetery Association of Rutland."

The first purchase of land contained about three and one-half acres, and a subsequent purchase was made of two acres and one-fourth—in all, five and three-fourths acres. Roads were built, lots located and the ground publicly consecrated October 8, 1842.

Rev. Josiah Clark delivered the address. The spot selected was one-half mile east of the Centre, opposite the residence of O. C. Fairbank. The location is naturally adapted for this purpose, the soil being sandy and the surface diversified by gentle depressions and elevations. More than three hundred lots have been fitted up, and the many monuments, tablets and headstones evince that the living honor the memory of the dead. At New Boston (so called) is a cemetery still used for burial purposes. There is also a well-kept cemetery in West Rutland.

Rutland has been favored with educated and skilled physicians. The first doctor we have any records of was Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, who lived fifty-six rods east of the meeting-house, and died in 1754. His son, Dr. Alpheus Fletcher, succeeded him, but died, after practicing twelve years, in 1766. Dr. John Frink, son of Rev. Thomas Frink, next succeeded to the practice, who, together with his son of the same name, practiced in town for more than eighty years. They lived on the Paxton Road, about one hundred rods south of the centre of the town, on the place now owned by R. C. Prescott. The following named gentlemen have practiced in town since 1836: Drs. Clapp, Saltmarsh, Ordway, Salford, Warren, Tripp, Newell, Rood, Herbert, Slocum, Fellows, Shannon and W. E. Chamberlin, the present physician.

All of the above-mentioned are dead, except Shannon and Chamberlin.

Of those who practiced the longest was Dr. B. H. Tripp, whose term commenced in 1849 and ended at his death, in 1873. He built up a large practice in this and adjoining towns, to which he closely applied himself. He was held in esteem by the fraternity, and was often called in counsel on important cases. Dr. Tripp, with twelve other petitioners to the Legislature, May 10, 1869, were granted power to locate and build the Massachusetts Central Railroad from Williamsburg, in Hampshire County, to Mill Village, in Sudbury, in Middlesex County. None of the projectors of this enterprise did more to organize and conduct the necessary preliminary work than he. Had it not been for his efforts this town might not have been favored with the good railroad facilities we now enjoy.

In comparing the business industries of fifty years ago with the present time, we find that there were in operation four grist-mills, six saw-mills, one chair factory, one satinet factory and one shoe-peg factory. Now we have five saw-mills, two shoddy-mills, one box-mill, one turning-mill, one basket factory, two woolen-mills and one butter creamery. During this period there sprang up quite a flourishing boot and shoe business. M. S. P. Dean built a large shoe-shop about three hundred feet in the rear of his hotel, where the "Muschopauge House" now stands, and carried on the manufacturing of boots and shoes for several years, employing thirty or forty hands.

Perhaps nearly or quite as many more took out piece-work from this shop and other shops in adjoining towns. This industry has nearly all died out, and there are probably not more than a half-dozen persons in town who are in any way engaged in the business. There was also carried on, for nearly fifty years, by the late David W. Fletcher, on "Pound Hill," one mile east of the Centre, a large carriage-building and repairing business. He had skilled workmen employed to build new work or repair, and make good any broken or defective part. Mr. Fletcher received the larger part of the patronage from this and the adjoining towns, which he was able to keep until he was eighty years old, when declining years forced him to give up the business. He died in 1877, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. David F. Smith has a carriage repair-shop at the Centre, where all the business is done in that line that is now done in town. The basket business at West Rutland, started by C. & A. J. Pierce, has also sprung up, where ten or twelve men are employed, and steam-power is used. In 1886 quite a number of the citizens, mostly farmers, organized themselves into an association, for the purpose of making butter, under the title of the "Rutland Co-Operative Creamery Association."

It had become quite a serious question with many farmers, who found it almost impossible to manufacture their dairy products at home, on account of the overworked housewife and the incompetency of servants, to find out the best way of disposing of this particular work. A good substantial building was erected and equipped, with suitable machinery and apparatus, and commenced the manufacture of butter the same year the company was organized. The services of Mr. E. J. Prouty, of this town, who had been a long time engaged in the business in the West, was secured to take the management of the business. The butter produced is uniform in quality and uniformly good, has a high reputation and so great is the demand that it is impossible to fill the orders. There are two stores at the Centre—one kept by F. A. Nichols and the other store, post-office and market by H. Converse. Two at West Rutland—one by J. W. Adams and the other store and market by F. B. Stearns; also one store at North Rutland, kept by C. H. Young.

Rutland being an agricultural town, farming must be the leading industry. There are many well-kept farms, which testify to the good management of the owners. Although the condition of the farmer has very materially changed within the past forty or fifty years, yet his condition is not so deplorable now as some would have you believe. Many of the products which he then could raise with profit for the market are met with such competition from the West that he has to turn his attention to raising and producing such crops as find a ready market at good prices. Because fortunes are not made rapidly by

farming, and the city affords greater attractions, only a few young men stay on the farm, yet, undoubtedly, a larger per cent. of those who do remain meet with success in life than of those who go away. The fathers and mothers being left thus alone, or to carry on the farm with the assistance of such help as must be accepted, often become discouraged, and sell the "old homestead."

Many farms have changed ownership during the past few years. But very few have been deserted, however, and some of our best farmers are among those who have recently come into town. A "Farmers' Club" has been in successful existence for nearly twenty-five years, and its meetings afford excellent opportunity for the interchange of views on farm topics.

The same spirit was aroused at the commencement of the Civil War that possessed those who fought for our independence. At the breaking out of the war about fifty of our young and middle-aged men responded to their country's call, and at the subsequent calls for men Rutland was not behind in filling the quota. She furnished more than one hundred men for the war, about twenty-five per cent. of whom died in service or were killed in battle.

The town was ever ready to assist and remunerate those who served their country in time of peril. At a meeting of the town May 2, 1861, the town voted, "In view of the present critical condition of our beloved country, and for the purpose of aiding and assisting such of our citizens as may, or have been, so patriotic as to volunteer their services in defence of their country, hereby resolve that we will make up their pay to one dollar per day with what they shall receive from Government, etc."

At a meeting called July 26, 1862, the town "voted to appropriate the sum of \$1600, to be paid out as a bounty in sums of \$150, to those who will voluntarily enlist before the 1st of September next, to make up the quota to serve for three years under a call of the President July 2, 1862." It was voted in August of the same year "To guarantee the sum of \$100 each, to be paid to such of our citizens as may voluntarily enlist and be sworn into the service of the United States before the 1st day of September next, to make up the quota of three hundred thousand men to serve for nine months under a call of the President August 4, 1862." The town has generously disbursed aid to deserving soldiers and their families. It is said that every soldier who went from or belonged to this town had an honorable record.

Several of the returned soldiers applied for and obtained a charter July 1, 1870, to organize a "Post of the G. A. R., under the name of Major George C. Marshall Post No. 136." This organization numbers about forty members and is in a flourishing condition. In its early existence it started what was called the "Soldiers' Monument Fund," and for this object it labored several years, by holding fairs, having lec-

tures, etc.; then uniting with the citizens under the title of the "Rutland Soldiers' Monument Association," with united effort and an appropriation of five hundred dollars from the town, erected in 1879 a handsome monument to perpetuate the memory of those who enlisted to put down the Rebellion, twenty-two of whom laid down their lives in the service. The monument is of Pittsford, Vt., marble, twenty-two feet high and five feet square at the base, surmounted by the full-sized statue of a soldier at "parade rest," facing the south or street. It is located in the centre in front of the "Muschopauge House." It is a handsome specimen of artistic workmanship, executed by Murphy & Magone, of the "Boston Marble Works" of Worcester. Besides the names of the eighty-two soldiers engraved on its four sides are the names of some of the prominent battles in which they were engaged: "Antietam" and "Wilderness" on the south, "Kingston" and "Whitehall" on the east, "Newbern" and "Vicksburg" on the west and "Roanoke" and "Goldsboro'" on the north. On the front above the "die" is a finely-chiseled representation of the national coat-of-arms, and on the pedestal or base, "Erected in 1879." It was erected at a cost of a little less than fifteen hundred dollars. The monument was dedicated July 3, 1879, the occasion drawing together from this and other places the largest number of people that ever congregated here. Had the day opened pleasantly a much larger number would have been present, many of the G. A. R. Posts being kept away by the threatening clouds of the early morning. As it was, fifteen posts were present, accompanied by four bands of music. The exercises of the day were delayed a considerable time beyond the printed programme on account of the weather, but the clouds broke away in season for a full carrying out of the programme, though at a later hour.

The Committee of Arrangements were C. R. Bartlett, A. K. Learned, A. B. Fisher, Major M. B. Bessey, Rev. G. S. Dodge, Mrs. Mary J. Smith, Mrs. L. A. Baker and Mrs. E. W. Hubbard. The Committee on Reception were Hon. J. W. Bigelow, Dr. J. G. Shannon, William J. Stearns, Deacon R. B. Miles, and B. W. Potter, Esq., the latter representing Worcester. The Committee of Reception established their headquarters at the residence of Mr. Bigelow, nearly opposite the monument; it was profusely and handsomely decorated for the occasion with bunting and flags, with an evergreen archway over the gateway, enclosing the words,—"Reception Committee's Headquarters."

The exercises of the day began about noon with the moving of the procession from the vicinity of the Town Hall, where it had been formed as delegations from out of town arrived. The procession moved under the chief-marshalship of Captain C. W. Dodge in the following order to the monument, around which the bands of music were encircled, and while

they played several patriotic airs, Mr. Murphy, the builder, removed the veil just as the procession began to move. First in line were the fifteen Grand Army Posts, with over four hundred men; next, invited guests in carriages; thirty-eight young ladies representing the "Personation;" children of the public schools, visitors and citizens generally. The huge tent, which had been erected close by the monument, where the speaking exercises were to take place, was soon filled. The company was called to order by C. R. Bartlett, president of the day, who, after preliminary remarks, introduced the chaplain of the day, Rev. George S. Dodge, who read from the Scriptures and offered prayer. The children of the public schools then sang under the direction of Mr. H. M. Lyon, of Holden, "Our Country, the Land of the Free;" after came the novel and exceedingly interesting exercise of the "Service of Personation" by thirty-eight young ladies in appropriate costumes, each representing a State of the Union. All were attired in white and arranged upon a pyramid of seats, surmounting the whole being the "Goddess of Liberty." This beautiful feature of the day's program was under the direction of Mr. A. K. Learned, and was a very fine affair. At the conclusion of this "Personation" the audience sang with effect the old hymn of "America," accompanied by the bands of music. Next came the dedicatory address, which was delivered by Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, of Worcester, chaplain-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. This was a very able and eloquent production, and well received. He began by referring to some of the principal points in the early history of the town, the important part borne by its citizens in the Revolutionary War and the War of the Rebellion. Emphasizing his confidence in a hopeful future, judging from the glorious record of the past in our country, he concluded by saying: "With this hope speaking from yonder statue, quickening the pulse-beats, I look with courage into the future; I see villages cluster on the hill-sides and on the distant prairies; I see lakes and rivers and seas populous with the freightage of states and nations; I see railroads and telegraphs enmesh the land; I hear the hum of Briarean-armed industries along the country streams and within the populous cities; I see homes bud and blossom and bear fruit, and virtue increase, and intelligence rise, and of all such progress there is no conceivable end. As I see the nation in its outgoings, and seek to survey its probabilities, I see no setting sun. It rises higher and higher still in its full-orbed meridian splendor. Let us go forth into that day. Let us rejoice that our nation is the nation whose feet walk in the path built of material stronger than New England granite, even New England righteousness and truth, whose arms renew their strength like the wings of its eagle, whose eyes look beyond its stars for the homes of its destiny. Let us rejoice in the hope that when it

shall enter into the fulness of the day before it, it shall not only give honor to the heroism of the fathers or to the patriotism of the statesmen of the citizens, but it shall give honor, also, illustrious and well-deserved, because of his heroic patriotism, and his patient heroism to the immortal memory of the Union soldier." Dinner was served at two o'clock. The exercises of the afternoon commenced at three, with singing by the children,—"The Flag of our Country," after which the president of the "Soldiers' Monument Association," Mr. C. R. Bartlett, in behalf of the association, presented, with appropriate remarks, the monument to the town, and it was accepted, in behalf of the town, by Mr. M. M. Smith, of the Board of Selectmen. Speeches then followed by Colonel Olin, of the Governor's staff; Major J. B. Fairbanks, of Oakham; B. W. Potter, Esq., of Worcester; Ledyard Bill, of Paxton; Deacon J. T. Everett, of Princeton; Captain J. H. Gleason, of Holden, and others.

Prominent among the early settlers was Capt. Samuel Wright. He held the offices of selectman, assessor, clerk of the town, and moderator of its meetings for many years, justice of the peace, deacon of the church, captain of the militia and surveyor and committee in dividing the lands of six miles square, and recording the same in the proprietors' book, which he did in a very plain and legible hand. Many of the bounds and corners made more than one hundred and fifty years ago can now be found. Mr. Wright kept a tavern in front of the first meeting-house, on the opposite side of the street, where much of the first business of the town was done. (The old records show that the town would frequently during the session of its town-meeting vote to "adjourn for fifteen minutes," which was quite suggestive.) This house was taken down or removed before the Revolution. He died January 15, 1740.

Capt. Peter Davis, although not a proprietor, was an early settler of Rutland, and was one of the most enterprising inhabitants. He was a large land-holder, his lands extending from Mill Brook to Hubbardston line, four miles, on that line five hundred and seventy-five rods. In 1759 his taxes were the highest on the list except Colonel Murry's. He was not only a large land-holder, but did a large business at North Rutland, where, previous to 1759, he built a saw and grist-mill, which was a great convenience to the people of this and adjoining towns. He was a very industrious man, an early riser, and not only interested in his own concerns, but filled many offices in the proprietary, town and militia. Colonel John Murry, with his mother and several others, sailed from Ireland and arrived in America in the early settlement of Rutland. When he stepped on shore he was not only penniless, but in debt for his passage. For a short time he tried manual labor, but he was too lazy to work. Through the assistance of a friend he commenced peddling, then kept a small store, and

was afterward a purchaser of cattle for the army. By enterprise and good fortune he became the most wealthy man in Rutland in his day. He owned lands from east of the meeting-house to the bounds of Dublin and New Boston. He married after his arrival a lady with whom he sailed to America, Elizabeth McClanathan, by whom he had ten children. Mrs. Murry died in 1761. He then married Miss Lucentia Chandler, of Boston, by whom he had one child. The second Mrs. Murry died, and he married, in 1769, Miss Deborah Brindley, of Boston, by whom he had one child. The wives of Colonel Murry were buried in Rutland. He placed horizontally over the graves large, handsome stones, underpinned with brick, with appropriate inscriptions. It was said that on representation day all his friends that could ride, walk, creep or hobble were at the polls, and if any went home dry it was not his fault. He represented the town twenty years in succession. One writer, in speaking of him, said that "After he had ascended the pinnacle of honor he fell out of the United States." Because of his sympathizing with the British rulers, he was threatened with violence, and fled the country. His lands were confiscated and sold. Alexander, his oldest son, did not leave town, but entered the service of his country and was wounded. One of his father's farms was reserved for him by the Government, which also granted him a pension. Colonel Murry was said to be a large, fleshy man, and when dressed in his regimentals, with his gold-bound hat, made a superb appearance. The house in which he lived was seventy-five rods west of the church, on the south side of the street, and was torn down about thirty years ago, having become very much dilapidated. Nothing but the cellar-hole remains to mark the spot.

General Rufus Putnam was born in Sutton, Mass., April 9, 1738. His father died when he was seven years old; he then went to live with his grandfather, where he lived about two years, until his mother again married, and he lived with his step-father till 1753. He had few advantages of schooling and few books of his own. Through perseverance he got pennies enough together to buy a spelling-book and an arithmetic. With these two invaluable articles, the foundation of all, even the most profound learning, he soon made considerable progress in the rudiments of education. At the age of sixteen he was bound as an apprentice to the millwright trade, under his brother-in-law, Daniel Matthews, of Brookfield. There he was not refused the use of candles to pursue his studies during the long winter evenings. His attention was chiefly turned to arithmetic, geography and history. During this portion of his life, from sixteen to nineteen years, he was busily occupied in acquiring the practical art of the millwright. It required some knowledge of geometry to form perfect circles, divide them into numerous equal portions, and lay out the exact angles necessary in building

water-wheels. He thus gradually enlarged his knowledge of mathematics. His physical frame grew full as rapidly as his mind, and at the age of eighteen he was a large muscular man of six feet.

The war between Great Britain and France commenced in 1754. The accounts of the several battles and the exploits of his relative—then Captain Israel Putnam—led him, in his nineteenth year, to enlist as a soldier; his term of service was a little short of a year. Being determined to see more of military life, he joined a corps of Rangers to reconnoitre the southern extremity of Lake Champlain. During this campaign he endured many hardships and many privations. After passing the winter at home and forgetting the sufferings of the last campaign, he again enlisted in the provincial service. Thus far the war had been a continued scene of disgrace and disaster to the crown. He again enlisted April 2, 1759, and was now advanced to the post of orderly sergeant. During this campaign Putnam rendered important service in the erection of fortifications, which totally demolished the French power on the lakes and led to their final expulsion from North America. He returned to Brookfield on the 16th of December. He took an active part in the campaign of 1760, first as recruiting officer and later as ensign in Colonel Willard's regiment.

In 1761 Mr. Putnam bought a mill and tools on Horse Pond Brook in North Brookfield, where he lived and carried on the mill and a farm connected with it till May, 1781, when he bought one of Colonel Murry's confiscated farms in Rutland for nine hundred pounds, whither he removed and where he made his home till his removal to Ohio, in 1787. He married, in 1761, Elizabeth Ayers, of North Brookfield, who died the same year, leaving an infant, which survived but a few months. In January, 1765, he married Persis Rice, daughter of Zebulon Rice, of Westboro', by whom he had a numerous family of children.

Mr. Putnam entered the Revolutionary War as lieutenant-colonel of Colonel David Brewer's regiment. His regiment was stationed at Roxbury, in General Thomas' division of the army, soon after the battle of Lexington. The general and field-officers of this division, after the battle of Bunker Hill, met in council to determine the best course to pursue in their present almost defenceless situation, exposed at any time to an attack of the enemy without any better protection than a board fence. It was decided that lines should be thrown up for the defence of the town. When this was decided the difficulty arose where to find a man capable of directing the works. Military engineers were rare among the colonial troops. At length it was mentioned to General Thomas that Colonel Putnam had seen some service in that line in the late war against Canada, but upon being solicited to undertake the work he frankly told the commander that he never had read a word on

that branch of science. The general would take no denial, and Colonel Putnam reluctantly set about tracing out lines in front of Roxbury, towards Boston and various places in the vicinity, especially at Sewel's Point. While thus engaged Generals Washington and Lee came over to view the condition of the troops. They so highly complimented his works that he was encouraged to persevere. All the defenses of Roxbury, Dorchester and Brookline were of his construction.

In the winter of 1776, while General Washington was deeply engaged in making an attack on the British army in Boston, he invited Colonel Putnam to dine with him. They discussed the matter freely of storming the city. It was agreed that if they could maintain themselves on that neck of land, the command of the town and harbor would be such as would compel the enemy to leave the place. The cold weather that had made a bridge of ice, so that a passage was opened for them to advance upon Boston, had also frozen the earth to such a depth in the open country of Dorchester Neck as to make it impossible to throw up a line of earthworks. However, Washington told Colonel Putnam to consider the matter and report to him immediately. He describes what follows as providential. "I left headquarters in company with another gentleman, and on our way came by Gen. Heath's. 'I had no thought of calling until I came against his door, and then I said, 'Let us call on Gen. Heath,' to which he agreed. I had no other motive than to pay my respects to the General. While there I cast my eye on a book which lay on the table, lettered on the back, 'Muller's Field Engineer.' I immediately requested the General to lend it to me. He denied me. I repeated my request. He again refused, and told me that he never lent his books. I then told him that he must recollect that he was one who at Roxbury, in a measure, compelled me to undertake a business which, at the time, I confessed I never had read a word about, and that he must let me have the book. After some more excuses on his part, and close pressing on mine, I obtained the loan of it."

In looking at the contents his eye was caught by the word "chandelier," a new word to him. He read carefully the description and soon had his plan ready. The chandeliers were made of stout timbers ten feet long, into which were framed posts five feet high and five feet apart, placed on the ground in parallel lines, and the open spaces filled in with bundles of fascines strongly picketed together, thus forming a movable parapet of wood instead of earth. The men were immediately set to work in the adjacent orchards and woodlands cutting and bundling up fascines and carrying them, with the chandeliers, on to the ground selected for the work. They were put in their place in a single night. When the sun went down on Boston on the 4th of March, Washington was at Cambridge and Dorchester Heights as nature or the

husbandman had left them in the autumn. When Sir William Howe rubbed his eyes on the morning of the 5th he saw through the heavy mists the entrenchments, on which, he said, the enemy had done more in a night than his whole army would have done in a month. Howe took prompt measures to attempt to dislodge the Americans the next night, before their works were made impregnable. But, by another providence, a "fearful storm at night" made it impossible to cross the bay until the American works were perfected. And thus, no doubt, the first great military success or achievement of this kind of the Revolutionary War was due to Rufus Putnam. Senator Hoar, in a recent centennial address, said: "The veteran British army, aided by a strong naval force, got out of Boston before the strategy of Washington, the engineering of Putnam, and the courage of the untried yeomen." In August, 1776, Congress appointed him engineer, which was announced by General Washington to him as follows:

NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1776.

SIR: RUFUS PUTNAM.

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that Congress has appointed you engineer of the army, and that you are to receive six hundred dollars a month. I beg you to hasten the sending of vessels and other aids to the army, and to the West, and to the East, as possible. Advise me of the state of the army, and of the state of the country, and of other things, that no delay that can possibly be avoided may happen. I am, Sir, your obliged friend and servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

Colonel Putnam was placed in charge of the important fortifications at West Point. He took an important part in the capture of Burgoyne, and on the 8th of January, 1783, was commissioned a brigadier-general in the army of the United States.

Before the war broke up a petition of two hundred and eighty-eight officers was sent to Congress for a grant of lands north and northwest of the Ohio River to the veterans of the army in redemption of the pledges of Congress. General Putnam was the leader in this movement. A year later he renews his request to Washington for aid in this project, to which Washington replied that he has exerted every power with Congress that he is master of, but Congress adjourned without action. In 1785 Congress appointed General Putnam one of the surveyors of the northwestern lands. He says in his letter, accepting this office, that "a wish to promote emigration from among my friends into that country, and not the wages stipulated, is my principal motive." His engagements were such that he could not leave Massachusetts that year, having been appointed by the Legislature one of a committee for the sale of the eastern lands held by the Commonwealth, and also superintendent of the surveys to be made that year. At his request General Tupper, an old associate, was appointed by Congress in his stead one of the surveyors of lands lying northwest of the Ohio River. In January, 1787, he volunteered to assist General Lincoln in suppressing Shays' Rebellion. In April he was appointed justice of the peace, and in May of the same year was chosen

Representative of the town of Rutland. After the return of General Tupper from his partial survey of the Ohio country, he visited his old friend and comrade General Putnam, at his home in Rutland, and during this visit, on the 9th of January, 1786, a conversation occurred between General Rufus Putnam and General Benjamin Tupper, as they sat before the great fire-place in Putnam's farm-house during that winter evening. They conversed long and earnestly of their long-cherished plans. The old soldiers so strengthened each other's faith in the future that they could no longer rest inactive. They joined in a brief address to the people, proposing a plan of organization. This first appeared in the newspapers of Boston January 25th, under the caption of "Information," signed by Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper, and dated Rutland, January 10, 1786. The subscribers stated that they took "this method to inform all officers and soldiers who have served in the late war, and who are by a late ordinance of the honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio country, and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region, that from personal inspection, together with other incontestable evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of much better quality than any other known to the New England people; the climate, seasons, products, etc., are, in fact, equal to the most flattering accounts that have ever been published of them; that, being determined to become purchasers, and to prosecute a settlement in that country, and desirous of forming a general association with those who entertain the same ideas, they beg leave to propose the following plan, viz.: That an association by the name of the Ohio Company be formed by all such as wish to become purchasers, etc., in that country who reside in the Commonwealth of Mass. only, or to extend to the inhabitants of other states, as shall be agreed on." It was further proposed that in order to bring such a company into existence all persons who wished to promote the scheme should meet in their respective counties at places designated, on the 15th of February following, and choose delegates, who should assemble at the "Bunch of Grapes Tavern," in Boston, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March, 1786, and there determine upon a plan of association.

The delegates at that historic meeting were Manassah Cutler, of Essex County; Winthrop Sargent and John Mills, of Suffolk; John Brooks and Thomas Cushing, of Middlesex; Benjamin Tupper, of Hampshire; Crocker Sampson, of Plymouth; Rufus Putnam, of Worcester; Jelaiel Woodbridge and John Patterson, of Berkshire; and Abraham Williams, of Barnstable. It was decided to raise a fund of not less than one million dollars, in shares of one thousand dollars each.

After about a year another meeting was held at Brackett's Tavern in Boston, and it was reported that, although only two hundred and fifty shares had been

subscribed for, there were many in Massachusetts, also in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, who were inclined to become adventurers, and who were only restrained by the uncertainty of obtaining a sufficient tract of country collectively for a good settlement. It was now decided to make direct and immediate application for the purchase of lands in the territory northwest of the Ohio River, and as an agent to negotiate with Congress, the association chose one of their own number, Rev. Manassah Cutler, pastor of a little Congregationalist Church in the hamlet of Ipswich (now Hamilton), Mass. Dr. Cutler labored most zealously for the cause, especially with the Southern members, and so won their friendship, by his genial, hearty manner, that the ordinance was passed.

The contract exceeded by far any ever before made in the United States. It contained one million five hundred thousand acres upon the Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum.

In December, 1787, the advance detachment was sent out under command of Major Haffield White, being sent ahead to build boats upon the Youghiogheny, a small affluent of the Monongahela, in Western Pennsylvania. Another party started January 1, 1788, which General Putnam would have commanded but for business, which led him to New York; he, however, joined them on the 24th in Eastern Pennsylvania, and at length, after three months of hardship and misfortune, they reached what is now "Marietta," and thus was begun, by forty-eight men from Massachusetts, the State of Ohio and of the Northwest Territory.

The contract price of the "Ohio Purchase" was one million dollars. The total valuation of real and personal property for taxation in 1880 was forty-six million five hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars, showing an annual increase on that price of fifty per cent. It is said that there is no other colony in the whole West in which the original and distinguishing characteristics are so distinctly preserved as in Marietta, Ohio. It has a peculiarly Eastern or New England aspect; the substantial buildings, the stately elms, the spacious door-yards offer a pleasant suggestion of the New England village.

It is hard to refrain from saying more concerning this distinguished man, who, for five years and more, made his home in Rutland. The old house in which he lived is still in fine condition, and is owned by Mr. E. F. Meade. It is really the most historic place in town, and perhaps deserves the space we have given to it. About fifty persons emigrated or followed General Putnam from Rutland to Ohio.

A relative of General Rufus Putnam by the same name came from Warren, Mass., and settled in this town about 1809. He practiced law, was a justice of the peace, and was the means of settling many differences of the inhabitants in a peaceful way, always

recommending an adjustment of the difficulty without the help or exercise of the law. He was a man in whom the people had great confidence, and many persons who were at variance became reconciled, and were also saved expensive lawsuits, by heeding his counsels. His son, Mr. George A. Putnam, has held the office of town clerk for twenty-five years successfully.

Deacon Jonas Read, author of "Read's History of Rutland," was born April 21, 1759; died June 2, 1839. No historian writes his own biography. Mr. Read was one of Rutland's most valued and useful citizens. He built thirty-two of the seventy parts of the forty-three miles of turnpike built from Amherst, through the towns of Pelham, Greenwich, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham, Rutland, Holden, Worcester, to the great road in Shrewsbury, and had charge of a portion of this turnpike for many years. He held many offices of public trust, and collected and arranged a valuable historical work up to the year 1836, which was reissued with a supplement up to 1879, by Daniel Bartlett, of this town. From this history many quotations are brought into this work, for which the above authors are entitled to due credit.

The following persons belonging to Rutland have held offices in the county: William Caldwell, Esq., sheriff from 1793 to 1805; Moses White, sheriff from 1811 to 1812 and justice of the Court of Sessions in 1807; Daniel Clap, Esq., from 1784 to 1816; Francis Blake, clerk of the court, 1816 and '17; J. Warren Bigelow, County Commissioner from 1862 to '77.

The following gentlemen have represented the town in the Senate and House of Representatives: Hon. John Fessenden, Senator from 1787 to '91; Hon. Francis Blake, Senator from 1810 to '12, and from 1813 to '15; Hon. Thomas Blood, Senator from 1816 to '18; George S. Flint, Representative, 1836 and '37; Calvin G. Howe, 1838; William Davis, 1839 and '40; Warren Flagg, 1841; Henry Brigham, 1843 and '44; D. W. Fletcher, 1845 and '46; William F. Davis, 1847 and '48; George A. Gates, 1850; D. W. Fletcher, 1851; Miles Demond, 1853; Charles M. Temple, 1854; Abram H. Temple, 1855; J. Warren Bigelow, 1856; Franklin Hathaway, 1859; Z. G. Gates, 1861; Joseph Davis, 1862; Alonzo Davis, 1865; Willis Smith, 1868; Moses Smith, 1873; Charles R. Bartlett, 1878; and Richmond H. Potter, 1883.

Rutland was the residence, for a few years, of the late "Madame Jumel," who died in New York in 1865. In 1794 a poor vagrant family, consisting of a young girl, her sister, mother and step-father, came into this town. They had been shipped from "pillar to post," having been helped by the authorities of one town over the line into another, coming from North Brookfield to Rutland. The names of the girls were Polly and Betsey Bowen, the mother's name Phebe and the step-father's name Jonathan Clark. It is

said that their "manner of life" previously may be inferred from what it was in Rutland. They lived in a small one-story cabin, partly under ground, about fifteen or twenty feet in area, built into the southerly side of a hill, called "Goose Hill," in what is known as "New Boston." The site of their house is now included in the town burying-ground, and stood where the gate now stands. It had but one room, which the whole family occupied in common, with a single chimney on one side; with two doors, leading respectively to the road and to the roof. Just within the front door, opening upon a road now discontinued, Clark used to sit on his bench and work at his trade of shoemaking. His wife worked out in the families of her neighbors, to whom she not unfrequently complained of the crossness of her husband. He had been formerly a captain in the Revolutionary War, but had become very much dissipated. The family did not go to meeting, nor the girls to school, and some incidents related by the older people, who in 1834 recollected the family, indicated that the reputation of the young women was not above suspicion.

After living in town a little more than three years, they removed to North Carolina, where Mr. and Mrs. Clark were carried off by an epidemic in 1798. The two girls in some way managed to get to Washington, and afterwards to New York, where Betsey, who possessed great beauty and an attractive manner, captivated the very wealthy French merchant, Stephen Jumel, and became his wife about 1804. Thus the lowly-born, uneducated Betsey Bowen rose from her obscurity and poverty and became the wife of one of the merchant princes of New York, the possessor of wealth and everything that wealth could command. They lived together until 1832, when Jumel died, having settled upon his wife a large estate, and she was designated as "Madame Jumel." But she was destined to fill a much higher and more distinguished social position.

Late in the same year, 1832, she was married to Aaron Burr, who had been Vice-President of the United States from 1801 to 1805, the first term of President Jefferson's administration. This was an ill-advised, unhappy and brief union. He was then seventy-six and she about fifty-five. They separated in 1833, and she applied for a divorce. It is not on record that she obtained a divorce, but she took the name of her first husband, and ever afterward was called "Madame Jumel."

Having unlimited means at her disposal, she spent much of her time in France, and was very much flattered at the French court on account of her wealth and beauty. She was for many years well known in Saratoga, where it is said "that she bought and took possession of a large establishment in one day." Here she made great display of her dress and equipage, riding in a chariot drawn by eight magnificent horses.

The estate settled on her by her first husband consisted largely of real estate in New York City—on Broadway, Seventh Avenue, &c.; a large tract of land on Washington Heights, including the historic mansion of the English Colonel Morris, at one time Washington's headquarters, overlooking Harlem River, in which she resided at the time of her death, being over ninety years of age. After her death her will was admitted to probate, giving the bulk of her estate to the Episcopal Church and its rector at Washington Heights. The members of her family, consisting of a nephew and niece, children of a daughter of her sister Polly, whom she had adopted, and their father, Nelson Chase, Esq., a lawyer of New York City, all of whom resided with her, and had reasonably expected to succeed to her estate, were

obtained, and summoned Mr. Reuben Walker and his sister, both very aged people, who lived neighbors to the Bowens, as witnesses, and they went to New York to give testimony in the case.

MUSCHOPAUGE HOUSE.—The Muschopauge House stands in the centre of the town, on the spot where the parsonage was built for the first minister in Rutland in 1723 by Rev. Joseph Willard, who was killed that year by the Indians in a meadow about half a mile north of the centre. In 1762 an addition was built to the west end of the parsonage and opened for a tavern, which was kept for more than a hundred years for a "Wayside Inn." In 1880 it was purchased by the present owner, having become untenable by being so much out of repair. In 1883 the present house was built by



MUSCHOPAUGE HOUSE.

given but little. The late celebrated Charles O'Connor was retained on their behalf, and he brought suit to annul the will. It was in the course of the preparation for the trial of this case, which engrossed all his great learning, and which he intended making the crowning effort of his professional career, that the early history of "Madame Jumel" was hunted up, and the clouds of romance which surrounded it were dissipated.

The will was set aside, and Mr. Chase and his children became possessed of the estate. Two or three other suits were brought by pretended heirs, and the estate has been involved in great litigation. Finally there was a compromise effected with the heirs of Steven Jumel, in France, and Mr. Chase became possessor of "Jumel Mansion" in 1882, where he has since lived.

Pending these lawsuits the counsel for Mr. Chase came to Rutland, where some of the above facts were

Messrs. L. Q. Spaulding and C. R. Bartlett, to satisfy a want of more ample accommodations for summer visitors upon the delightful hills of Rutland. The good patronage the house has received since its opening, June, 1884, attests the appreciation of the guests for such accommodations. This house, unlike many summer hotels, is thoroughly and substantially built, well appointed in every respect, both as to the arrangement and furnishing of rooms and the table, which receives the best attention that experienced cooks and the market affords.

From the observatory can be seen several mountain peaks seventy-five and eighty-five miles distant—Everett, Greylock, Stratton, Dorset, etc.—while in comparatively near view are Monadnock, Watatic, Wachusett, etc., which are clearly seen to their very base. Church spires from fourteen town centres can be distinctly seen. The almost innumerable smooth and well-rounded hills, and the valleys cutting into

each other in every direction, with here and there a lake, a winding stream or roadway, first seen, then lost to view, as it enters a belt of woodland in the valley below, then coming out again on a neighboring hillside, only to disappear once more, and the whole landscape, dotted over with villages and farm-houses, making one of the finest views in New England. The house has nearly four hundred feet in length of piazza, by ten in width. The lawns surrounding the house are large and attractive, comprising more than two acres of ground. The house has accommodations for about one hundred guests. It is under the management of the owner, Mr. C. R. Bartlett, who bought out Mr. Spaulding's interest in 1887.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM J. STEARNS.

The late Wm. J. Stearns, of West Rutland, who died December 27, 1887, was a son of Adolphus and Nancy Stearns, born in Holden, September 3, 1837, and was a feeble child, the youngest of ten children. He received his education in the public schools of the town; was married to Ellen M. Moore, of the same town, November 14, 1858. At this time he was in a mill at Oakdale, in charge of the weave-room; came to Unionville, in Holden, soon after and worked for Chandler Pratt in the same capacity until the mill closed; then went to Worcester and worked for Washburn & Moen in wire-mill. He came back to Unionville and commenced to manufacture hoop-skirt tape on his own account. Made a good article and was successful, but through the treachery of a friend, had to abandon the business. After this he began to peddle tea and spices, which business he followed until June 27, 1871. His natural inclination leading him again to engage in manufacturing, he moved to Oakdale and manufactured cotton batting and bed-comforters, which he continued to do until the 16th of the following May; he then moved to Tatnuck, where he engaged in the same business, when in the fall of 1872 the mill was robbed and burned. He soon after, in 1873, bought what was known as the Woodis Mill in West Rutland and again started the business of making bed-comforters and cotton batting, making about twenty-four comforters per day and furnishing cotton batting to adjoining towns. He continued this business about two years, when his mill and house were burned April 29, 1876. He set immediately to work and built a much larger and better mill on another privilege, a few rods farther up the stream, when he commenced the manufacture of satinet, running one set of machinery, employing about fifty hands. This was successfully carried on until 1882, when the mill was destroyed by fire. This unexpected calamity would have daunted the courage of

most men; but, with his natural determination to rise above every obstacle that came in the way of his ambition, he set himself to work to secure the assistance of some friend in this emergency, and such a friend was found in the person of N. A. Lombard, of Worcester, through whose kindly aid he was enabled to build, in 1884, a mill of double the capacity of the former, which has subsequently been added to and improved, in which two sets of machinery are operated, and nearly one hundred hands are employed. The mill has been kept running day and night a larger portion of the time, to fill the orders. Mr. Stearns, since his last start in business, has built a large tenement-house, store and market, purchased and improved several estates, among others his own elegant house, and altogether owning more than one-half of the village of West Rutland. Although a very heavy man, weighing more than two hundred and fifty pounds, yet he was very active and delighted in driving a good horse. Mr. Stearns was a man of public spirit, always interested in the welfare of the town, and always favored every enterprise that would tend to promote the public good. He was in every sense of the word a progressive man. He was a kind husband, an indulgent father, being very fond of children. His widow and son, Frederick B. Stearns, continue in the business.

DEACON RUFUS B. MILES.

Deacon Rufus Barzillai Miles was born in Rutland, October 23, 1809; son of Barzillai and grandson of Captain Benjamin Miles, who came from Concord, Mass., and was one of the early settlers of Rutland. It is not definitely known when Captain Miles came to Rutland, but it was many years prior to the Revolutionary War, as he was a soldier in this war and died January 28, 1776, in his fifty-second year. He settled on Joyner's Hill, one mile northwest of the centre, on land bought of his father-in-law, Ebenezer Hubbard, which was set off as house-lots Nos. 26 and 27 to Jonathan Waldo, with after-divisions added thereto. Captain Miles was an active and useful man, was chosen into many offices in the town, church and militia. His sons Barzillai and Ebenezer married and settled on these two farms above mentioned.

Deacon Miles, son of Barzillai, was educated in the public schools and at Westfield Academy. He married Judith, daughter of Captain Muzzy, of this town, December 22, 1836, by whom he had seven children, only two of whom are now living,—Lucy M., wife of D. W. Wheelock, of Worcester, and Edward B., of the firm of Whitcom & Miles, of Worcester. Mrs. Miles died in 1852.

He married for his second wife Miss Maria L. Lincoln, daughter of Justus Lincoln, of this town, December 14, 1855, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living,—Etta L., wife of George H.



W. J. Stearns



Rufus B. Hiles



Mr. Monton.

Miles, and Arthur L., who is to graduate at the Amherst Agricultural College in the class of 1889. Deacon Miles settled on the old homestead, and a little more than twenty years ago bought the adjoining estate formerly owned by his uncle, Ebenezer H. Miles, and uniting it with his farm, made one of the best farms in town. Not very far from this time Mr. Miles built large, convenient and attractive farm buildings. This farm is plainly seen from the centre village, and is admired by all observers. Nor does "distance lend enchantment to the view," for the first impressions are fully realized when you reach and view the premises. It is within one-half mile of Rutland station, on the Central Mass. Railroad, one mile from post-office, church, schools and stores, and is withal one of the most attractive and desirable farms in Worcester County. Mr. Miles has been a practical and successful farmer, and a useful and respected citizen of the town; has filled many offices of trust, having been chosen selectman and assessor, and has also served upon important committees of the town. He has served as deacon of the First Congregational Church since 1850, and was for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is an earnest and sincere Christian, ever ready to counsel and encourage those who are seeking the way of truth and righteousness; is a genial and obliging neighbor, a kind and indulgent husband and father, and a man who is greatly beloved and honored by a large circle of friends. He is now in his eightieth year, enjoying his mental and physical faculties to a remarkable extent.

MENZIES R. MOULTON.

Menzies Rayner Moulton was born in Monson, Mass., February 27, 1832; son of Asa and Abigail Moulton, who lived on the old "Moulton Homestead," handed down to them by their father, Daniel, and grandfather, Freeborn (so named because born on the passage from England about 1730), who built the old farm-house in 1763, which is still standing, although having passed out of the family name several years since. He had only the common-school privileges for an education. He spent his boyhood days attending the district school and at work on his father's farm. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to learn the brick-maker's trade, which he followed during the brick-making season until after he had attained his majority. In 1852 he married Miss Jane E. Chaffin, of his native town, who died in 1854. Soon after the death of his wife he went to Templeton, and there learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed about three years. Meanwhile he became acquainted with Miss Maria Read, daughter of the late Abel Read, of North Rutland, to whom he was married in 1856. A little more than a year after this marriage he moved to this town because of the illness of his wife, hoping that the careful nursing of her own family friends might restore her to health, but she

died in less than a year from the time of her coming home. In 1858 Mr. Moulton bought out a grocery store at North Rutland, and continued the business until the breaking out of the Civil War. He married, in 1861, Oella L., oldest daughter of Hon. J. W. Bigelow, by whom he had the following children,—Sarah Oella, Joseph Menzies, Augusta Alice, John Warren, Olive Louisa, Albert Chapin, Helen Hannah, Samuel Freeborn and Henry Wilson. All but two of the above-named children are now living, Alice Louisa and Henry Wilson having died in infancy.

He enlisted in 1862 in the service of his country, in Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men, and was in the battles of Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro'. He was always found in his place in the ranks; being a man of great physical endurance, he could bear the long and tedious marches far beyond the average soldier. While on a long, forced march, when others would relieve themselves by throwing away their blankets, overcoats, etc., he would gather up such as he could carry and, strapping them to his own knapsack, would march along apparently with the greatest ease, to the envy of all his comrades.

He was thus enabled to add to his own comfort during those damp, chilly nights, and many less fortunate than himself were privileged to share these comforts with him.

On one occasion, during the "Goldsboro' Expedition," after turning into camp for the night, Mr. Moulton was one of only nine men in his company who responded to roll-call.

Although a man naturally slow in his movements, yet there was not to be found his match in the company for running or jumping, which was a favorite sport with the "boys" while in camp. When tested by the trying scenes and privations of war, no murmur or complaint ever came from him. When in the service and since his return he has ever been held in great esteem by his comrades.

After returning from the war he bought the old Bigelow mills at North Rutland, repaired and run the saw-mill until 1866, when he sold to Mr. Cyrus Homer and bought the saw-mill at New Boston, which he owned only about a year. He then bought what was known as the Dr. Frink farm, a little south of the centre of the town, on the Paxton road. From this time up to 1874 he carried on his farm and worked at his trade, building several barns and the school-house in New Boston. He never seemed quite satisfied without a mill, so in 1864 he bought the Captain King saw-mill. This he remodeled by taking out the "up and down" saw and replacing it with a circular saw, which he operated until 1880, when he built his present residence near the mill and sold his farm. He then took out his saw-mill machinery, built an addition to the mill-building, put in machinery for manufacturing satinetts with one set of

machinery. Mr. Moulton had never worked for a day in connection with such business, but, by employing persons who were familiar with the different departments of work, he succeeded in producing a quality of goods which found a ready sale at a fair profit. He continued to run this mill until 1882, when it was destroyed by fire, involving almost a total loss. In 1884 he secured assistance to enable him to build a much larger and better mill, convenient for two sets of machinery, although he has only one set yet in operation, employing about twenty-five hands.

Mr. Moulton says that "one of his greatest regrets is that he did not supplement his common-school advantages for an education, by spending his spare moments and winter evenings in useful study." Being naturally fond of music, he became quite proficient in playing the violin, and his services were often solicited for dancing parties, where he spent many of his evenings until a late hour, when his time and mind should have been more profitably employed. He was induced to give up this practice through the influence of his second wife, Miss Reed. Mr. Moulton has held many offices of public trust in this town, having been selectman twelve years successively, most of this time its chairman, and also assessor for many years. He is a man of sound judgment, and by his enterprise and public spirit has done much to advance the welfare of the town.

CHAPTER CLXXV

OXFORD.

BY WILLIAM F. DAVIS.

THE town of Oxford lies in the southerly part of Worcester County, only separated from the State of Connecticut by the town of Webster. The central village is built on an extensive plain, surrounded here and there by hills, and its main street is a mile long, nearly one hundred and fifty feet wide and lined by rows of thrifty trees. This avenue, perfectly straight and level, gives to the town a generous and wholesome expression—especially attractive to the stranger. The merchant or professional man, weary with work and enfeebled in constitution, could find no spot within the limits of our State where he could rest his body and brain with so much certainty of recuperation as in one of the many cheerful homesteads along this stately thoroughfare. The territory of which the town is composed was originally within the jurisdiction of the Nipmuck tribe of Indians. On the 16th of March, 1682, the Massachusetts Colony Court passed the following order:

And that they may have some from among themselves according to their nature, to assist and direct them in such a design, this Court doth grant to Major Robert Thompson, William Stoughton and Joseph Dudley, Esqs., and such others as they shall associate, to them a tract of land in any free place containing eight miles square for a township, they settling in said place within four years thirty families and an able Orthodox minister, and do allow to the said township freedom from country rates for four years from the time above limited.

This grant included about sixty-five square miles of land, of which eleven thousand two hundred and fifty acres were set apart for a village. In January, 1685, no movement having been made towards a permanent settlement, the court, in response to a petition of the grantees, ordered that—

"In answer to motion and request of William Stoughton and Joseph Dudley, Esqs., on behalf of Major Thompson and themselves, desiring this Court's favor to enlarge the time of their grant of their plantation, this Court do enlarge the time for settling that plantation therein mentioned the space of three years from this day.

Soon after this extension of the grant a colony of French Huguenots, to the number of thirty families or more, settled on the territory with their minister, Daniel Bondet, and a flourishing community was the result. The conditions of the grant had been met—a ministry had been established, a meeting-house had been erected, agriculture and even small manufacturing industries had sprung up and every indication of a permanent municipality existed. Upon the appearance, however, of hostile Indians, in 1694, the French residents, unaccustomed to Indian warfare, and seeking peace and comfort, after flying from persecution in the Old World, began to retreat to places of refuge nearer the coast. The colony or town gradually faded away, until, at the close of the century, little was left besides the fort, which its people had built for their defence, to show that it had ever existed. The records of the colony disappeared, and though in 1699 a few families returned, their continuance in the territory was for the most part temporary, and it was only by an entirely fresh settlement that the town, in 1713, breathed the breath of life. Traces, however, of the old Huguenot settlement are to be found along the whole current of the town's history, and the names of Shumway and Sigourney on the records of the town show the survival of at least a portion of the old French blood of 1686.

No formal act of incorporation of the town is to be found. The foundation of the municipality is dated by some in 1713, when the first English settlement began. It is probable, however, that the grant of May 16, 1682, and the act of 1693 authorizing the colony to send a Representative to the General Court, were the only legislative proceedings on the subject. It seems clear then that either 1682 or 1693 should be considered the date of the birth of the town.

There appears to have been no further effort made to occupy the lands until 1713, when, a few English families having entered upon them, the original proprietors of the grant, or their heirs, issued the following proclamation:

To all persons and persons these presents shall come :

Joseph Dudley, of Roxbury, in the County of Suffolk and province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, Esq.; William Taylor, of Dorchester, in the same county, Esq.; Peter Sargent, of Boston, Esq., and Mehitable, his wife; John Danforth, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife; John Nelson, of Boston, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife; and they, the said William Taylor, Peter Sargent, John Danforth and John Nelson, are the heirs and executors of the Hon. William Stoughton, late of Dorchester, deceased, send greeting :

Whereas, The General Court of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty-two, granted to said Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton and their associates, a certain tract of land in the Nipmuck country eight miles square for a township, as may be seen more at large by the records of the General Court, pursuant whereunto, and for the uses aforesaid, the said Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton and their associates, in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-six, brought over thirty families of French Protestants into this country and settled them upon the eastern part of the said tract of land, and reserved, granted and set apart 11,250 acres for a village called Oxford for the said families, and bounded it as by a plat upon record will more fully appear; but forasmuch as the said French families have many years since wholly left and deserted their settlements in said village and the said lands, as well by their deserting the same and refusing to return upon proclamation made for that end, as by the voluntary surrender of most of them, are now reinvested in and restored to and become the estate and at the disposition of the original proprietors, their heirs and successors for the ends aforesaid.

And Whereas, There are sundry good families of her Majesty's subjects within the Province who offer themselves to go out and re-settle the said village, whereby they may be serviceable to the Province, and the end and design of the original grant aforesaid be answered and attained :

Now know ye, That the said Joseph Dudley, William Taylor, Peter Sargent and Mehitable, his wife, John Nelson and Elizabeth, his wife, and John Danforth and Elizabeth, his wife, for and in consideration and to the uses and intents above mentioned,

Have fully, freely and absolutely, and by these presents do give, grant and confirm unto Samuel Hageburn, John Town, Daniel Eliot, Abiel Lamb, Joseph Chamberlain, Benjamin Nealand, Benoni Twitchel, Joseph Rocket, Benjamin Chamberlain, Jr., Oliver Collin, Daniel Pierson, Abram Skinner, Ebenezer Learned, Thomas Leason, Ebenezer Humphrey, Jonathan Tiltonson, Edmund Taylor, Ephraim Town, Israel Town, William Hudson, Daniel Eliot, Jr., Nathaniel Chamberlain, John Chandler, Jr., John Chandler and others, their associates, and as their number amount to thirty families at least, all that part of the said tract of land herein above mentioned: provided always, that if any of the persons, grantees above named, or any of their associates, shall neglect to settle upon and improve the said land with themselves and families by the space of two years next ensuing, or being settled thereon shall leave and desert the same and not return to their respective habitations in the said town upon due notice given, that then in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the rest of the grantees and their associates, heirs or assigns respectively, or the major part of them, to seize upon and take the said estate or estates of such person or persons so deserting, excepting always and reserving to Gabriel Bemon, merchant, the whole of his right, grant or purchase, which made him one of the original proprietors, as by deed or record thereof may appear.

In Witness whereof, The parties above named to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the eighth day of July in the 12th year of his Majesty's reign Anno Domini 1713.

[Signed]

J. DUDLEY,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
PETER SARGENT,
MEHITABLE SARGENT,
JOHN DANFORTH,
ELIZABETH DANFORTH,
JOHN NELSON,
ELIZABETH NELSON.

Oxford to send a Representative to the General Court. It may be fair to assume, on a full consideration of all the facts in the case, that this act was intended as a formal act of incorporation, and that the year 1693 should be adopted as the year of the birth of the town. Oxford was at that time in Suffolk County, and it is said by Peter Whitney, in his history published in 1793, that the early records of the town were kept in Boston, and burned in the State House there.

After the resettlement provided for in the above grant the first town-meeting was held on the 22d of July, 1713, under a warrant issued by John Chandler, one of the justices of the peace for Suffolk County, at which John Town, Benoni Twitchell and Joseph Chamberlain were chosen selectmen and John Town town clerk.

In 1714 the thirty families settled on the territory seem to have been represented by the persons named in the above instrument, with John Chandler excluded and with the addition of Isaac Learned, Peter Shumway, Joseph Chandler, John Collier, Joshua Whitney, Thomas Hunkins and Ebenezer Lamb. In that year the head of each family received by lot a tract of thirty acres of land.

On the 29th of July, 1714, it was voted by the town to build a meeting-house on a lot of land a short distance northwesterly of the present Congregational Church. The completion of the house was long delayed, though it was occasionally used as opportunities for preaching were afforded. The pulpit was temporarily supplied and efforts were made to settle a pastor, but without success until March 1, 1721, when Rev. John Campbell was ordained. Mr. Campbell came from the North of Scotland to New England in 1717, and was educated at the university at Edinburgh. His pastorate continued until his death, which occurred May 25, 1761, in the seventy-first year of his age and in the forty-second year of his ministry.

He married Esther Fairchild, of Boston, who died at Oxford in 1777, and his children were Mary, born February 11, 1723, who married Jacob Town; John, born February 7, 1724; Isabella, born March 27, 1726; Duncan, born March 27, 1727, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stearns, of Worcester; Isabella, again, born July 26, 1728, who married Josiah Wolcott, of Salem; Elizabeth, born August 14, 1730; Alexander, born February 12, 1732, who married Lydia, daughter of Thomas Stearns; William, born April 2, 1734; and Archibald, born August 6, 1736.

Mr. Campbell was followed by Rev. Joseph Bowman, who was installed November 14, 1764. Mr. Bowman graduated at Harvard in 1761, and, after the short preparation for the ministry, which was common in those days, was ordained at Boston August 31, 1762. He at once began his professional work among the Mohawk Indians, and continued in Indian service until May, 1763. He remained at Ox-

The mystery attending the early settlement and history of the town is in no sense cleared up by this instrument. In its text Oxford is called expressly a town, showing that there must have been some previous legislative enactment creating it. It is known that in 1693, when the French colony was at the high-tide of prosperity, an act was passed allowing

ford about eighteen years, and was finally dismissed at his own request August 28, 1782. After his removal from Oxford he was settled at Bernard, in Vermont, September 22, 1784, and died in 1806.

Rev. Elias Dudley succeeded Mr. Bowman, and was ordained April 13, 1791, and dismissed March 6, 1799. He was a native of Saybrook, Conn., and graduated at Dartmouth in 1788. Rev. Josiah Moulton followed Mr. Dudley, and was ordained March 26, 1805. The ministry of Mr. Moulton continued until April 6, 1813, and with his ministry the identity of the town with the old territorial parish disappeared.

The church proper, which was organized on the 18th of January, 1721, retained all its old functions and powers, but the parish, for the support of which the town had been previously taxed, and for the erection of whose meeting houses and the support of whose ministers it was responsible, became limited to its actual members. In fact, a severance of church and State had come about, occasioned, doubtless, at that early period, by the unusual number in Oxford of those who had departed from the faith of their fathers.

In 1737 a new meeting-house was erected, the completion of which, like that of the first, lingered for many years. It was probably owing as much to the unsubstantial character of the first structure as to its size that in twenty-five years a new one was considered necessary.

Rev. David Batcheller was installed as the successor of Mr. Moulton February 13, 1816, and remained until his death in 1822. On the 17th of December, 1823, Rev. Ebenezer Newhall was ordained, and dismissed June 19, 1832. Mr. Newhall was a graduate of Harvard in 1818, and numbered among his classmates Sidney Bartlett, the Nestor of the Massachusetts bar; Francis Brinley, now living in Newport, R. I.; Rev. Dr. Samuel Barrett, who died in 1866; Rev. Dr. Frederick Augustus Farley, still living; Rev. Dr. George Rapall Noyes, who died in 1868; and Rev. Dr. Thomas Worcester.

Rev. Loren Robbins was installed December 26, 1832, and dismissed June 8, 1836, and was succeeded by Rev. Horatio Bardwell, who was installed June 8, 1836. Mr. Bardwell continued in the pastorate until June 8, 1864, and died at Oxford May 5, 1866. He was followed by Rev. Samuel J. Austin, who was installed on the day of the formal dismissal of his predecessor, and dismissed November 9, 1868. Rev. Thomas E. Babb was installed September 20, 1871, and dismissed May 1, 1877, to be followed by Rev. Amzi B. Emmons, who was installed October 16, 1878. The present pastor is Rev. William N. T. Dean, and the present house of worship was erected in 1829, and dedicated November 3d in that year.

The next religious society in Oxford in point of age is the Universalist Society. It was organized April 27, 1785, and Rev. Adam Streeter was engaged to

supply the pulpit. Rev. Peter Whitney says, under date of 1793, "In the town of Oxford there is a society of those who are denominated Universalists (about a fifth of the inhabitants). These, with some families from several neighboring towns, make a respectable society. And they have erected a large elegant meeting-house towards the south end of Oxford Plain, where the road from Connecticut intersects the road from Worcester to Dudley. This house is constructed upon the most modern plan, with a tower and bell. This society have not as yet any settled minister."

The meeting referred to above was held in the school-house on Oxford Plain, and Daniel Fiske was chosen moderator. The following declaration was adopted:

Whereas, A number of persons of the Protestant religion, being members of the churches of Oxford, together with some individuals of the Christian religion, have for a number of years past assembled upon the Sabbath to read the scriptures, and have agreed to form a congregation of Rev. Adam Streeter, supplied from his free contributions from time to time, do now resolve to form themselves into a religious society in conformity with the aims of their denomination.

Ezra Conant was chosen secretary, and Samuel Davis, Jr., Collins Moore and Jonathan Davis, of Oxford, Ebenezer Davis, of Charlton, Ebenezer Rich, of Sutton, and Isaac Stone, of Ward, were chosen a committee to issue certificates of membership. Rev. Mr. Streeter died September 3, 1786, and was followed in 1788 by Rev. Elkanah Ingals, of Grafton. On the 19th of April, 1789, Rev. Thomas Barnes succeeded to the pastorate, and remained until 1793. In 1794 Rev. Michael Coffin, of New York, began to supply the pulpit, and remained three years. After 1801 Rev. Hosea Ballou and Rev. Edward Turner supplied for a few years, and were followed by Rev. Jacob Wood. Since Mr. Wood left, the following have officiated: Rev. John Nichols, Rev. Richard Carrique, Rev. Lyman Maynard, Rev. Seth Chandler, Rev. John Boyden, Rev. Gilman Noyes, Rev. Alvin Abbott, Rev. Alfred Barnes, Rev. R. M. Byram, Rev. Jacob Baker, Rev. Albert Tyler, Rev. H. Chosson, Rev. O. H. Tiltonson and Rev. George Proctor. At the present time the pulpit is supplied by Rev. Mr. Preble, of Webster. The meeting-house of the society was remodeled in 1845.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of Oxford was organized in 1835. In 1836 Rev. Benjamin Paine was appointed pastor by the New England Conference, and in 1840 a meeting-house was erected, which was succeeded by the present house of worship in 1868. After a long succession of pastors, who have been changed by the Conference after short terms of service, the present pastor is Rev. P. R. Stratton.

A Baptist society was organized in North Oxford on the 29th of March, 1837.

As long ago as 1793 Mr. Whitney stated in his history, "There is also a number in Oxford of the Anabaptist persuasion; they are destitute of any stated teacher."

At the meeting for organization the following persons signed the constitution:

Jennison Barton,
William Copp,
David Hall,
Robert Fitts,
Maverick Jennison,
David Stone,
David Holman,
James Beemer,
Ebenezer Cook,
Benjamin S. Hopkins,
Flavel Leach,
Jonathan Place,
William Brown.

Amasa Eddy,
Smith Bruce,
Ellbridge Warren,
Waterman Warren,
Ebenezer Newton,
Amos P. Newton,
William Badger,
Martin Bowen,
Warren Bruce,
David Jennison,
Andrew J. Copp,
Samuel Warren.

At a meeting held on the 1st of May, 1837, Josiah Goddard was chosen moderator and William Copp clerk. It was voted to adopt as the articles of their faith, practice and covenant those which are used in the Worcester Baptist Association. Jennison Barton and William Copp were chosen deacons.

In May the church was recognized by the ecclesiastical council as the North Oxford Baptist Church. The meeting-house of the society was erected in 1837, and among the pastors have been Rev. A. Smith Lyon, Rev. Solomon Gale, Rev. J. N. Hobart, Rev. Joseph Hodges, Rev. J. E. Wood, Rev. C. M. Herring, Rev. Thomas Chapman, Rev. Joseph Smith, Rev. W. H. Shedd, Rev. J. W. Lathrop, Rev. Oliver Ayer. At the present time the pulpit is occupied by temporary supplies.

An Episcopal Church was organized on the 10th of May, 1864, and in the same year a handsome stone edifice was erected for public worship which reflects credit on the development of taste in the town. The pulpit, now unsupplied, has been occupied among others by Rev. W. F. Floyd and Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks.

The Catholic Church was built in 1856, and its present pastor is Rev. Charles J. Boylan.

While attending to the religious improvement of its people, the town was not neglectful of its educational interests. Schools were established at an early date—at first kept in private houses, and soon after provided with houses of their own.

In 1733 the town voted to hire a schoolmaster, and in 1736 a school-house was built. In 1740 Richard Rogers was hired to teach school, with a salary of sixty pounds. In 1751 the town voted to build a house for Mr. Rogers to occupy as long as he remained in the town as a schoolmaster.

After the Revolution, when our people began to feel the responsibilities of government resting on them, they were not long in coming to a realizing sense that the permanence and character of their government would depend largely on the education of their youth. Thus an impetus was given to the cause of public instruction which has been reinforced in these later years by the volume of the tide of illiteracy sweeping to our shores, which it has become necessary to meet and overcome. A recital of the progress of common schools in Oxford would be simply a repetition of that made in other towns of

the county and narrated many times in these volumes. It must suffice to display the present condition of the schools of the town and the measures adopted for their support.

According to the last report of the School Committee for the year ending February 29, 1888, there were ten schools in the town, one of which was a High School and another a Grammar School. The scope of the instruction sought by the committee to furnish may be learned from the curriculum of the High School, to which the other schools are avenues of approach:

Junior Year.

Quarters.

- I. Latin or English Analysis, Algebra, Physical Geography, Greek and Roman or United States History.
- II. Latin or English Analysis, Algebra, Physical Geography, Greek and Roman or United States History.
- III. Latin or English Analysis, Algebra, Physical Geography, Greek and Roman or United States History.
- IV. Latin or English Analysis, Algebra, Physical Geography, Greek and Roman or United States History.

Junior Middle Year.

Quarters.

- I. Caesar or French Grammar, Geometry, Physics, English and French History.
- II. Caesar or French Grammar, Geometry, Chemistry, English and French History.
- III. Caesar or French Grammar, Geometry, Botany, English and French History.
- IV. Caesar or French Grammar, Geometry, Botany, English and French History.

Senior Middle Year.

Quarters.

- I. Caesar and Cicero or French Reader, Common School Arithmetic, Physiology, Civics.
- II. Caesar and Cicero or French Reader, Common School Arithmetic, Physiology, Civics.
- III. Caesar and Cicero or French Reader, Commercial Arithmetic, English, Civics.
- IV. Caesar and Cicero or French Reader, Commercial Arithmetic, English, Civics.

Senior Year.

Quarters.

- I. Virgil or French Literature, English Literature, English, Constitution of the United States.
- II. Virgil or French Literature, English Literature, English, Constitution of the United States.
- III. Virgil or French Literature, English Literature, English, Constitution of the United States.
- IV. Virgil or French Literature, English Literature, English, Constitution of the United States.

The financial account of the School Department for the above year is as follows:

To		Dr.
Appropriation of April, 1887	\$ 3,000 00	
Income of School Fund	171 06	
		\$3,171 06.
By		Cr.
Teaching	\$1,085 75	
Service of Truant Officer	3 40	
Janitor Service	223 10	
Fuel	283 76	
Balance	575 10	
		\$3,171 06

In addition to the above items of expense the following appear, which were charged to the annual appropriation for contingent expenses:

Books	\$117 52
Supplies	131 57
Repairs and improvements	594 24
	\$843 33

Food Products \$2,276.		Quantity.	Value
Canned fruit (sale).....	lbs.	138	\$44
Canned fruit (use).....	lbs.	1,288	241
Catsup (sale).....	qts.	21	4
Catsup (use).....	qts.	22	4
Dried fruit (sale).....	lbs.	30	5
Dried fruit (use).....	tons	160	16
Ice.....	tons	847	1,582
Maple molasses (use).....	gals.	4	—
Pickles (use).....	bbls.	2	15
Vinegar (sale).....	gals.	946	119
Vinegar (use).....	gals.	1,965	288
<i>Greenhouse Products \$20</i>			
Plants, flowering and other.....	—	—	20

Hot-house and Hot-bed Products \$7.		Quantity.	Value
Tomato plants.....	—	—	7

Liquors and Beverages \$1,891		Quantity.	Value
Cider (sale).....	gals.	6,902	664
Cider (use).....	gals.	11,498	1,059
Cider, bottled (sale).....	gals.	18	12
Cider bottled (use).....	gals.	53	32
Wine (sale).....	gals.	8	20
Wine (use).....	gals.	33	18

Poultry Products \$7,476.		Quantity.	Value
Eggs.....	doz.	21,814	5,220
Eggs, fancy.....	doz.	38	168
Feathers.....	lbs.	36	6
Manure, hen and bird.....	bu.	1,070	460
Poultry, dressed: chickens.....	lbs.	8,574	1,450
Poultry, dressed: turkeys.....	lbs.	56	11

Wood Products \$11,060		Quantity.	Value
Ashes (sale).....	bu.	168	20
Ashes (use).....	bu.	967	194
Fence rails (use).....	—	430	18
Fire-wood (sale).....	cords	2,632	7,441
Fire-wood (use).....	cords	1,155	3,225
Lumber (sale).....	M. ft.	274	2,817
Lumber (use).....	M. ft.	744½	941
Posts, fence (sale).....	—	60	140
Posts, fence (use).....	—	460	36
Railroad sleepers.....	—	7,000	2,210

Other Products (\$113).		Quantity.	Value
Harness (use).....	—	5	80
Soft soap (use).....	bbls.	6	34

Cereals \$7,267.		Quantity.	Value
Barley.....	bu.	276	240
Buckwheat.....	bu.	77	59
Corn, Indian.....	bu.	7,127	5,038
Corn, pop-corn.....	bu.	242	350
Oats.....	bu.	2,006	987
Rye.....	bu.	705	360
Wheat.....	bu.	4	4

Fruits, Berries and Nuts \$85,614		Quantity.	Value
Apples.....	bu.	14,343	3,186
Blackberries.....	qts.	95	9
Blueberries.....	qts.	862	84
Butternuts.....	bu.	34	4
Cherries.....	bu.	4	16
Chestnuts.....	bu.	11	4
Crab-apples.....	bu.	63	30
Cranberries.....	bbls.	97	180
Currants.....	qts.	209	25
Gooseberries.....	qts.	20	2
Grapes.....	bu.	243	521
Grapes.....	lbs.	60	3
Huckleberries.....	qts.	960	75
Medlars.....	—	—	31
Peaches.....	bu.	1	2
Pears.....	bu.	179	282
Plums.....	bu.	4	11
Quinces.....	bu.	51½	16
Shadbarks.....	bu.	24½	4
Strawberries.....	qts.	3,317	193

Hay, Stalks and Feeds \$8,702		Quantity.	Value
Hay, clover.....	tons	69	864
Hay, English.....	tons	1,620½	27,504
Hay, meadow.....	tons	214½	3,118
Hay, millet.....	tons	36	49
Hay, not-classified.....	tons	114½	1,441
Straw.....	tons	95	1,440
Fodder, barley.....	tons	10	141
Fodder, corn.....	tons	171½	1,715
Fodder, dry.....	tons	9	63
Insider, oat.....	tons	187	2,681
Insider, rye.....	tons	14½	212
Beets, for stock.....	bu.	117	48
Turnips (for stock).....	bu.	1,675	50

Meats and Fowls \$6,109		Quantity.	Value
Beef.....	lbs.	19,165	1,941
Mutton.....	lbs.	3,500	140
Pork.....	lbs.	37,262	3,560
Tripe.....	—	20	2
Vend.....	lbs.	8,932	926

Vegetables (\$8,762).		Quantity.	Value
Asparagus.....	bunches	40	5
Beans.....	bu.	174½	328
Beans, string and shell.....	bu.	20	52
Beets, table.....	bu.	114½	17
Cabbages.....	heads	11,773	319
Carrots.....	bu.	52	27
Celery.....	bunches	315	39
Corn, green.....	bu.	315	220
Cucumbers.....	bu.	116	80
—.....	—	1,700	11
Lettuce.....	heads	1,625	47
Onions.....	bu.	741½	0
Parsnips.....	bu.	2	2
Peas.....	bu.	11	10
Peas, green.....	bu.	76	169
Peppers.....	bu.	2	4
Potatoes.....	bu.	10,113	6,159
Pumpkins.....	lbs.	282,250	779
Ranunculus.....	bunches	25	1
Rhubarb.....	lbs.	545	12
Spinach.....	bu.	5	5
Squashes.....	lbs.	64,845	599
Tomatoes.....	bu.	88	66
Turnips, table.....	bu.	160	67
Not-classified.....	—	—	527

Land.....		Acres.	Value
Cultivated.....	—	11,567½	\$11,327
Hay, used for.....	acres	2,284	108,110
Principal crops (used for).....	acres	570½	25,825
Market gardens.....	acres	69½	1,280
Nomans.....	acres	1½	100
Orchards.....	acres	87½	620
Seed gardens.....	acres	4	200
Others, cultivated.....	acres	254½	629
Uncultivated.....	—	—	—
Permanent pasture.....	acres	4,104½	47,396
Other uncimproved.....	acres	1,155	13,767
Unimprovable.....	acres	553	27,29
Mines, quarries, pits, etc.....	acres	5	1,000

Woodland.....		Acres.	Value
Over 30 years growth.....	acres	2,163½	34,250
Of 30 years and less.....	acres	3,901	16,953

Buildings \$225,700		Quantity.	Value
Dwelling houses.....	—	15	149,500
Barns.....	—	172	64,800
Carriage houses.....	—	12	4,260
Cider mills.....	—	1	650
Granaries.....	—	22	1,050
Grist and saw-mills.....	—	3	3,700
Trachouses.....	—	17	773
Out buildings.....	—	72	3,410
Sheds.....	—	24	1,633
Shops.....	—	11	600
Other buildings.....	—	—	1,980

Joseph Phillips.
Josiah Kingsbury.
Joseph Bacon.

Elisha Ward.
Arthur Daggett.
Elijah Kingsbury.

During the complications which led to the Revolution, Oxford stood shoulder to shoulder with other towns in supporting the people of Boston in their attitude of resistance to the aggressive acts of the crown. On the 29th of September, 1774, a town-meeting was held, at which it was

"Resolved 1st. That, as by the late acts of Parliament, we are deprived of the constitutional laws of the government of Massachusetts Bay, we will endeavor to maintain and keep peace and good order in this town; to support and uphold all civil officers in the execution of their offices, so far as they conform themselves to the charter-rights of this government, and assist them duly to punish all offenders against the same laws; to bear testimony against all riots, as well as against any number of men collecting in bodies together to hurt the person or property of any one.

"2^d. That we ever have been and will be true and loyal subjects of our most gracious sovereign George III., King of Great Britain, so long as we are permitted the free execution of our charter-rights.

"3^d. That, considering the present, alarming and distressed circumstances of this province, it is highly necessary for the military officers of the town to resign their commissions, and therefore do advise the said officers to resign accordingly; and that the soldiery, as soon as may be, to elect the same officers to take the command of the different companies in this town if they will accept, and the major part of the soldiery shall elect them; and if any refuse to serve, then to choose others experienced in the arts of war in their stead."

At a meeting held on the 8th of July, 1776, the town voted,—

To advise our representative in the General Court that if the honorable Congress should, for the safety of the colonies, declare themselves independent of Great Britain, to concur therewith; and the inhabitants of this town do solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to sustain the measure.

The following is as correct a list of the soldiers furnished by Oxford in the Revolution as the writer has been able to obtain from the rolls at the State-House.

The following men belonged to the company commanded by Captain William Campbell in Colonel Ebenezer Learned's regiment, and marched to Cambridge in April, 1775:

William Campbell, capt.
Thomas Fish, lieutenant.
John Campbell, sergt.
Sylvester Town, sergt.
James Learned, corp.
Alvin Shumway, drum.
Abraham Mansfield.
Timothy Sparhawk.
Paul Thurston.
Samuel Baker.
John Fessenden.
Josiah Eddy.
Moses Knowland.
Negro Hill.
Moses Colburn.

Jonathan Marsh.
Thomas Boyle.
Frost Rockwood.
Daniel Sabins.
John Hudson.
Thomas McKnight.
Jason Collar.
Arthur Humphrey.
David Dana Town.
James Hambleton Parker.
John Conant.
William Boyle.
William Foster.
Richard Ferrars.

The following belonged to Captain John Town's company, and marched to Cambridge April 19, 1775:

John Town, capt.
Daniel Hovey, lieutenant.
Thomas Fish, lieutenant.
Richard Farrar, sergt.
Samuel Manning, sergt.
Arthur Humphrey, corp.
Phineas Allen.

William Foster.
Joshua Turner.
Allen Hancock.
John Hudson.
Robert Manning.
Elias Pratt.
Ebenezer Shumway.

John Ballard.
Samuel Baker.
William Boyle.
John Campbell.
Daniel Sabins.
Abijah Harris.

Timothy Sparhawk.
David Dana Town.
John Pratt, Jr.
Hans Learned.
Abraham Merrifield.
Amasa Allen.

It will be noticed that the two companies commanded by William Campbell and John Town contain many of the same men. The probable explanation is that the two companies were merged, and the rolls at the State-House, from which the above lists have been copied, taken at different times.

The following persons are found on the roll of Captain Craft's company, in Colonel Learned's regiment, in 1775:

William Campbell, lieutenant.
Levi Davis.

Joseph Hurl.
Sylvanus Town.

The following are found on the roll of Captain Nathaniel Heley's company, in Colonel Learned's regiment, in April, 1775:

William Moore, sergt.

Curtis Dixon.

The following served three months, in 1776, in the company commanded by Jonathan Caryl, in Colonel Josiah Whitney's regiment:

Sampson Marvin, corp.
Wm. Jordan.
Jedediah Blaney.
Richard Moore.

Moses Town.
Elisha Town.
Amos Persons.
Moses Knowland.

The following served three months at Dorchester, in 1775, in Captain Benjamin Richardson's company and Colonel Nicholas Dike's regiment:

Ebenezer Fish.

Samuel Kingsbury.

The following served, in 1775, in Captain Samuel Curtis' company and Colonel Ebenezer Learned's regiment:

Samuel Learned, lieutenant.
Stephen Griffith, corp.
Daniel Griffith.
Phineas Allen.
Isaac Pratt.

Joseph Streeter.
Moses Town.
Elias Town.
John Milton.

Elisha Livermore served as a bombardier three months, in 1776, in Captain William Todd's company and Colonel Craft's artillery regiment, and Nathaniel Wyman in the same year served a little more than a month in Captain Aaron Guild's company and Colonel Whiting's regiment.

The following, in 1777, were members of Captain Jeremiah Kingsbury's company and Colonel Jonathan Holman's regiment, and marched to re-enforce General Gates:

Jeremiah Kingsbury, capt.
John Ballard, lieutenant.
Ebenezer Coburn, sergt.
Hans Learned, sergt.
Jonas Eddy, corp.
Allen Hancock, corp.
John Learned.
Aaron Parker.
Joshua Pratt.
Joseph Rockwood.

Joshua Meriam.
William Nichols.
Nathan Pratt.
John Rawson.
Ambrose Stone.
Jonas Davis.
David Stone.
Abraham Fitts.
Amos Shumway.
Anthony Sigourney.

The following served nine months, in 1778, in Captain Jeremiah Kingsbury's company and Colonel Holman's regiment:

Jeremiah Kingsbury, captain.
 Ebenezer Stowell.

David Chamberlain.
 Joseph Carpenter.

The following served at Dorchester in 1778 in Capt. March Chase's company and Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regiment.

Jesse Hall.
 Isaac Ambell.

David Smith.

The following were drafted in 1778:

Jonathan Foster.
 John Moore-Jewell.

Eleazer Stowell.

The following served six months in 1779 in Capt. Thomas Fish's company and Col. Nathan Tyler's regiment, in Rhode Island:

Thomas Fish, capt.
 Ebenezer Smith, lieut.
 Abner Shattuck.

David Woods.
 Samuel Atwood.

The following served six months in the Continental Army in 1780:

Thomas Whitcomb.
 Samuel White.
 James Atwood.
 Samuel Wiley.
 Joshua Foster.
 Jacob Noyes.
 John Williams.

James Baker.
 Joseph Atwood.
 Benjamin Turner.
 Nathaniel Foster.
 David Foster.
 Samuel Kelly.

The following served three months in 1781 in Capt. Reuben Davis' company and Col. Luke Drury's regiment:

William Foster, capt.
 John M. Foster.
 James Atwood.

Eleazer Stowell.
 Phineas Foster.
 James Atwood.

Lemuel Cudworth served in Rhode Island in 1781, in Capt. Joseph Elliot's company and Col. William Thomas' regiment.

The following enlisted in 1781 to serve three years in the Continental Army:

Abner Foster, sergt.
 Nathaniel Foster.

John Harvey.
 David Martin.

Besides the above, the following Oxford men were in the service at various times:

Ebenezer Learned, brig.-gen.
 William Moore, capt.
 John Nichols, capt.
 Benjamin Vassal, lieut.
 Ebenezer Humphrey, lieut.
 Cyprian Donning.
 Wm. Lewis.
 John Quick.

Nathan Atwood.
 Elijah Shumway.
 John Bowers.
 Benjamin Rider.
 Adams Sulley.
 Wm. Stowell.
 David Lamb.
 Ebenezer Pray.

In the War of the Rebellion, according to the statement of William Schooler, who was, during the war, the adjutant-general of the Commonwealth, Oxford sent 285 privates and eight officers into the field. At the time the war broke out the population was 3034 and the valuation \$1,156,411. On the 6th of May, 1861, it was voted in town-meeting to raise the sum of \$4000 to equip a military company, and Alexander De Witt, George Hodges, Jr., Samuel C. Paine, William E. Pease, Charles A. Angell, Ira Harrison and Elisha M. Smith were constituted a committee, with the selectmen, to carry the vote into effect. On the 30th of July, 1862, it was voted to give a bounty of \$150 to those volunteering for three

years within three days, \$125 to those volunteering within a week and \$100 to those volunteering after that time. On the 27th of August it was voted to give a bounty of \$150 to all volunteering within a week, and on the 15th of June, 1864, it was voted to continue the payment of bounties to the extent of \$125 to each man for any term of service required by the Government. The whole amount of money expended by the town for war purposes was \$42,595.21, of which the sum of \$20,223.12 for State aid was paid back by the State. Of the 293 soldiers in the service, the names of the following, who lost their lives, are inscribed on tablets at the entrance of the town-hall:

James D. Adams.

Julius N. Bellows.

Joshua C. Brown.

Estes E. Baker.

James O. Bartlett.

George Bacon.

William Biggs.

Nelson Bartholomew.

Edward Booth.

Daniel V. Childs.

Jacob L. Childs.

Edwin Cudworth.

Wm. H. Noyes.

George W. Cross.

John Dore.

George P. Davis.

James H. Davis.

Alfred W. Davis.

Stephen Foster.

Edward Ennis.

Patrick Elliott.

Francis A. Fletcher.

Albert Fuskett.

Herbert N. Fuller.

Joseph E. Fellows.

Henry C. Hayden.

Patrick Hogan.

Patrick Holden.

James Hilton.

Joseph Jennison, Jr.

Henry Kock.

Cyrus Learned.

Albert S. Maltby.

Elliot F. McKinstry.

Edwin A. Martin, corp.

Amos P. Newton, Jr.

Antonio Phillips.

Francis C. Pope.

Lyman Phelps.

William Robbins.

Victor F. Rudge.

Edwin F. Rudge.

George O. Raymond.

Amos H. Shattuck, sergt.

Jerome P. Southwick.

Bernard Stowell.

Charles J. South.

Valentine Suter.

Samuel C. Smith.

Felix Sherburne.

George Shattuck.

Luther C. Torrey, sergt.

John F. Torrey, sergt.

Samuel Thompson.

Conrad M. Tower.

John Tully.

Edwin Vickers.

Christopher Vickers.

Charles H. Wheelock.

George S. Williams.

Albert S. Williams.

In order that some idea may be obtained of the representative men in the various generations, the following list of Representatives to the General Court is added:

1511. Benjamin Moore.

1722. None.

1723. None.

1724. None.

1725. None.

1726. Ebenezer Learned.

1727. None.

1728. None.

1729. None.

1730. Ebenezer Learned.

1731. None.

1732. None.

1733. None.

1734. None.

1735. None.

1736. None.

1737. None.

1738. None.

1739. None.

1740. None.

1741. None.

1742. None.

1743. Samuel Davis.

1744. None.

1745. None.

1746. None.

1747. None.

1748. None.

1749. Benjamin Davis.

1750. None.

1751. Ebenezer Learned.

1752. Duncan Campbell.

1753. Same.

1754. Same.

1755. Same.

1756. Edward Davis.

1757. Same.

1758. Duncan Campbell.

1759. Edward Davis.

1760. Same.

1761. Same.

1762. None.

1763. Edward Davis.

1764. Josiah W. Hall.

1765. Same.	1813. Same.
1766. Same.	1814. Same.
1767. Edward Davis.	1815. Same.
1768. Same.	1816. Same.
1769. Same.	1817. Same.
1770. Same.	1818. Same.
1771. Same.	1819. Same.
1772. Joseph Learned.	1820. Same.
1773. Same.	1821. Same.
1774. Ebenezer Learned.	1822. None.
1775. Edward Davis.	1823. None.
1776. William Campbell.	1824. None.
1777. Edward Davis.	1825. None.
1778. William Hancock.	1826. Richard Olney.
1779. Edward Davis.	1827. Jonathan Davis.
1780. Same.	1828. Same.
1781. None.	1829. Jonathan Davis.
1782. None.	Richard Olney.
1783. Ebenezer Learned.	1830. Ira Barton.
1784. Jeremiah Learned.	Alexander De Witt.
1785. Same.	1831. Same.
1786. Same.	1832. Same.
1787. Same.	1833. None.
1788. Same.	1834. None.
1789. Same.	1835. None.
1790. Same.	1836. Stephen Barton.
1791. Same.	Benjamin F. Campbell.
1792. Same.	1837. None.
1793. Same.	1838. Sylvanus Harris.
1794. James Butler.	Francis Sibley.
1795. Same.	1839. Same.
1796. None.	1840. Ebenezer Rich.
1797. None.	Alexander C. Thurston.
1798. Sylvanus Town.	1841. Same.
1799. Same.	1842. Emory Sanford.
1800. Same.	1843. Israel Sibley.
1801. Same.	1844. Jasper Brown.
1802. Same.	1845. Erastus Ormsby.
1803. Same.	1846. David Barton.
1804. Same.	1847. Jonas Bacon.
1805. Same.	1848. None.
1806. Same.	1849. Paul Perkins.
1807. Abijah Davis.	1850. David Wait.
1808. Same.	1851. Albert A. Cook.
1809. Abijah Davis.	1852. Thomas Appleby.
James Butler.	1853. Emory Sanford.
1810. Abijah Davis.	1854. David Barton.
1811. Same.	1855. James M. Sanford.
1812. Same.	1856. George W. Hartwell.
	1857. Lament B. Corbin.

The twenty-first article of the amendments of the Constitution was adopted by the Legislatures of 1856 and 1857 and ratified by the people in 1857. Under the apportionment made in accordance with that amendment, Oxford, Sutton and Millbury constituted the Twenty-fifth Representative District of Worcester County and were represented, until the next apportionment, as follows:

Hosea Crane, of Millbury.....	1858
Samuel J. Woodbury, of Sutton.....	1858
Ira Merriam, of Oxford.....	1859
Hosea Crane, of Millbury.....	1859
Seth Daniels, of Oxford.....	1860
George Hodges, Jr., of Oxford.....	1860
Horace Armsby, of Millbury.....	1861
Wm. A. Hill, of Sutton.....	1861
Horace Armsby, of Millbury.....	1862
Moore Stone, of Oxford.....	1862
Moore S. Johnson, of Oxford.....	1863
Jason Waters, of Sutton.....	1863
Leonard Spaulding, of Millbury.....	1864
Jason Waters, of Sutton.....	1864
Archibald Campbell, of Oxford.....	1865

Horace Waters, of Millbury.....	1865
Charles A. Angell, of Oxford.....	1866
Solomon D. King, of Sutton.....	1866

Under the apportionment of 1866 the towns of Douglas, Webster, Dudley, Oxford and Millbury constituted the Sixteenth Worcester County District, and until the next apportionment were represented as follows:

Solomon D. King, of Sutton.....	1867
Benjamin A. Corbin, of Webster.....	1867
Henry E. Rockwell, of Millbury.....	1867
Lament B. Corbin, of Oxford.....	1868
Silas Dunton, of Millbury.....	1868
Wm. D. Jones, of Douglas.....	1868
George J. Sanger, of Webster.....	1869
James M. Cunliff, of Sutton.....	1869
Marcus M. Luther, of Douglas.....	1869
Charles H. Page, of Webster.....	1870
John Rhodes, of Millbury.....	1870
Moses W. McIntire, of Oxford.....	1870
Wm. L. Davis, of Dudley.....	1871
Edwin H. Hutchinson, of Sutton.....	1871
Thomas H. Meek, of Douglas.....	1871
Horace I. Joslin, of Webster.....	1872
E. Harris Howland, of Oxford.....	1872
Irving B. Sayles, of Millbury.....	1872
C. D. Morse, of Millbury.....	1873
Andrew J. Waters, of Webster.....	1873
Samuel W. Heath, of Douglas.....	1873
James B. Williams, of Douglas.....	1874
George Hodges, of Oxford.....	1874
Wm. Abbott, of Sutton.....	1874
M. M. Hovey, of Sutton.....	1875
C. W. Duggan, of Millbury.....	1875
E. F. Smith, of Dudley.....	1875
Frederick T. Chase, of Webster.....	1876
Francis Bingham, of Webster.....	1876
George F. Daniels, of Oxford.....	1876

Under the apportionment of 1876 the towns of Spencer, Charlton, Southbridge and Oxford constituted the Thirteenth Worcester District and were represented, until the next apportionment, as follows:

George F. Daniels, of Oxford.....	1877
Isaac B. Martin, of Southbridge.....	1877
Calvin D. Paige, of Southbridge.....	1878
James H. Ames, of Spencer.....	1878
Samuel C. Paine, of Oxford.....	1879
George D. Woodbury, of Charlton.....	1879
John W. Bigelow, of Spencer.....	1880
John M. Cochran, of Southbridge.....	1880
Isaac L. Prouty, of Spencer.....	1881
Samuel C. Hartwell, of Southbridge.....	1881
Isaac L. Prouty, of Spencer.....	1882
George H. Taft, of Charlton.....	1882
Benajah B. Bugbee, of Southbridge.....	1883
Albert Tyler, of Oxford.....	1883
Joseph W. Temple, of Spencer.....	1884
Francis L. Chapin, of Southbridge.....	1884
Allen L. Joslin, of Oxford.....	1885
Henry G. Lamb, of Oxford.....	1885
Joseph L. Woodbury, of Oxford.....	1886
James Holmes, of Spencer.....	1886

Under the apportionment of 1886 the towns of Webster, Oxford and Auburn constituted the Eighth Worcester District and have been represented as follows:

Henry Brandes, of Webster.....	1887
John J. Allen, of Auburn.....	1888
Lyman R. Eddy, of Webster.....	1889

Besides the above, there are some who were connected with the town in its earliest years, or who have been its native or adopted sons, of whom special mention should be made. The original grantees in 1682 were Major Robert Thompson, William Stoughton and Joseph Dudley. Major Thompson was a member of the first corporation established in England for the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in New England. He was the third president of the corporation and thus became especially interested in New England affairs. It was through his influence that the emigration from England of the French refugees took place, and through him that the French settlement in Oxford was made. He received a grant of five hundred acres of land from the Massachusetts Province in acknowledgment of his friendship for the colony. This grant was laid out in the territory east of Woodstock, which afterward became the north part of Killingly in Connecticut, and in 1731 the General Assembly of that province granted to Joseph Thompson, the grandson of Robert Thompson, two thousand acres near the grant of his grandfather. The name of the North Parish of Killingly was first called Thompson's Parish and finally incorporated as Thompson.

William Stoughton, one of the grantees with Major Thompson, was born in England in 1631, and died in Dorchester, July 7, 1701. He graduated at Harvard in 1650, and after studying theology went to England and was a fellow of New College, Oxford, but ejected at the restoration. He returned to New England in 1662, and entered with spirit into public affairs. From 1676 to 1679 he was an agent of the Massachusetts Colony in England, and in 1692 was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, a position which he held until 1701. He was also Lieutenant-Governor from 1692 to 1701, and acting Governor during the absence of Sir William Phipps in England. He was a benefactor of his *alma mater*, one of whose dormitories, named after him, was built at his expense.

Joseph Dudley, the third grantee, was a son of Gov. Thomas Dudley, and was born in Roxbury July 23, 1647. He graduated at Harvard in 1665, and after studying theology, entered on a political career. In 1686 he was appointed President of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but when superseded by Andros, soon after went to England, and after his return, in 1690, was appointed chief justice of New York. At a later date he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight, in England, and in 1702 Governor of Massachusetts, which office he held until November, 1715. He died in Roxbury, April 2, 1720.

The Frenchman through whom the grantees secured the immigration of the Huguenots to New England, and their settlement at Oxford, was Gabriel Bernon, from Rochelle, in France. He was born in that city April 6, 1644, and was a man of large estate.

He was imprisoned two years on account of his religious opinions, and afterwards went to Holland, from whence he came to New England. It seems to have been through his exertions that the colony at Oxford secured a foothold, and with his means that a grist-mill and saw-mill and wash-leather mill were built on the territory. Mr. Bernon lived at various times in Boston and Newport and Providence, in which last place he died February 1, 1736.

Among those of later years deserving a place in this narrative are Ira Moore Barton and Alexander De Witt.

Mr. Barton was born in Oxford, October 25, 1796, and graduated at Brown University in 1819. He studied law with General Bridgman in Providence, Hon. Levi Lincoln in Worcester, Sumner Barton in Sutton, and at the law school in Cambridge, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1822. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1822, and represented his native town in the General Court in 1830, 1831 and 1832. In 1833 and 1834 he was a member of the Senate, and in 1836 was one of the commissioners for revising the statutes. In the last year he was appointed judge of probate, and removed to Worcester. In 1844 he resumed the practice of law, and died in Worcester, July 18, 1867.

Alexander De Witt was born in New Braintree, April 2, 1798, and bore the family name of Witt, which was changed by statute to the name by which he was known during the whole of his public life. His school education was exceedingly limited, and most of the time during the first fourteen years of his life was spent about his home and on the farm. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of the Merino Manufacturing Co. in Dudley, and remained four years. In 1818 he went to Franklin, and entered, as clerk, the office of a cotton manufactory, and in 1819 formed a partnership with Nathaniel Miller in the manufacture of cotton thread. In 1820 he leased a mill in Foxboro', and continued in the same business, keeping at the same time a country store. In that year he married Mary, daughter of William Makepeace, of Franklin, and, in connection with his father-in-law, a third mill was built by him, and run with success until 1823. In that year he removed to Oxford, and, in connection with his three brothers, Stearns, Hollis and Archibald, built a thread-mill, and carried on the manufacture of thread for twenty years. He was afterwards engaged in both the cotton and woolen business. In 1837 he removed to Boston, where he carried on for three years a commission business in cotton and woolen goods, still holding his interest in the mill erected by himself and brothers. In 1840 he returned to Oxford, and by this time had established a reputation for ability, honesty, shrewdness and good judgment in business affairs. Originally a Democrat, he had become a Whig after the removal of the deposits by Jackson, and in 1842, 1844 and 1850 he represented

Oxford in the General Court. In 1851 and 1869 he was Senator, and in 1853 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1856 and 1857, as a Republican, he represented the Worcester South District in Congress. Few men have been connected, in responsible positions, with more institutions, financial and industrial. For twenty-six years he was a director in the Merchants' and Farmers' Insurance Co. of Worcester; for twenty-seven years a director in the State Mutual Life Insurance Co.; for twenty years either president or trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Worcester; twenty-one years connected with the Oxford Bank, and five years its president; twenty-five years connected with the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, and three years its president; seventeen years a director of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, and twenty-five years director in the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company. The writer of this sketch knew him, and remembers him well as one of the most striking personages within the range of his acquaintance. A man of large frame, somewhat portly, with a florid complexion, a good head and a freedom of dress, he resembled Colonel Thomas H. Benton in appearance, and, like him, attracted attention in every assembly of men of which he was one.

The territory of Oxford, originally containing forty-one thousand two hundred and fifty acres, has been enlarged and contracted at various times until, at the present date, it measures not far from fifteen thousand acres. In 1732 Oxford South Gore was annexed, and in 1735 a tract known by the name of the Paul Dudley farm was taken within its boundaries. The next change in the boundaries of the town was occasioned by the incorporation of the town of Charlton. The following petition was the basis of the act incorporating that town:

To His Excellency, William Shirley, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the Honorable Council and the House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston, the 27th day of March, 1734.

The petition of the subscribers inhabitants of the town of Oxford in the County of Worcester, most humbly sheweth that your petitioners being in the west part of Oxford aforesaid, labor under great difficulties, by reason of the distance we live from the place of public worship; it being more than ten miles from the meeting-house to the west bounds of the town and about two miles from the east bound. Some of us attend public worship at Dudley and some at Sturbridge on Lord's day, and have no privilege from Oxford on this account, and are yet always taxed to all the charges of the town and have been for more than sixteen years past; but to encourage us in getting a town or district of the west part of the town, they voted at a town-meeting on the 12th of May, 1734, to set off the west part of Oxford within two miles of the village line, in case a number of those residing in the Gore would join with us.

We then thought, and do now think, that if the village took two miles from the west part, we should be greatly wronged.

We then applied to the Honorable Court for relief, but met with opposition from the Board; we were disheartened, and as we had got timber for a meeting-house and were much encouraged by the gentlemen owning land here, who offered to give the glass and nails, but being taxed so high for building the meeting-house and furnishing it in the best manner, equal to, if not better, than any in this country; and many of us not knowing anything of the town-meeting when the grant was made and our paying to the support of schools in the town and having but little benefit therefrom amongst us and having

such large herds of cattle brought among us trampling into our improved lands and destroying our corn and grass and living so far from the town pound as ten miles and almost impossible to drive cattle there; all these things considered, we fear we shall be undone without the help of the Court, for we petitioned the town to vote us off last March meeting, but nothing was acted upon it.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Excellency and the Honorable Court would be pleased to take our distressed circumstances under your wise consideration and erect us into a town or district, or otherwise relieve your petitioners as in your wisdom you shall think best and in duty bound shall ever pray.

William Alton,	Nathaniel French,
Edward Mackintire,	Nathan Mackintire,
Ebenezer Mackintire,	Thomas Mackintire, Jr.
Thomas Mackintire,	Jesse Mackintire,
Job Mackintire,	Daniel Mackintire,
Edward Chamberlain,	Nathaniel Blood,
Ebenezer Lamb,	John Henry,
Joseph Clemence,	John Olds,
John Dresser,	Elisha Putney,
Samuel Scott,	Jonathan Clemence,
Edward Willard,	James Butler,
Amos Newton,	Benjamin Hobbs,
Richard Dresser,	Adam Johnson,
Samuel Streeter,	Joseph Twiss,
James Lamb,	George Pike,
John Davidson,	Thomas Hawkins,
Philip Clemence,	Richard Blood,
Samuel Rogers,	Ebenezer Fosket,

Paul Rich

The report of the committee of the General Court, to whom the petition was referred, was as follows:

The Court's Committee having considered all the circumstances, recommend a district to be made; beginning at the south line of Oxford one mile west of the village line, so called; thence northerly parallel with the line of said village to Leicester south bound; thence west with Leicester and Spencer south bounds, until it comes within one mile and a quarter of Sturbridge east bound; thence running one mile and a quarter westerly to Oxford northwest corner; thence southerly by Oxford westerly bound to Dudley northwest corner; thence with Oxford south bound to the point of beginning.

(Signed)

J. H. GREENLEAF

The Gore referred to in the above petition was a triangular tract of land containing ten thousand acres which was finally annexed to Sturbridge, Charlton and Oxford. The village also referred to in the petition was eleven thousand two hundred and fifty acres set off from the original grant for the village of Oxford. In accordance with the above report an act of incorporation was passed November 21, 1754.

The next change was effected by the act incorporating the town of Ward, now known by the name of Auburn. A parish had already been established and the act of incorporation provided

That the said parish now to be incorporated into a town by the name of Ward shall be bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a heap of stones in the line between Sutton and Oxford, and from thence running north thirty-five degrees east upon the Sutton line twelve hundred and forty-four rods to a heap of stones; from thence north sixteen degrees west upon Worcester line two hundred and eighty-eight rods to a heap of stones; from thence north thirty-two degrees west upon Worcester line eighty rods to a heap of stones; from thence north eleven degrees west upon Worcester line one hundred and seventy-four rods to a heap of stones; from thence west three degrees south partly on Worcester and partly on Leicester lines, nine hundred and twenty-four rods to a heap of stones; from thence south forty-three degrees west on Leicester line three hundred and twenty rods to a gray oak tree; from thence north thirty-three degrees and thirty minutes west upon Leicester line five hundred and sixty rods to a heap of stones; from thence partly on a



W. Olney





Major Buffum

attended till his sixteenth year, when his father removed with his family to Douglass, Mass., in the year 1817.

The success of Samuel Slater, in the early part of this century, in constructing and operating machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods, attracted the attention of men with capital to enterprises of that nature.

Richard Olney had accumulated a considerable fortune in the West India trade in Providence, and prior to 1817 he and other associates, citizens of Providence, had built and thereafter operated a cotton factory at Douglass, and doubtless his interest in this enterprise was the reason of his removal to that town.

Here Wilson was employed for a time in and about the mill; and one winter, when he was but seventeen years old, he taught school in one of the neighboring School Districts.

In after-life he remarked, with reference to his school-teaching experience, that some of his scholars were older and larger than their teacher.

In 1819 the family removed from Douglass to Oxford, where his father had bought the tavern property and adjoining store, situate in the centre of Oxford Plain, on the site where the hotel and brick store now are.

For the next three or four years he was employed as a clerk in his father's store at Oxford.

Soon after becoming of age he started out for himself, and, leaving home, obtained a position in a store at Providence, and afterwards was similarly employed at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., and subsequently at Little Falls, near Paterson, N. J., where he remained till 1829, when he returned to Oxford at his father's request, to take a place in the counting-room of the Oxford Woolen Company. This company had been established in 1824, Richard Olney being one of the original stockholders, and thereafter acquiring a controlling interest in the enterprise.

Wilson remained in the counting-room of the company till 1831, when he engaged in trade, with Samuel Dowse and Benjamin F. Campbell as partners, under the firm-name of Dowse, Campbell & Olney. This firm and its successors (of which he was a member) continued in business at the store premises, next south of the present bank building, till 1836.

In 1832 he married Eliza L. Butler, third daughter of Mr. Peter Butler, a well-known and highly-respected citizen of Oxford. His marriage was in all respects most fortunate and happy. In 1836, having sold his interest in the store in Oxford, he removed with his family to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in the dry goods business, his former partner, Dowse, having an interest in the venture. He resided in Louisville till 1842, when he returned to Oxford.

His father died at Oxford in October, 1841, and by his will Wilson was appointed one of the executors.

The estate owned a large interest in the Oxford Woolen Company and its property, and, by the terms of this will, the executors were authorized for a time to continue the business of the company; accordingly Mr. Olney, being one of the executors, took part in the management of the business, and made his residence at the company's village, in the westerly part of the town.

In 1846 the mill and other property of the company were sold to the late George Hodges, Mr. Olney, however, retaining an interest in the property, and forming a partnership with Mr. Hodges for continuing the business. This partnership lasted till 1853, when Mr. Olney sold his interest to Mr. Hodges, and, buying the premises then known as the "Barbour Place," near the northerly end of the Main Street in Oxford, he removed there with his family in 1853. In the following year he, with Charles E. Daniels as partner, was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business. In 1855 he was elected cashier of the Oxford Bank. This position he held for nearly twenty years, till obliged by ill health to relinquish it a few months prior to his death.

His discharge of his office of cashier of the bank was marked by that strict fidelity to duty which distinguished his conduct in every relation of life.

In politics he was a staunch Whig, so long as the Whig party existed, but in the latter years of his life he uniformly acted with the Democratic party.

In 1835 he and his wife became members of the Orthodox Congregational Church in Oxford.

The sincerity of his religious faith was exemplified by the purity of his daily walk and conversation, and by the consistent Christian character he ever maintained. The scrupulous honesty, strict integrity and uprightness, which marked his dealings with all, commanded at all times the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

While he was sincere and firm in his convictions, and ever faithful to the obligations of duty, yet his nature was kindly, his impulses generous, and his judgments of others most charitable. In personal appearance he was tall, erect, with a well-proportioned figure, and manly and dignified in feature and bearing. He died at his home in Oxford in February, 1874, leaving his wife, four sons and a daughter.

MOSES BUFFUM.

Moses Buffum was born July 10, 1800, at Smithfield, R. I., the son of Joshua and Sabra (Ballou) Buffum.

At nine years of age he was left an orphan, and thereafter made his way in the world unaided, in the face of adverse and discouraging circumstances. He was, in boyhood, employed in the mills at Slatersville, and, at fourteen years of age, was efficient as a cotton weaver. Being inclined to habits of sobriety and economy, he, at eighteen years of age, had saved sufficient

means to begin business on a small scale for himself. He had a desire to enter mercantile life; but circumstances not being favorable, his first venture was in the manufacture of felt hats for the New York market. In this he was only moderately successful; and an opportunity offering to enter the store of Mr. Esek Pitts, a manufacturer of satinets at Millville, he availed himself of it.

Here he won, by his faithfulness and efficiency, the confidence of his employer, and, after two or three years, married his daughter and was received as his partner in the store, and also in the manufacturing business. The operations of the firm continued successfully until 1834, when Mr. Pitts died. Mr. Buffum then assumed the affairs of the company, and in addition took the agency of several other small mills in the vicinity, which he managed ably, developing excellent business talents. For several years he was prospered, and began to realize something of his hopes pecuniarily, when misfortune overtook him.

His first severe reverse was the burning of his mill, in 1849. He had not fully recovered from this loss, when, through the failure of a friend, whom he had assisted financially, he met with another disaster, and saw, within a short time, the results of his earlier business life nearly all swept away.

At the age of fifty-two, with his means thus materially reduced, he, in 1852, came to Oxford, having that year purchased, of Mr. Charles L. Harding, the estate in the westerly part of the town, since known as Buffumsville, having associated with him in the transaction Mr. Edward Thayer, of Millville. Here they began the making of fine black woolen cloths, in which they were prosperous.

In 1855 the partnership expired by limitation. Mr. Buffum then bought out his partner's interest, and by his wise and cautious management carried on the business successfully—his sons, Moses H. and Charles H., being associated with him a few years later—until his decease, in 1874.

Mr. Buffum possessed not only native sagacity and tact, but a hopeful temperament, which led him to persevering and constant effort under all circumstances. Nothing changed his purpose, but quietly and untriflingly he pursued his way until success rewarded his endeavors.

He had strong moral convictions and strict integrity; was considerate of the rights of all with whom he had intercourse, and possessed the esteem of the community. He was early an anti-slavery man, and a free-soil voter, and later a decided Republican.

He had no ambitions for public promotion. While living in Millville he served five years in the State militia, and, after filling the offices of lieutenant and captain, was, on June 17, 1830, commissioned as colonel of the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Sixth Division of Massachusetts Infantry, which office he held until July 20, 1832, when he was "honorably

discharged at his own request," and was thereafter known as Colonel Buffum. He was a prominent Freemason, and in social and domestic life was genial and true. Through the long and painful illness which preceded his decease he exhibited the higher virtues which marked him as a man of uncommon fortitude and strength and amiability of character. He died Nov. 20, 1874, and was buried with Masonic honors, in Rural Cemetery, at Worcester, Mass. Moses Buffum may be numbered among the most successful business men of the town of Oxford. He married, July 24, 1823, Louisa Pitts, of Millville, who died, aged seventy-nine, on Jan. 13, 1885, at Oxford. They had eleven children, six of whom survive—two sons and three daughters residing in Oxford, and a daughter who married George Mason, in Washington, D. C.

EDWIN BARLETT.

The progenitor of the branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs removed, according to tradition, from Salem or vicinity to Cumberland, R. I., where Zephaniah, the grandfather of Edwin, was born. He was a farmer and a blacksmith, and removed about 1795 from Cumberland to Thompson, Conn., where was born, February 9, 1810, Asa, the father of Edwin. He spent his early boyhood on the farm, and at twelve years of age began service at Slater & Howard's woolen-mill in Dudley (now Webster) entering the carding-room. Here he made good progress, and from time to time was promoted, until he was placed in charge of the department as overseer, which position he filled ably until his decease, in 1885, having been in this place for the term of sixty-three years. He was a man of character and influence, and although not professedly religious, was a constant attendant on public worship at the Baptist Church. He married Matilda, daughter of Samuel Kingsbury, who belonged to one of the staid old families of southern Oxford, and who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. They had three children—Edwin, Amos and Harriet. Amos was captain of Co. H, in the renowned Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, in the late war, and is now, 1888, superintendent of the Slater mill, in which his father spent so many years. Harriet married A. J. Bates, a well-known citizen of Webster, and died in June, 1887. Edwin was born October 25, 1833, at Webster, attended the public schools of that town and at Wilbraham Academy, and later at a commercial school at Worcester. In his boyhood he worked under his father in the mill. At about sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn wool sorting, and was employed after the expiration of his apprenticeship as journeyman at Slater's until he came of age, in 1854. He then went to Philadelphia, where he obtained a situation in a wool-store, and continued there for one year. In 1855 he returned to Webster, and spent the year at the old business of wool-sorting. In 1856 he accepted a situation as



Edmund Sartwell





Andrew Howarth

book-keeper at the mill of Russell Phelps, at West Fitchburg, where he remained for five years, until his engagement, in 1861 at North Oxford, as accountant for Messrs. Chamberlin & Burrough. After two years here at book-keeping he became superintendent, continuing during 1863 and 1864. In 1865, Chamberlin having previously sold to Burrough, Mr. Bartlett bought a half-interest in the concern, and the firm-name became Burrough & Bartlett, and continued thus until 1870. Down to 1865 their operations had been limited to the wool manufacture, at the two lower or "Huguenot" mills. That year the "Sigourney" and "Rockdale" mills, both cotton, were added by purchase. In 1870 Oscar F. Chase became a partner, and the firm-name was thereafter O. F. Chase & Co.

In 1874 Burrough sold out to Chase & Bartlett, who continued together until 1880, when the firm dissolved and a division of the estate was made, Chase taking the woolen-mills and Bartlett the two upper mills. These he has since operated successfully to the present time, 1888, on cotton-yarns, the principal product being satinnet-warps, which he supplies to many small mills in Oxford and surrounding towns.

Mr. Bartlett married, in 1859, while residing at West Fitchburg, Miss Sarah L. Eddy, of Webster. Their children were Harriet, born 1863, who married E. T. Hallowell, and resides at North Oxford; Josephine, born in 1868, and Edwin N., born in 1872, who both reside, 1888, at home.

Mr. Bartlett has been considerably in office in the town, having been for seven years and now (1888) is selectman—for six years chairman; several years school committee, and moderator at town-meetings. He is public-spirited and favors advanced methods in municipal affairs; and the appearance of thrift, which his mills and village present, gives evidence of his liberal disposition. He is one of the principal supporters of the Baptist Society at North Oxford, having, with his wife, become a member of the church in 1887.

Personally he is free and social, with a gentlemanly address and a genial temperament, and is much esteemed as a friend and citizen.

ANDREW HOWARTH.

Andrew Howarth is probably better entitled to the distinction of a manufacturer of textile fabrics "to the manor born" than any other man of the town, past or present, his grandfather, John, and his father, Charles, having both been flannel manufacturers at Rochdale, Lancashire, England. Andrew was six years old when his father and mother, Elizabeth (Lord), emigrated to America, and settled at Andover, Mass. There the father, in partnership with his brothers, James and Isaac—James being the eldest and the head of the firm—began the first manufacture of fine-dressed flannels in the country. Andrew

was educated in the common schools at Andover, finishing his course at Phillips Academy. In early life he entered his father's mill, going through its various departments, and by years of experience there fitted himself for the supervision of the entire manufacture of first-class goods.

In 1844, at twenty-four years of age, he went to Keeseville, N. Y., where he had charge of weaving in the mill of Arnold & Keese. He remained there two years, and in 1846 removed to Waterville, Vt., where, for a year and a half, he was overseer of weaving in the factory of John Herren. Here he was married in September, 1846. He next removed, early in 1847, to Bellingham, Mass., and was, for about six months, in the employ of Kittredge & Loring. In August of that year he had an application from the Virginia Woolen Manufacturing Company to go to Richmond, which he accepted, and began service there as overseer, and later was superintendent, remaining seven years, until 1854, when, by the burning of the mill, operations ceased at that place. Returning North, he accepted a position as overseer of the weaving-room at George Hodge's mill in Oxford. After having been there about four months, a promising situation offering at Little Falls, N. Y., in the establishment of the Saxony Woolen Company, he, in 1855, removed thither, filling the position of overseer until 1859, when he was promoted to the agency, and ably managed the affairs of the company for thirteen years.

In 1872 he terminated his services there, and having, by prudence and economy, accumulated adequate means, he bought a mill of two sets of machinery at Northfield, Vt., where he settled down and laid the foundations of his present prosperity. Ten years of successful business enabled him to become the purchaser in 1882 of the establishment at Oxford formerly owned by George Hodges. During 1882, 1883 and a part of 1884 he operated the two mills, his son, Francis A., having had charge at Oxford until the sale of the Northfield concern in 1884, when both father and son were associated here, and in 1888 still continue.

Mr. Howarth married, September 26, 1846, at Waterville, Martha Moorcroft, who died in April, 1877, at Northfield. Since her decease he has resided with his son. This son, Francis A., is the only surviving child, and was born in Richmond, Va., in 1849; was graduated in 1872 at Brown University. He married Bertha A. Husy, of Hoboken, N. J., and they have one son,—Andrew P., born in 1874 at Northfield.

As may be inferred from the foregoing, Mr. Howarth is a man of good business ability, closely observant of the minutest detail of his manufacturing, cautious and consequently successful financially. He is pleasing and social in manner, and decided in his opinions. As a citizen he has liberal ideas as to public affairs, and has the respect and confidence of

the community in general. Of his mill and village too much cannot be said in praise with reference to situation and general aspect. It will be difficult to find in Massachusetts a like establishment for which nature has done more than for this beautiful spot.

CHAPTER CLXVI.

DANA.

BY GEORGE W. HOOKER, LL.B.

DANA was incorporated February 18, 1801. It was named in honor of Judge Francis Dana, who assisted in obtaining for its citizens the distinction of belonging to an independent municipality. It was composed originally of parts of Petersham, Hardwick and Greenwich. A boundary line was established February 12, 1803, but the boundary line between Dana and Greenwich was not permanently established until June 19, 1811. Parts of Hardwick and Petersham were annexed to the town February 4, 1842.

In 1839 a petition was signed by the inhabitants of one school district in the town of Prescott, in favor of annexation to Dana. The town promptly voted to accept the proposition and extended a cordial welcome to their neighbors. The Legislature, however, refused to change the boundaries of the towns, and the line on the west side of Dana remains the same as when the town was incorporated.

It is bounded on the north and east by Petersham, on the south by Hardwick and on the west by New Salem, of Franklin County, and Greenwich and Prescott, of Hampshire County.

It has two large natural ponds—one in the southwest part of the town, containing about one hundred and sixty acres, called Pottapaug Pond, and a large sheet of water in the north part of the town, called Neeseponset, which has been from the memory of the oldest inhabitant a resort of piscatory parties, summer and winter.

The most important river is Swift River, which affords excellent water privileges.

Dr. Hitchcock, in his scientific State survey of Massachusetts, gives the geological structure of Dana as gneiss, and stratified with hornblende slate.

In the south part of the town is located Pottapaug Hill, and in the northern part Rattlesnake Hill.

There was a settlement, probably, in the southwesterly part of Nichewaug (now Petersham) as early as 1734, which territory afterward, at the time of the incorporation, formed a part of the town of Dana.

Various reasons have been suggested why the inhabitants in this particular locality should wish to be incorporated into a township. And for lack of recorded evidence, there have been many guesses why the inhabitants yearned so ardently for a charter of incorporation. It should be remembered, however,

at this period of time all were taxed to support the preaching of the Gospel, however remote they might be from the place of worship; that the law permitted towns to build a meeting-house and assess a tax upon the citizens of the town to pay for its construction, and also levy another tax upon them to support the regular Congregationalist Church. Although this law was subsequently modified, so that if tax-payers paid to some designated religious society a sum of money, and furnished a certificate that they had complied with the statute, in such case made and provided, they were released from the "ministerial tax," so-called; yet, at the time of the movement for incorporation, no such amendment or change existed in the law. It, therefore, seems probable that these reasons, and the distance of the locality from the meetings of the towns at their centres, and the obligation resting upon the militia to attend their trainings at a distance so remote, may all have had weight in producing the firm resolution to have a town for themselves and their descendants, and to have it called Dana. We have not available records to furnish all the names of the citizens of the territory which afterward formed this township who took part in the great Revolutionary struggle, but it is safe to say, after an examination of the records of Petersham and elsewhere, that Bezaleel Amsden, Ruggles Spooner, Thomas Stimpson, Jonathan Parkhurst, John Town, Elijah Babbitt, Stephen Johnson and Stephen Witt were soldiers for liberty from the old Bay State, and from the farms and plantations afterwards embraced in this township. Most of these names are now familiar ones in the nomenclature of the numerous families of their descendants.

Most of the voters among the early settlers of Dana were believers in the Democratic political tenets of Thomas Jefferson, and opposed to the Federalists, so that the action of the citizens of this young municipality in the War of 1812 with England, coincided with a large portion of the inhabitants of Petersham, and the patriotic side was espoused by them.

Vote for Governor in 1801, the year of their incorporation, stood: Elbridge Gerry, 45; Caleb Strong, 4. Elbridge Gerry was elected Governor in 1810, and afterwards elevated to the high office of Vice-President of the United States.

The records of the town of Petersham, covering the period of the War of 1812, have been burned, so that we are not able to find the names on record of those citizens who might have been subsequently annexed with their property, to Dana. There is evidence of one commissioned officer, by the name of Elisha Foster, who commanded a company as its captain.

The first town-meeting was opened by legal warning by Daniel Bigelow, a lawyer of Petersham, and a gentleman of the old school, very much respected by the citizens of his town and county.

A large share of the inhabitants of the new township felt that Mr. Bigelow, to some extent at least, belonged to them, being so prominent a man in their

former town, and who had two sons, at that time members of the Williams College, Daniel, Jr., and Lewis, both of whom afterwards graduated in the class of 1803. Lewis was afterwards elected a member of the Seventeenth Congress.

The largest owners of land in this new township, in *fee simple*, as we learn from the records and tradition, were Seth Williams, Joseph Hendrick, Jeremiah Sibley, Elkana Haskins, Joel Amsden, Bezaleel Amsden, Jacob Amsden, Daniel Russell, Oliver Harris, John Town, Ichabod Town, Elijah Town, James Babbitt, Elijah Babbitt, William Bancroft, Dr. Jacob Whipple, Simon Whipple, Benjamin Skinner, Nathan Smith and Stephen Johnson. Mr. Johnson lived until 1855, dying at a very advanced age.

Several of the above, it is believed, owned land to the amount of five hundred acres each, or even more.

At the first town-meeting Jacob Amsden, John Town, Jr., and Joseph B. Hendrick, the latter being one of the largest land-owners in the new town, were chosen assessors, to determine the valuation of the property of the inhabitants, for the purpose of taxation.

At this meeting all necessary town officers were chosen; a Board of Selectmen, the assessors hereinbefore mentioned and a long list of minor officers.

Daniel Stone, Esq.,—who yet lives, a most respected and honored citizen, and, although upwards of eighty-two years of age, retains his mental faculties, in full vigor, and whose father, Elias Stone, a very worthy man and most enterprising citizen, and who moved to Dana in 1804 and afterwards became the owner of five hundred acres of land in Dana, whose son Daniel, carrying out his father's hopes and expectations, helped to prepare the way for the utilization of Swift River for manufacturing purposes,—says, speaking of one class of town officers, in an interesting historical sketch prepared by him many years ago, but never published: "It was the duty of the Tithingmen to keep order at Church, and, I remember when a boy, of hearing the heavy cane of the Tithingman fall with a loud rap, when the boys and girls played in meeting." And he quaintly adds: "Such officers are needed now."

It was the custom then for couples about to be married to be advertised. The town clerk, at the close of the service on Sunday, would call out the names of the intended bride and bridegroom in a loud voice, "marriage intended," etc.

The town was divided into five school districts by a committee chosen for the purpose at their first town-meeting, and money was raised for school purposes. For a short time after the incorporation only one school was kept, and that in the dwelling-house of Seth Woodward, near the centre of the town. While this state of things existed about forty dollars paid the school expenses for the year.

It is believed that there were one hundred and fourteen legal voters at this time in the town. As soon

as the five school districts were all in running order, one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum was about the amount raised for the next twenty-five years for school purposes. Young men who had the reputation of being good teachers could be obtained for ten dollars per month in the winter, and female teachers at as low a price as fifty cents per week in the summer.

The teachers all boarded around, and each family furnished his share of the wood—a good ox-sled load of wood—so that no money was raised by taxation for board of teachers or for wood.

There was always, especially in the winter, a very large attendance of scholars—many of the scholars, both boys and girls, being over eighteen years of age. The old-fashioned spelling-schools were held, and the scholars enjoyed themselves *hugely* during the two months of the winter term, although the discipline of the schools was enforced by strict rules, of which the *FERULE* was a very important factor.

There were not many letters written in those days, and postage was dear. It was as late as the year 1812 before the town had a post-office within its limits.

At a very early period of the settlement of this territory grist and saw-mills were constructed. The saw and grist-mills would be joined together, one mill doing both kinds of business, and with the same power and mill privilege.

Seth Johnson, Jr., after the incorporation, owned one of these double mills at the south part of the town, and Jacob Amsden, one of the first settlers, owned another similar mill, located in what is now called the Doubleday village.

The highways were merely cart tracks, and were very crooked, not better than common cart roads leading to timber lots.

The inhabitants, when they practiced any other mode of locomotion than the pedestrian, and used horses, always adopted the equestrian method.

A yeoman, who owned his acres in *fee simple*, and was entitled to the name in free America, would frequently be seen on horseback, his wife behind him and often two children in front. This practice of having a partner, both sexes being usually represented, existed with the young and old alike, whether going to church or to a dance.

Great curiosity and interest were manifested when one of the citizens, Elisha Sibley, bought a wagon, a vehicle without springs of any kind, and the first one on wheels for pleasure riding ever owned in the town. It was in very great demand, sometimes being engaged several weeks ahead; the cost was reported to have been sixty dollars.

The "One Hoss Shay," that "Hahnsun Kerridge," so fashionable in its day, had not made its appearance in Dana. The older men, however, continued to wear the costume of their fathers: cocked up hats, rolled up on three sides, in the form of a triangle; breeches, knee-buckles, long stockings, etc.

THE WELL KNOWN
 FARMERS OF THE
 AREA, HERE;
 BUT THE FARMERS OF THE
 AREA, HERE;
 AND THE FARMERS, AND ALL THAT
 ARE, HERE.

All the dwelling-houses at the time of the incorporation were one story and unpainted. Some of the chimneys were of stone, some of brick. The fire-places for the kitchens were about six feet broad, and for the square rooms or parlors about three feet. The architecture was simple in the extreme,—a long kitchen on one side, with a pantry and bed-room at the end; on the other side, two rooms,—one square, the parlor or best room, the other being made narrow, by the chimney, which was usually as large as the bed-room, at the end of the kitchen.

The soil produced large crops of rye in its virgin fertility, and the neighboring towns were accustomed to purchase rye of the farmers of Dana. This was especially the case in the year A.D. 1816. The author of this sketch has often heard his grandparents, who had relatives in Dana, describe the direful condition of this section of the State in the year 1816. There was almost a total failure of the grass crop in some localities, as well as a total loss of all the maize or Indian corn. A famine was dreaded. The only means of transportation then was by slow teams. The old inhabitants, who well remembered the dark day of 1780, felt that a more serious calamity than that was said to portend might befall them, when the glad news reached the communities that the plains of Greenwich and Dana would furnish an abundant supply of rye. The inhabitants of the neighboring towns, especially those east of Dana, were most glad to go to this "Egypt" and buy breadstuff. A kind feeling existed thereafter towards the young township, and she was immediately recognized as the equal of the older municipalities.

In the year 1818, Nathan Munroe died of the small-pox, in the precinct now known as North Dana. He, with his daughter, had just returned from a visit to the "West," and while at the house of a citizen, named Chamberlain, was suddenly taken very sick. Many of the neighbors visited him, and watched with him; but when it was discovered that he had the small-pox, consternation and alarm spread like wildfire throughout the town. There were only two dwelling-houses then in this immediate locality, and all persons who had been "exposed" were compelled to occupy one of these houses, and submit to inoculation. The highways were fenced up in all directions and flags displayed.

Some time previous to this alarm on account of the small-pox, about 1810, a terrible epidemic visited the town, which physicians called spotted fever. Some died within twenty-four hours after being attacked, and it spread to some extent into the adjoining towns. Dr. John Flint, who was attacked while visiting a patient, died in his sleigh on his way home. A very

simple remedy was finally discovered, and the medicine used could then be obtained at a reasonable price, and in perfect purity. It was French Brandy, and when administered, in doses large enough to kill several well men, to the sufferer, it conquered the dread scourge, and all, who were thereafter attacked recovered, in case the medicine had been administered to them at the proper time, and in sufficient quantity.

In the early years of the town's history it might be truly said that there were many manufacturers actively engaged in work. There was no large manufactory or factory building especially built for the purpose, but in nearly every dwelling-house, flax and wool, raised and produced by the farmers on their own farms, were spun, woven, dressed and made into wearing apparel, by the female members of each family.

There were also fullers' or clothiers' shops, where the various cloths for the clothes of the men and boys were dressed, dyed and pressed. The tailor or tailoress would then visit the old homesteads and superintend and assist in making up a year's stock of clothing.

When any of their neat stock had been fattened and killed, they took the hides to the tannery and had them tanned for their own use.

The shoemaker went from house to house, the same as his brother craftsman, the tailor, and made boots and shoes. This was called "whipping the cat."

Many of the farmers with their own teams visited Boston in the fall of the year, carrying poultry and pork to "market," and purchasing a large stock of groceries, including molasses, fish, sugar, salt, etc., and never forgetting to buy a keg of good New England rum. Thus, the population was thrifty, and self-sustaining.

One of the earliest industries, outside of their regular avocations, was, probably, the business of preparing and making potash for sale. The huge fire-place produced a great quantity of ashes, and, as a few acres of the heavily-timbered land must be cleared each year by its owner, what was consumed in the fire-place was considered clear gain, and saved the necessity of burning it on the wood-land. Mr. Stone says: "I remember two such establishments in town, one at the brook, this side of Dana Common, where N. L. Johnson now works palm-leaf, potash has been made there since my remembrance. There was another near the spot where Henry Johnson's house now stands. I well remember its standing there, with all the leaches and apparatus necessary for making potash."

Setting card-teeth was also an industry in which the women and children, more or less, engaged. First in hand-cards, afterwards long sheets of leather and teeth for factories were furnished or "put out," the same as palm-leaf has been since.

Another industry in which the women engaged was the weaving of cotton cloth. At first only the thread

was spun by machinery, the cloth being woven in hand-loom. One man, at least, in the town made it his business, for some time, to furnish the thread to his various customers.

Wallets and pocket-books were manufactured in the town. For some seven years quite a business was done in this branch of manufacturing.

The girls learned to stitch the articles, and this work was very generally engaged in by the young women of Dana.

It is believed that straw bonnets were made in Dana as early as the year 1815. At one time it was carried on quite extensively. The very best quality of rye-straw for the bonnets was raised in this town, on newly-cleared land, being cut for braiding before the seed or grain was full. The women and children found employment in braiding the straw. These bonnets became quite the fashion. The bonnet was almost as white as snow, and, when trimmed with ribbons, it was called very comely and pretty.

There was also a tannery in the town, and the farmers could get cider brandy by the distillation of their cider in the distillery established in Dana.

There was very early manifested by the inhabitants a spirit of enterprise and earnest desire to engage in, or have introduced into their little township, industries and employments other than tilling the soil—probably more so than in any other town in all this section of the State.

Many town-meetings were held for the purpose of building a meeting-house, which was then lawful for all towns to do, and pay for the same, as well as the support of the minister, by a tax assessed upon the inhabitants.

It had been the almost universal custom in Massachusetts, after the incorporation of a town, for the citizens to select a central location for the public buildings—a meeting-house, with a school-house near its side, and town hall. Also the largest store and the principal tavern were generally found in the "centre," so-called, and most of the mechanical business might be expected to be located in the same place.

But in Dana there was an old meeting-house which had been moved from the southerly part of Petersham, and located on Dana Common, and which was used as a place of religious worship by the Baptists for more than twenty-five years after the incorporation of the town, and until the Baptist Church ceased as a distinct organization. Some of the members of this organization were afterwards found connected with the Baptist Churches in Hardwick, Petersham and Athol.

This building was finally bought, by the town, of the individual owners for a town hall and school purposes, about the time the annexation of the new school district, from Petersham and Hardwick, took place. This annexation somewhat changed the controversy as to a central location for the public

buildings. One chief reason, why Dana did not conform to the prevailing custom as to the building and location of a meeting-house and town hall, seems to have been from the fact that the inhabitants of the south and east parts of the town preferred Dana Common for the location of said buildings; while the citizens of the north and west portions were very much opposed to this arrangement, on the ground that it was not sufficiently central.

Frequent town-meetings were held upon the subject, and in 1818 we find a record that the town voted to build a town hall, and chose a committee to decide upon the site. Very soon thereafter, however, another town-meeting was held, and the former vote was rescinded. As early as 1812 it was voted to build a meeting-house. Similar votes were subsequently made, but all were reconsidered, as no agreement could be reached for the location of the church edifice as the property of the town. The result was no meeting-house was built, while the law permitting the town so to do remained upon the statute-book. And, for the same reason, of non-agreement as to the best site, no town hall was constructed. It is apparent that very little was paid in the form of a "ministerial tax," and nothing for the building of a meeting-house.

It is a fact, however, that soon after the incorporation they voted to invite neighboring ministers to give preaching eleven Sundays during the year. And sometimes, while the law permitted, small sums were raised as a salary for a minister,—two hundred and fifty dollars being raised in some years.

It was the custom of Dana, like that of other towns, to "let out" the keeping of the town's poor, by bids, in the manner of auction sales, at their annual town-meetings, to the "lowest" instead of "highest" bidders, *i. e.*, to those persons who agreed or made the lowest bids, to take care of the paupers for the least pay. But it ought to be said in this connection that Dana, earlier than some other towns, relinquished this practice, and provided a commodious and comfortable home for her unfortunate wards requiring pecuniary assistance.

There is good evidence to believe that some inhabitants lived in what is now called North Dana quite a number of years before the incorporation. In the middle of the old mill pond, a short distance above the village, there remains buried in the water the partial mole or bank of an old mill dam. It has been called the Martin Dam, but the oldest inhabitant does not recollect when the mill was in running order.

It is believed that, as early as 1812, Thomas Stimpson built a saw-mill on the west side of the river, which mill did some business for many years, and on the east side of the river he raised a large frame for a projected factory, hoping to find some moneyed manufacturer who would utilize this good water privilege and establish here an important business.

The War of 1812, and its effects upon the country in a business point of view, directly after the declaration of peace, when there was almost universal distrust of the currency—of the paper which had passed for money, and the impossibility of using gold and silver on account of its great scarcity—prevented any investment of capital for the purpose intended by Mr. Stimpson.

With the exception of what little business was done at this saw-mill, this good privilege remained useless until about the year 1830, when Daniel Stone, Esq., became interested in this valuable water privilege, and in 1836 became its sole owner. He rebuilt the saw-mill and put up a new grist-mill on the east side, thus utilizing the privilege, to some extent, on both sides of the river. He also bought three tracts of meadow and timber land to secure his right of flottage.

In 1845, Mr. Stone having in the mean time sold the property, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to Warren Hale; Allen Goodman and the said Warren Hale invented and obtained a patent right of a machine for making and shaping the piano-forte, melodeon and billiard-table legs.

Nelson Bosworth, of Petersham, first commenced to veneer the legs. He resided in Petersham, and for a time took them to his factory there, returning them after the veneering process had been finished. For several years all the productions of the firm of Hale & Goodman were drawn by teams to Palmer Depot to be freighted to their various customers, a distance of twenty-two miles.

In 1846 Lorenzo Hale was admitted as a partner. A post-office was established here the same year, called North Dana Post-office, and thereafter the village and post-office were called by the same name, having been called Stonesville for many years previous. Soon after Jonathan E. Stone, brother of Daniel Stone, Esq., and Hammond Doane became members of the company. In 1850 William Stimpson, Warren Stimpson and Charles N. Stimpson were joined as co-partners, and Jonathan E. Stone, Warren and Lorenzo Hale withdrew from the firm; also, about this time, Hammond Doane left the company. New factory buildings were erected, and soon after Nelson Bosworth was made a partner in the company. The manufacture of veneered piano-forte, melodeon and billiard-table legs was now greatly increased.

In 1854 Silas F. Lindsay and George T. Johnson, two young men who had been very successful in mercantile business in the village of North Dana, drawing trade from the neighboring towns, joined the company, with their business and their own partnership property, and the name of the old firm was changed to Johnson, Stimpson & Co. The business, under the new organization, was greatly enlarged and good dividends were realized. In December, 1856, their principal factory buildings were destroyed

by fire, but in the spring of 1857 more commodious and convenient buildings were erected, and equipped with new and improved machinery, invented and designed principally by Allen Goodman. In the fall of 1857 another disastrous fire occurred, destroying several buildings connected with the works and burning a large amount of material and stock.

During the rebuilding of the factory buildings Allen Goodman was called to New York City to defend some of his valuable patents, which were very essential to the success of the "Leg Company," as it was then often called.

While there, although past middle life, he commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued with very great earnestness until his death, seventeen years afterwards. He had at one time quite an extensive practice, and had gained the reputation of effecting remarkable cures in some cases of consumption, and in attacks of typhoid fever.

In 1859 Dr. Allen Goodman and Warren Hale obtained an extension of their patents for seven years on the leg machinery, and bought out the firm of Johnson, Stimpson & Co., and formed a new co-partnership under the firm-name of Warren Hale & Co., consisting of Warren and Lorenzo Hale and Dr. Allen Goodman. In January, 1861, J. Wesley Goodman, son of Dr. Goodman, was admitted as a partner. A profitable term of business followed, Jacob A. Towne having, in the mean time, joined the firm, of which he remained a member until his death, in 1872.

J. Flint Peckham, and also Nelson Bosworth again joined the company in 1867. In June, 1868, the leg factories were again burned, but were rebuilt the same season.

Mr. Bosworth had died a short time previous to the death of Mr. Towne, a man of great usefulness to the company, and who had been connected with this important manufacturing industry almost from the very commencement. In 1872 Allen W. Goodman, a son of Dr. Goodman, bought the interest of Warren Hale in the firm, and the firm-name was changed to Hale, Goodman & Co., consisting of Lorenzo Hale, J. Wesley Goodman and Allen W. Goodman. At this time another important industry was added to the business—that of the manufacture of picture frames.

In 1873 the leg and picture-frame factories and the saw-mill were all destroyed by fire. The leg factories and saw-mill were rebuilt the same year, and the company continued the business without discouragement. In January, 1876, J. Wesley Goodman bought out the good will and stock of this copartnership, and leased the factories and power and added to the former business (excepting the manufacture of picture frames) the construction of billiard-table frames and all the wood-work connected with the tables. He continued manufacturing in North Dana for four years, when he removed his business to Athol.

Lorenzo Hale and Allen W. Goodman put in suit-

able machinery, and established a satinet factory under the firm-name of A. W. Goodman, Scofield & Co., and were succeeded by Messrs. Dorr & Crawford. In April, 1886, Pitts C. Tyler, a capitalist of Athol, bought the interest of Mr. Dorr, and formed a co-partnership with W. J. Crawford, the former member of the firm of Dorr & Crawford, under the firm-name of Crawford & Tyler, in the manufacture of woolen goods. They now employ about thirty hands, and do a business of about forty thousand dollars per annum. Eddie Pitts Tyler, son of Pitts C. Tyler, is book-keeper, and the active member who resides in North Dana.

Among the industries of North Dana that are now in a flourishing condition may be mentioned the palm-leaf hat industry and straw braid business for hats of Henry W. Goodman, who does a business of about forty thousand dollars per year.

John E. Stowell is carrying on a successful business in the manufacture of boxes, in a shop that has recently been erected near the depot. Messrs. Goodman and Stowell both use steam-power.

A new and handsome hotel has also been erected near the depot, which contains a fine public hall and a store; the hotel has been leased by the veteran landlord, Captain D. L. Richards.

It might be well, here, to speak briefly of the fires which have occurred in the town of Dana, some of which have been already incidentally referred to.

First, as to the village called Stonesville and North Dana. In 1839 a shop belonging to Daniel Stone, Esq., located at the east end of the bridge, used as a carriage-house and storage of valuable material for carriage-wheels, was burned with contents—loss, one thousand dollars and no insurance. The great fire of 1856 was the next fire in the village, when all the buildings on both sides of the dam were consumed, and also a building standing on the old site of the one burned in 1839. C. N. Doane and Mr. L. Wheeler lost heavily, without any insurance. Johnson, Stimpson & Co., who lost their principal factory buildings, were partially insured.

In August, 1857, the hotel buildings, occupied by George H. Gibbs, were entirely destroyed, with most of their contents—only partially insured. In September, of the same year the large finishing shops of Johnson, Stimpson & Co., on the south side of the highway, with a full stock of legs, veneered and ready for the market, were burned—partially insured. In 1868 there was another great fire, the big water shop, so called, was burned, the second time, with other buildings of the company, then bearing the firm-name of Warren Hale & Co. The loss was fully twenty thousand dollars.

In the fire of 1857 of the large finishing shops of the company, a dwelling-house, belonging to Franklin Blackmer, was burned. Subsequently the dwelling-house, barn and shop of Charles F. Gleason were burned, also the house of Willard Blackmer.

The goods in the store have been twice damaged by fire; once on account of removal, in the great fire of 1856, and once when the building had been struck by lightning.

In 1873 another great fire occurred in North Dana. The principal works of Hale, Goodman & Co., including the picture-frame factory and a saw-mill, were completely destroyed by fire. The loss was about fifty thousand dollars. In this year it is given in an official report that Dana ranked fourth in the amount of losses in the county of Worcester for the year 1873. About the same time the residence of Edson Oakes, with all the buildings connected therewith, was burned. In 1881 the barn of E. A. Albee, with contents, and a very valuable house were burned.

Outside of the village and immediate vicinity of North Dana the most disastrous fire which has occurred was the total destruction of the fine steam saw-mill of the brothers, J. Sullivan and Zenas W. Brown, the loss being estimated at twenty thousand dollars. This mill was not rebuilt, and was a heavy blow to the business in lumber, of the town.

During the year 1888 the dwelling-house of George W. Doane, south of the Common, was burned, with nearly all the furniture and clothing of the family, including a sum of money. Years previous an unoccupied house, owned and occupied at one time by Samuel Oakes, was burned.

In the act approved May 6, 1884, to establish the First District Court of Northern Worcester, the town of Dana was not included therein. A protest had been numerously signed by many of its citizens, and forwarded to the Legislature, against the measure, believing, with a majority of their fellow-citizens living in the proposed judicial district, that it was not advisable, under all of the then existing circumstances, to form such a court.

Dana has produced good men and true—fit representatives of the sterling qualities of New England's noble type of manhood; temperate, industrious, frugal and honest. "An help-meet for him" (Gen. ii. 18). The women of this township have fulfilled this injunction of Sacred Writ most faithfully, in times of prosperity and adversity. The social and unwritten history of the town demonstrates this fact, and the development of its agricultural and varied manufacturing interests prove the untiring industry at all times of the girls and women among its inhabitants.

Daniel Stone, Esq., is one of the old stock, born soon after the incorporation of the town; he has lived to an advanced age, a life of great usefulness; has represented the town two years in the Legislature; is one of the oldest magistrates in this section of the State; has been trial justice. The author of this sketch well remembers a case he had before him, in which he appeared as attorney, nearly a generation ago, and the decision was most just, and characterized by a keen sense of the equities involved.

There was no appeal entered to a higher court from the judgment rendered.

He has always, since the great Civil War, been a true friend of the soldier, and has assisted many widows, orphans and dependent fathers and mothers to secure their rights under the pension and other laws. He has done an extensive insurance business for many years, and is still engaged therein, having his son associated with him; is one of the oldest of the alumni of New Salem Academy, Major Warren Horr, of Athol, being his senior only by a few years; he and his noble and amiable wife, at the celebration of their golden wedding, were honored with the heartiest expressions of esteem and respect by numerous friends at home and abroad. At his eighty-first birthday in September, 1887, members of the family representing four generations were present. The author is indebted to him for many facts of interest in the town's history.

A son of Dana, who has attained wealth and honor while remaining a resident of his native town, is Hon. Nathaniel L. Johnson, who has been for many years in the palm-leaf goods trade, and has done a business, on an average, of twenty-five thousand dollars to thirty thousand dollars per annum. The palm-leaf business, in its various forms, has been a prominent industry in Dana for many years. It was, probably, first established about sixty years ago, and has been successfully and extensively prosecuted by many different individuals and firms.

Since 1882 the business has been declining, on account of the importation from Europe and Eastern Asia of straw braid, and palm-leaf hats are being supplanted by straw hats, which can be made cheaper. Mr. Johnson has almost closed this branch of his business. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Legislature of 1857-60 and 1871, and a member of the Senate in 1873-74, and was elected president of the First National Bank in Barre in 1883, which position he now holds. His mother, Martha Johnson,—relict of Nathaniel Johnson, who represented the town in the Legislature in 1835,—a woman honored and beloved by all, died October 24, 1883, aged ninety-two years, two months and ten days, the oldest person in town at that time.

James Madison Stone is a native of Dana and son of James H. Stone and Azubah Stone, both deceased. His venerable mother died December 6, 1888, aged eighty-six years and nine months. Nine children, eighteen grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren survived her. She was a remarkable woman, well read and possessing much information upon general topics. She viewed the last great change with perfect composure and declared her unshaken belief in "Angel Ministry."

A painting by her son, James Madison, in the exhibition of the Paint and Clay Club of Boston, a few years ago, drew out appreciative notices from the art-critics. It was a half-length seated figure of a

young girl, wearing a hat and looking out of the canvas. "The cheek is susceptible of pressure, and there is blood in the veins"—trite facts, when stated of nature, much too infrequently observed in a portrait. There is something of Rembrandt's simplicity and surety of effect in this head—it at once suggests that artist's portrait of Soskia van Uhlenburg, in the gallery at Dresden, as well as those more elegantly-garmented figures of her in Cassel and St. Petersburg."

Among those who have served the town in positions of public responsibility, as town officers, may be mentioned Alpheus J. Nye. He was born in Enfield, Mass., and came to Dana, when a young man, as a teacher. His sterling character and excellent judgment were soon recognized by his fellow-townsmen, who called him repeatedly to positions of trust and honor. He was a member of the School Board for more than fifteen years, and also served on the Board of Selectmen, as assessor, overseer of the poor and as road surveyor.

He served as a faithful soldier, in Co. B, Fifteenth Regiment Mass. Vols., in the Great Civil War, and died, of disease contracted in the service, at Athol, Mass., Dec. 17, 1888.

Dec. 10th, only seven days before his death, the author received from our noble Commissioner of Pensions, General Black, notice, in prompt answer to a request, which had been made for the purpose, that Mr. Nye's claim for pension had been made special. It was immediately communicated to him, and his expressions of joy, gratitude and thanks were most sincere and emphatic. Reference is made to this fact to show one trait in this worthy man's character. Although enfeebled by disease contracted in the service, and repeatedly advised by his friends to apply for a pension, he steadily refused so to do from principle, as he regarded it, until he was no longer able to perform manual labor, requisite to provide support for himself and his wife.

Silas F. Lindsay, who died in 1887, a little over sixty years of age, was for a long time one of the most active and prominent business men of the town, and was always considered a good adviser on business matters. For a number of years he kept the store at North Dana, in connection with George T. Johnson, and was a leading business man of the town until increasing infirmities obliged him to retire from active duty.

Dr. Daniel Lindsay, who died in 1887, at the age of ninety-three years, was one of the oldest physicians in Western Massachusetts, and for many years was the doctor of the town. Dr. Lindsay and his wife enjoyed a married life of seventy-two years; she still survives in her ninety-fourth year, and is the oldest person in town.

Theodore S. Johnson, counselor-at-law, and clerk of courts for Worcester County, whose efficiency and courtesy have never been surpassed by any official, holding the responsible office of clerk of the highest

courts of Massachusetts, is the son of Theodore W. Johnson, who moved to Worcester, from Dana, not many years ago. Charles R. Johnson, another son of Theodore W. Johnson, is also a member of the Worcester County bar, in good practice.

During the last few years North Dana has lost several of its old and respected citizens by death, among whom were Solomon G. Towne, aged seventy-eight; Orson Towne, seventy-six, and Albert Amsden, the two latter having represented the town in the Legislature, and held various town offices.

Another event, not of frequent occurrence, was a golden wedding in 1886, when the fiftieth marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Miller was duly celebrated by their relatives and friends at the old homestead.

The medical profession is represented in Dana by Stephen Witt, M.D., who has practiced medicine for the last ten years, and is a descendant of one of the old families of the town; and G. M. Foskett, M.D., who is a graduate of Amherst College and has had extended study and experience in the medical schools of Philadelphia, New York and Burlington.

By an act passed by the Legislature in 1886, the number of polls, the amount of property and the tax of one thousand dollars, including polls, at one-tenth of a mill each, for each city and town in the several counties of the Commonwealth, as contained in a schedule of said act, constitute a basis of apportionment for State and county taxes during the decade ending in the year 1895, or until another is made and enacted by the Legislature.

According to this schedule, the tax of Dana was 17 cents, and on the valuation of \$293,473, Dana was assessed to pay the sum of \$255 of the amount of \$1,500,000 State tax. A new apportionment made by the tax commissioner has been presented to the present Legislature.

In the county of Worcester, in the apportionment of 1886, each of the towns of Boylston, New Braintree, Paxton and Philipston, has a less number of polls than Dana, and both Paxton and Phillipston less property.

The railroad, which passes from Springfield to Athol, through North Dana, has been bought by the Boston & Albany corporation, and is now a branch of that company. Improvements are being constantly made in its rolling-stock and everything connected with it, which is of great benefit to the towns located on this route, especially those having large and increasing manufacturing interests like Dana.

Swift River Lodge of Good Templars, which was organized in October, 1873, is one of the most flourishing temperance organizations in this section of the State, and has a membership of about one hundred. The society has exerted a powerful influence in the community, and has been a prominent factor in the politics of the town, as is indicated by the fact that for several years the prohibition vote of Dana was

about one-third of the total vote of the town, the vote of 1887 for Governor giving Ames, Republican, forty-three; Lovering, Democrat, thirty, and Earle, Prohibitory, thirty-eight; the vote of 1886 gave Ames thirty-seven, Andrew thirty-one, and Lathrop, Prohibition, thirty.

The society has a fine hall near the depot, at North Dana, where the meetings of the lodge are held.

Another important and flourishing organization is that of Garfield Grange, which was organized in 1882, and is also located at North Dana, where they have recently moved into a fine new hall in Doubleday Block. This organization has done much for the agriculture of the town.

The census report of 1885 gives the value of the agricultural property at \$243,596, of which the land amounts to \$117,270, the farm buildings to \$102,095, and domestic animals to \$24,231. There are one hundred and twenty-six farm-houses; the dairy products amount to \$10,986; hay, straw and fodder to \$16,383, and wood to \$11,420. Of the 11,591½ acres of land in the town, 5632, or nearly one-half, were covered with wood in 1885; 980 acres of which were woodland of over thirty years' growth.

One of the most attractive places in the town is Richards' Grove, at North Dana. Here, within a short distance of the railroad station, is a beautiful grove, situated on the border of a line of ponds, three miles in length; these ponds teem with pickerel, perch and other fish, and during the summer are covered with most beautiful pond lilies. Cottages have been erected here, and during the hottest summer days cool and refreshing breezes play around them. A spring of the coolest and purest water flows from the hillside, while for those who desire mineral waters a spring, strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur, is near. This has become a favorite resort during the summer months for parties from Worcester, Springfield and other places. A fine pavilion has been erected by Captain D. L. Richards, the proprietor, and the grounds are in great demand for picnic parties.

During the first twenty years after the incorporation of Dana, itinerant or local Methodist preachers occasionally visited the town, and a class of Methodists was organized, consisting mostly of people living in the easterly part of the town. Among the members of this first class were: Uriah Doane, Benjamin Woods, William Tolman and Ebenezer Grosvenor. Among the preachers who visited the place and preached at different periods, were the noted Lorenzo Dow, Joshua Crowell and Jefferson Haskell. But it was not until 1830 that regular Methodist preaching commenced, when a small society, known as the Liberal Congregational Society, held meetings in a hall in the dwelling-house of Justice Woods, whose father was an earnest Methodist. These meetings were conducted by students from Wilbraham Academy, and were continued in the hall until 1833, when Erastus Otis and William Gordon were appointed by the New England

Conference to Pelham Circuit, which included the towns of Pelham, Greenwich and Prescott, in Hampshire County, and Dana.

The preaching at Dana was in a school-house near North Dana, which was at that time a small village, known by the name of Stonesville. Prayer and class-meetings were held weekly, and occasional grove-meetings were held.

As a result of this work conversions multiplied, additions were made to the church, and general prosperity and great harmony prevailed among the brethren.

Although the school-house was the only place of public worship at Stonesville until 1840, the little band had grown to a church of more than forty members.

During the year 1840 the importance of a more suitable place of worship was discussed, and Elias Stone, a farmer in the neighborhood, though not a member of any church, became interested and subscribed five hundred dollars for the construction of a church edifice. During the year the building was completed, the money all being raised by subscription, and was dedicated, free from debt, as a Union Church, and the right to use the church a share of the time was guaranteed to other denominations. The church continued to increase and prosper until about the year 1846, when Simon E. Pike, a local preacher, who had joined the new church called True Wesleyan, came into the town and formed a church of that order, which drew from the Methodist Church about one-half of its members. The division did not last many years, however, and the meeting-house, although called a Union Church, has been for the larger part of the time occupied by the preachers of the Methodist denomination.

Among those who have been pastors of this church are Thomas Marcy, Joseph W. Lewis, Amasa Taylor, Houghton S. Booth, C. E. Seaver, E. P. Gibbs, Thomas Martin, J. J. Woodbury and S. A. Bragg.

The present pastor is Rev. George Hudson, who also has charge of the Methodist Church at South Athol.

The doctrine of universal salvation was preached in Dana during the last years of the last century by one of the founders and most noted preachers of the Universalist denomination in the United States. Here was the first pastorate of the Rev. Hosea Ballou, and to the people of Dana he first proclaimed the doctrines of universal salvation as a pastor. This was his home and the scene of his labors for nearly seven years.

Another eminent divine and leading minister of the Universalist denomination, who served the Dana church as pastor in the early days of the town, was Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., who is still living in Cambridge at the age of nearly ninety years. With an undimmed eye and still vigorous mind, he has devoted much of his later life to historical and literary

work, being the author of a history of Cambridge, and also of his native town of Hardwick.

Other ministers of this denomination who have been pastors in Dana are Jared Bushnell, Joshua Flagg, James Babbitt, Massena Ballou and John Willis.

Although there are a considerable number of those who believe in the doctrines taught by Father Ballou living in Dana, there is no permanent pastorate or society in existence at the present time.

An Orthodox Congregational Society was first organized about 1832 as a mission station by Dr. Storrs, of New Braintree, and continued as such until 1852, when, on the 10th of July, the Orthodox Congregational Church and Society was organized with eleven members, and in 1853 a church edifice was built near the Common. The first pastor of the newly-organized church was Rev. John Keep, who served as pastor until 1861, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Leonard, who remained three years.

Since that time the church has been supplied by various ministers, among whom are Rev. Henry M. Rogers, Rev. O. Russell, Rev. Mr. Soule, Rev. E. P. Gibbs, Rev. E. W. Merritt, who was acting pastor for six or seven years; Rev. John W. Haley served during 1885; Rev. Edwin S. Wight, D.D., in 1886; Rev. Mr. Haley again in 1887; and from July, 1887, to the present time, Rev. Josiah S. Willis has been the pastor.

The Orthodox Congregational Church and Society is united and prosperous, though not large in numbers, and reckons among its members some of the descendants of the old families and substantial citizens.

Other religious doctrines have, at different times, had their adherents, and some quite prominent citizens united with the Shakers, while the sect called "Christians" had, at one time, about one hundred members, but they were not all residents of Dana.

The cause of education has always received support by the citizens of Dana, and the schools of the town, as a whole, have ranked well with those of other towns of similar size and population. The town was quite early divided into five school districts and afterwards another district was added to the eastern part of the town by annexation of territory. There are now five schools in the town, those in North Dana being graded into primary and grammar, and for the year 1888 seven hundred dollars was raised for their support. The committee for that year were E. C. Haskins, Stephen Witt and Miss M. J. Richardson.

Those who have served the town as Representatives to the Great and General Court are: Nathaniel Williams, 1811, '12, '27, '29; Stephen Johnson, 1813; Apollos Johnson, 1823; Ephraim Whipple, 1830; Reuben Sibley, 1831; Italy Foster, 1833, '39, '41, '42; John Gleason, 1834; Nathaniel Johnson, 1835; John Towne, 1836; Nathan Stone, 1837; Benjamin Rich-

ardson, 1847; Daniel Stone, 1849, '51; Leonard Doane, 1852; Orson Towne, 1853; Albert Amsden, 1854; Nathaniel L. Johnson, 1857, '60, '71; Allen W. Goodman, 1864, '82.

Town Clerks.—Joel Amsden, 1801-04; Elkanah Haskins, 1805-06; Abial Parmenter, 1807-09; Stephen Johnson, 1810-11; Ephraim Whipple, 1812-13 and 1818-28; Justice Woods, 1814-17 and 1836; Dr. Joseph Giddings, 1829-35; Apollos Johnson, 1837; Italy Foster, 1838-40; Frank Lombard, 1841; Hiram A. Meacham, 1842-45 and 1847-50; Daniel Russell, 1846; George T. Johnson, 1851-56 and 1859-60; M. J. Hillman, 1857-58; David L. Richards, the present town clerk, has served since 1861.

The town officers for 1888 were: F. S. Grover, J. S. Stone and F. D. Stevens, selectmen; H. C. Longley, treasurer; Ira Witt, tax collector; Ira Witt and John B. Jaynes, constables.

Although small in territory and population, Dana has never lacked in patriotism, and her sturdy sons have ever been ready to battle for the cause of country and freedom.

A goodly number of names of her early settlers appear among the Revolutionary soldiers, some of whom we have mentioned, while in the War of 1812 her men rendered valiant services; and when, in later times, the summons came for defenders of our flag and the perpetuity of the government and Federal Union, that were trembling in the balance, the sons of Dana were among the foremost to march to the rescue.

Few towns can show a better record. Eighty-eight soldiers and sailors enlisted under the various calls of the government, and thirteen citizens of the town were enrolled in the Union army and credited to other places. Of the eighty-eight that were enrolled and went to the front, four were killed in battle and fourteen died of disease and wounds while in the line of duty. The town also expended eight thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars towards the expenses of the war.

The citizens of Dana, its brave men and patriotic, sympathetic women, have received most complimentary notices from many quarters, and the good record of the town, in the assistance rendered for the preservation of the Union, has been highly praised in official documents and records, State and Federal.

CHAPTER CLXVII.

WESTBOROUGH.

BY WILLIAM T. FORBES.

In October, 1655, Charles Chauncy, the second president of Harvard College, "a reverend, godly and very larned man," wrote a petition to the Great and General Court, saying that he had spent a hundred pounds out of his estate in the subsistence of his

family; that his pay in Indian corn could not be changed to food and clothing without great loss, and asking for relief. He was now nearly seventy years old. According to Mather, "few had suffered for non-conformity more than he, by fines, by gaols," &c., in England. He had escaped from the persecutions of Laud to occupy the highest clerical position in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, with the honors and poverty attending the lot of an educator in early colonial times. A few Indians entered the college; only one graduated.

Elijah Corlett taught in the "faire grammar school" which stood near by. Netus, an Indian, formerly of Grafton and later of Hopkinton, then called Magunkook, probably sent his boy to school and could not or would not pay his tuition. He owed Elijah Corlett "fower pounds and tenn shillings," and in 1661 obtained leave of the General Court to sell enough land to pay the bill. A committee was appointed to fix the amount and bounds. It was decided that three hundred and twenty acres on the southwest boundary of what is now Westborough would be the proper amount of land, and the consent of the Indians at Hassanamisco, as to the location of the grant, was obtained. Netus led the attack on the house of Thomas Eames, of Framingham, in King Philip's War, and with ten other Hopkinton Indians killed Mrs. Eames and three or four of the children. He was killed himself, at Marlborough, March 27, 1676.

It is possible that President Chauncy had heard of the beautiful lake which now bears his name, the attractive meadows in the valley of the Assabet, and the valuable "seader swamps," from the Indian pupils who came from this part of the Province.

About fifty Indians lived in each of the three towns established by Eliot in this vicinity. The Okoocan-gansett plantation, of Marlborough; the Magunkooks, of Hopkinton; and the plantation of Hassanamisco, now Grafton, surrounded Westborough on three sides. Their Indians doubtless fished in our ponds and streams and camped on the shores of Lake Chauncy. At least one Indian had a wigwam and apple-orchard there.

The General Court granted the petition of President Chauncy, by giving him not the cash he so much desired, but five hundred acres of wild land. The commissioners, as was customary in such cases, doubtless allowed him to choose any land not already granted, and made the following report:

Whereas, John Stone and Andrew Belcher were appointed to lay out a farm for Mr. Charles Chauncy, President of Harvard College, we have gone and looked on a place, and there is taken up a tract of land bounded on this manner: on the east by a little swampe, neare an Indian wigwam, with an orchard of apple-trees, belonging to the wigwam, a playne joyning to the swampe, the playne runing to a great Pond, and from thence to Assabeth River; and this line is circular on the north-side; the south line runing to the south side of a piece of meadow called Jacob's Meadow, and so to continue till it reach to said Assabeth River.

18, S. 165.

ANDREW BELCHER.

The following year the General Court revoked this grant, finding that it was included in the grant to the Marlborough proprietors, and gave Mr. Chauncy five hundred acres northeast of the Merrimac, with his expenses for laying out the former farm.

Although President Chauncy owned this grant only one year, he has given his name to the largest and most beautiful sheet of water in the town. The Reform School, its successor, the Lyman School for Boys, and the Insane Asylum, overlooking Lake Chauncy, prove that the Commonwealth has recognized the vicinity as one of the most desirable and attractive localities in the State.

The part of Marlborough now included in the towns of Westborough and Northborough was called Chauncy until its incorporation in 1717, and the plan now in the archives of the State is inscribed,—

A Plan of the Western part of Marlborough, called Chauncy as it is bounded by the Merrimac River to the North, by the Town of Westborough to the South, by the Town of Northborough to the East, and by the Town of Marlborough to the West. The whole is divided into 16,182 acres. The Complement of the whole is 16,182 acres.

About two-thirds of the present territory of Westborough was taken from Marlborough; so it will be necessary to trace briefly the history of the parent town.

In May, 1656, the following petition was sent from Sudbury to Boston:

The humble petition of several of the inhabitants of Sudbury, whose

petitioners have lived divers years in Sudbury, and God hath been pleased to prosper them in their several employments, and they are desirous to be settled before the Lord take us away from hence, as also God having given us some considerable quantity of cattle, and some of us having taken some pains to build a house, which we conceive might be comfortable for our subsistence.

It is therefore the humble request of your Petitioners to this Hon'd Court that you would please to grant our petition, to lay out for us so much land as may containe to eight miles square, for to make a plantation.

If it shall please this Hon'd Court to grant our petition, it is farther than the request of your petitioners to this Hon'd Court, that you will be pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Danforth or Lieuten^t Fisher to lay out the bounds of the Plantation; and wee shall satisfy those whom this Hon'd Court shall please to employ in it. So, apprehending this weighty occasion, wee shall no farther trouble this Hon'd Court, but shall ever

Edmond Rice,	John Bent, Sen'r.
John How,	Edward Rice.
John Woods	Peter Bent.
Richard Newton.	William Ward.
Thomas Godenow.	John Maynard.
Thomas King.	John Ruddocke.
	Henry Rice.

That this is a true copy of the original petition presented to the General Court May, 1656, left on file and thereto compared is

Attested:

EDWARD RANSON, Sec'y.

May 14, 1656, the petition was granted.

In answer to the Petition of the aforesaid inhabitants of Sudbury, the Court judgeth it meet to grant them a proportion of land six miles, or otherwise in some convenient form equivalent thereunto, at the discretion of the Committee, in the place desired; provided it hinder no former grant: that there be a town settled with twenty or more families within three years, so as an able ministry may be there maintained.

And it is ordered that Mr. Edward Jackson, Capt. Eleazer Lusher, Ephraim Child, with Mr. Thomas Danforth or Lieuten^t Fisher, shall be and hereby are appointed a committee to lay out the bounds thereof, and make return to the next Court of Election, or else the grant to be void.

This is a true copy taken out of the Court's Books of Records, as
Attested: EDWARD RANSON, Sec'y.

It was not until May, 1667, that a plan of Marlborough was made by Samuel Andrews and approved by the deputies. It is now among the State archives.

The southerly boundary of Marlborough extended in a straight line from a point in the Sudbury River, at a stone bound one half mile west of Rocklawn Mills, and passing between Piccadilly and District No. 4 School-house to the hill on which was situated the birth-place of Eli Whitney, now the home of William H. Johnson, and from there in a straight line north-westerly, passing east of the old "Fay Farm," and east of Hockomock Pond to Lancaster line. There were a few settlers in the part of Westborough now included in Northborough before there were any in the south part of the town.

John Brigham, the doctor, surveyor, commissioner of the General Court, land speculator, and the most enterprising man in town, obtained a grant of land in 1672 on "Licor Meadow Plain," and built a saw-mill on Howard Brook, near Northborough Village. About that time Cold Harbor Meadows, Middle Meadows and Chauncy Meadows were divided into thirty-four lots—probably the number of proprietors of Marlborough.

In 1675, when King Philip's Wars brought destruction and distress to so many English settlements, Marlborough was particularly exposed to attack. In October of that year eight garrison-houses were established, to which the two hundred or more settlers might flee in case of attack. Twenty-four soldiers were distributed among these fortified houses, none of which appear to have been within the present bounds of Westborough. To thirteen soldiers were assigned the duty of defending the ammunition and supplies for defence. Many of the first settlers of Westborough spent their early years at this exposed frontier post. Except upon the east, Marlborough was surrounded by the wilderness. They were in constant fear of the torch, the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savages, who were making a united and desperate attempt to rid the land of the aggressive foreigners.

Little children, scarce able to go alone, were hidden under tubs and baskets, or in thickets in the woods, and kept as still as little partridges hiding from the hawk, while the war-whoops echoed from the oak rafters and the blood of their parents flowed in their defense.

Dr. Allen, in his "History of Northborough," published in 1826, gives this account of a raid on Marlborough:

A second attack was made upon the English settlement of Marlborough on the 20th of the following month (March, 1676), which, though no lives were lost, was attended with disastrous consequences. It was Lord's day, and the inhabitants were assembled for public worship, when the preacher, the Rev. Mr. Brimsmead, was interrupted in the midst of his discourse by the appalling cry that the Indians were advancing upon them. The assembly instantly dispersed, and, with a single exception, succeeded in reaching the neighboring garrison-house in safety before the enemy came up. But, though they defended themselves, they could afford no protection to their property, much of which was wasted or destroyed. Their meeting-house and many of their dwelling-houses were burned to the ground, their fruit-trees lopped and killed, their cattle killed or maimed, so that marks of their ravages were visible for many years.

The alarm occasioned by this attack, and the defenseless state to which the inhabitants were reduced, led them to retire from the place, and to seek shelter in a more populous neighborhood. Shortly after the close of the war, which lasted little more than a year, they returned to their farms, and were permitted for many years to cultivate them in peace.

For many years after the death of King Philip the people of Marlborough and vicinity enjoyed the blessings of peace. The Brighams, Rices, Howes and Fays and their numerous descendants cut the meadows on the river banks, planted the uplands with Indian corn, and made shingles from the cedar trees in the swamps. The land was gradually divided up among the different proprietors, and soon nearly all the territory covered by the four borough towns was in the possession of the English.

In 1680 the people in Marlborough, in town-meeting assembled, "Voted to raise thirteen men to go out to cil rattlesnakes—eight to Cold Harbourward, and so to the other place they call boston (now at the northwesterly corner of Westborough), and five to Stony Brookward to the places thereabout. John Brigham to call out seven with him to the first and Joseph Newton four with him to the latter, and they are to have four shillings apiece per day, paid out of the town's rates."

In 1683 the town paid bounties for the killing of twenty-three wolves.

During the French and Indian Wars occasionally incursions were made from Canada by hostile Indians as far as Marlborough and the present Westborough.

The scene of one such raid was, according to tradition, a few rods east of the residence of Christopher Whitney—the hill to the southeast being covered with woods during the memory of persons now living. The records show that Thomas Rice then owned the Whitney estate. The fullest account of this incident is given in Peter Whitney's "History of Worcester County," as follows:

Towards the close of the seventeenth century several families had here seated themselves; and, among others, Messrs. Thomas and Edmund Rice had their families, and were fixed down but a little west of where the present meeting-house (the "old Arcade") in Westborough stands.

On August 8, 1704, as several persons were busy in spreading flax on a plain about eighty rods from the house of Mr. Thomas Rice (the first settler in Westborough, and several years representative of the town of

Marlborough in the General Court), and a number of boys with them, seven, some say ten, Indians suddenly rushed down a woody hill near by, and knocking the least of the boys on the head (Nahor, about five years old, son of Mr. Edmund Rice, and the first person ever buried in Westborough), they seized two, Asher and Adonijah, sons of Mr. Thomas Rice, the oldest about ten and the other about eight years of age, and two others, Silas and Timothy, sons of Mr. Edmund Rice, above-named, of about nine and seven years of age, and carried them away to Canada. The persons who were spreading flax escaped safely to the house. Asher, in about four years, returned, being redeemed by his father. This was effected by the kind mediation of the Rev. Mr. Lydius, then minister of Albany. And here, by the way, it should be noted that when the old Indian sachem, Ountassago, the chief of the Cagnawagas, at the conference with Gov. Belcher at Deerfield, made a visit to Boston, he stopped awhile in Westborough; the before-mentioned Asher Rice saw and knew him to be one of the Indians who rushed down the hill, as above stated, when he was taken by them. This Mr. Asher Rice married, had a family, and was living but a few years past in Spencer. His brother, Adonijah, grew up in Canada, and married there, first a French, and afterwards a Dutch woman, and followed the business of husbandry on some land a little way off from Montreal, on the north side of the great river St. Lawrence, and had a good farm there, as we have been certified. The Indian name whereby he was called was Assaunangooton.

As to the other two, Silas and Timothy, they mixed with the Indians; lost their mother tongue, had Indian wives and children by them, and lived at Cagnawaga. The name by which Silas was distinguished among the Indians was Tookanowras.

Timothy, the youngest, however, was much the most noticeable person. The accounts received from thence have uniformly represented him as the third of the six chiefs of the Cagnawagas. This advancement was in consequence of the death of his foster-father or master, who had adopted him for a son, instead of a son which he, the former chief, had lost. However (said the Rev. Mr. Parkman, who has the best means of information), Timothy had much recommended himself to the Indians by his own superior talents, his penetration, courage, strength and warlike spirit, for which he was much celebrated, as was evident to me from conversation with the late Sachem Hendrick and Mr. Kellogg, when they were in the Massachusetts; and his name among them the same as we had ever heard, viz.: Oughtsorongough-ton.

The venerable Mr. Parkman, in a manuscript account of these persons found among his papers since his death, adds, in respect to this Timothy, in these words: "He himself, in process of time, came to see us. By the interposition of Col. Lydius and the captive Tarbell, who was carried away from Groton, a letter was sent me, bearing date July 23, 1740, certifying that if one of their brethren here would go up to Albany, and be there at a time specified, they would meet him there, and that one of them, at least, would come hither to visit their friends in New England. This proposal was readily complied with, and it succeeded.

"The chief aforesaid came, and the said Mr. Tarbell with him, as interpreter, and companion. They arrived here September 15th. They viewed the house where Mr. Rice dwelt, and the place from whence the children were captivated, of both which he retained a clear remembrance, as he did likewise of several elderly persons who were then living, though he had forgot our language. His Excellency, Gov. Belcher, sent for them, who accordingly waited on him in Boston. They also visited Tarbell's relation at Groton, then returned to us in their way back to Albany and Canada. Col. Lydius, when at Boston, not long since, said this Rice was the chief who made the speech to General Gage, which we had in our public prints, in behalf of the Cagnawagas, soon after the reduction of Montreal."

At the time of their capture the fate of little Nahor must have seemed preferable to that of the three boys, doomed to barbarism, as well as a life-long captivity. "Blood," however, "will tell," the hardy Puritan stock gained the ascendancy over an inferior race, and these Rice boys became the principal chiefs in the most influential "Indian nation" in Canada. When the war for independence was impending and the patriots in Boston were seeking for friends in the neighboring province of Canada, their old enemies,

the Indians, were the only allies they could secure. The French Canadian gentry offered their services in raising troops for King George. The English settlers were bound by commercial ties to England and refused to join in the struggle for independence.

In March, 1775, the British government were planning the overthrow of the rebels, who were arming all over New England, and especially the punishment of the town of Boston, the chief offender. Samuel Adams and Dr. Joseph Warren were in frequent communication with agents in Canada. Open war was liable to break out at any moment.

At this critical time a letter came from J. Brown, of Montreal, to Samuel Adams and Dr. Joseph Warren, of the Committee of Correspondence in Boston, showing that the Westboro' captives, like the patriarch of Old Testament history, not only prospered in the land of their captors, but, like Joseph, remembered their brethren.

The letter is dated March 29, 1775, and shows that these white chiefs were using their great influence to prevent the Indian tribes from resuming their old raids into New England. "The messengers sent to this tribe report that they were kindly received by the Cagnawaga Indians, which were the principal of all the Canadian six nations and western tribes of Indians, with whom they tarried several days.

"The Indians say they have been repeatedly applied to and requested to join with the King's troops to fight Boston, but have peremptorily refused and still intend to refuse.

"They say if they are obliged, for their own safety, to take up arms on either side, that they shall take part on the side of *their brethren, the English in New England*. All the chiefs of the Cagnawaga tribe being of English extraction, captivated in their infancy."

Their brother and sister were living in Northboro' in 1793, and then informed Rev. Peter Whitney that they had heard from their brothers Timothy and Silas as late as 1790, when the latter must have been over ninety years old.

As late as 1711 the danger of Indian excursions was so great that the one hundred and thirty-four families in Marlborough were assigned to twenty-six garrison-houses, of which but two were within the present limits of Westborough. These were the garrisons of Thomas Rice (with John Pratt and Charles Rice) and of Edmund Rice (with David Brigham, Isaac Tomblin and David Maynard.)

Before passing to the incorporation of Westborough the history of some of the outlying grants now included within the town limits will be given.

Governor Theophilus Eaton, of Connecticut, was one of the original patentees of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was a prominent merchant in England, agent of King James at the court of Denmark, and Governor of the New Haven Colony from 1639 till his death.

He landed at Boston in 1637 and founded the New

Haven Colony in 1638. The following is the inscription on his monument in New Haven:

"Eaton, so meek, so tame, so just,
The Planter of our land, here lies his dust,
Thou name of us, New England, havest lost."

He advanced fifty pounds for the use of the Massachusetts Colony, but failed to have a grant of land located during his lifetime.

June 11, 1680, this entry appears on the court records: "In answer to the petition of Capt. Lawrence Hamond on behalf of William Jones, Esq., the Court judgeth it meet to grant to the heirs of that worthy gent^e, Theophilus Eaton, Esq., five hundred acres of land in any part of our jurisdiction, free from former grants and not prejudicing plantations."

May 16, 1683. In answer to Mr. Jones' motion in behalf of the children of Theophilus Eaton, deceased, y^e five hundred acres is allowed and confirmed as laid out, provided that it exceed not fifty acres more than the five hundred granted them, and that the same be reduced to a square or rhomboys, and doe not prejudice any former grants."

October 10, 1683, the plan and survey made by John Haynes were confirmed to the heirs of Mr. Eaton, although the farm was laid out neither in the form of a square nor of an oblique parallelogram. In fact, the eight-sided polygon enclosed a space not yet named by the mathematicians, but famous in later years as Eaton's, and then as Fay's farm, although the Fays at no time owned the whole of it. When annexed to that part of Marlborough now Westborough it projected into what is now Shrewsbury so far, that the district included between the farm and Sutton was known as "The Shoe," and necessitated the annexation of the people and farms there located. It included, perhaps, the best farming-lands in School District No. 6—the greater portions of the farm now owned by J. P. Vinal, the two farms of M. and J. E. Henry, part of the Whitney farm now owned by Wm. H. Johnson, the whole of the farms of Geo. E. Ferguson, J. M. Kimball, James McTaggart, and parts of several other farms. It extended one mile on the old Marlborough line, northerly from the Eli Whitney Hill. From the corner of the wall, a few rods behind the house now occupying the site of the birth-place of the great inventor, the old Sutton north line can be followed with the eye about a half-mile, running southwesterly in line with the stone wall, separating the Whitney pasture from the pasture of Geo. E. Ferguson. It also includes some of the best and most extensive meadows along the upper "Elisabeth" River, which had been kept free from brush and trees by the annual fires of the aborigines.

How "Mr. Jones, of Connecticut," succeeded in getting this grant, which appropriated the best uplands and the most desirable lowlands of the region, and which projected for more than a mile into "country land," approved as a "square or rhom-

boyd," cannot now be ascertained. Possibly he put up at the best inn of the "town of boston" and gave a dinner to the Great and General Court.

In less than two years John Brigham, with his brother Thomas, and John and Samuel Fay, the children of his sister Mary, bought the Eaton farm, paying but twenty-five pounds for it. The two former each owned one-third, and divided the farm between them and their nephews by deed.

Within the memory of persons now living, the Fays owned a large part of the farms in this section of the town. James Fay, on the Vinal place; Benjamin Fay, perhaps the wealthiest man in town in his day, in the house opposite his son James; Antipas M. Fay, in his "mansion" (now the home-stand of the Henrys); J. B. Fay and John G. Fay, on the North Grafton Road; Otis Fay, on the S. B. Ferguson place; David Fay lived in the Goodell house. His extraordinary doings and eccentric sayings have served to entertain our older residents, his contemporaries and their descendants till the present day. After indulging somewhat freely in the "rum," then dispensed in country stores, he is said to have ridden into the house now standing, and made a complete circuit of the rooms around the large chimney.

On the map of "Chauncy," prepared for the use of the General Court in connection with the petition for the formation of the town of Westborough, no hill bears any name. Near the southwest boundary of the new town are the words—"Jack Straw's Hill at Sutton." At this time there were no white settlers at that place. In 1728 Jack Straw's Hill and other farms in that vicinity were annexed to Westborough. With the exception of the Sudbury River, this was the only geographical feature now in the town which bore any name on the map. One of the most striking peculiarities of this town is the number of rounded hills, of which the highest is Fay's Mountain, seven hundred feet in height. These hills have been for many years excellent pastures.

Most of them change their name to that of each successive owner—Fay's Mountain, Boston Hill and Jack Straw's Hill seem to be exceptions to the general rule.

Jack Straw's Hill is on the east side of Ruggles Street, about a quarter of a mile beyond the house of N. M. Knowlton. An old cellar on the summit of the hill, a few rods from the street, indicates the spot where, within the memory of our oldest inhabitants, stood a small deserted house. Through the valley on the east flows Jackstraw Brook, which has been considered as a possible water supply for the town.

The history of this spot, and of the famous Indian whose name it bears, indicates the reason why this hill, so inconspicuous among the larger elevations about it, has retained its name for more than two hundred years. Nearly a half-century before white people lived there, it named the country

around, so that a grant of three hundred acres of land was said to be "in a place called Jack Straw's Hill."

It bears the name of the first Christian Indian in the English Colonies, a man for several years in the service of Sir Walter Raleigh, and baptized by his order—one of the two Indians presented by that gallant explorer to the Virgin Queen Elizabeth, together with a large pearl, as illustrations of what the newly-named Virginia could produce.

Made king of a petty domain near Roanoke, N. C., "always faithful" as scout, interpreter and guide "as an Englishman," his Indian name, Manteo, is now borne by that county-seat of Dare County, N. C., and is situated on Roanoke Island. After the abandonment of the Roanoke Colony by the English, he appears to have left his home, and served as interpreter for traders and explorers along the coast as far as Maine. The other Indian, Wanchesi, who accompanied him on his voyage to England, returned to Roanoke, and within a year joined a party of hostiles, who killed one of the settlers, named "Master Howe."

The friendly Indians were desirous of gaining English names for themselves and their children, but they did not always understand their significance.

In 1623, "not long after the overthrow of the first plantation in the Bay, Capt. Lovit came to ye country." At the time of his being at Pascataway (near Portsmouth, N. H.), he and Mr. Tomson, who were exploring and trading along the coast, engaged two Indians. A spectator, perhaps observing the responsible duties assigned them, said: "How can you trust these Salvages. Call the name of one Watt Tyler and y^e other Jack Straw after y^e names of the two greatest Rebels that ever were in England." So Jack Straw received his English name, not realizing, probably, that his namesake was one of the leaders in the socialistic rebellion in the fourteenth century, whose head was affixed to a pike in the city of London, so recently in his power.

The exact time when he located here is not known. About 1650 the apostle to the Indians, Eliot, had gathered the scattered Indians of this vicinity into the villages of Marlborough, Hopkinton and Grafton. This hill was not far from the earliest Indian trail which was the only highway from Connecticut to the Massachusetts Bay, and called the "Bay Path." Some traces of it are now visible.

In 1631 a company of Connecticut Indians traveled from near Hartford to Boston, to secure the aid of the English settlers against their powerful Indian enemies, and to secure a colony on their river. An historian says they secured the services of Jack Straw and Sagamore John, as the former Indian spoke English, and the latter lived between the Charles and Mystic Rivers.

The following is Governor Winthrop's account of their visit:—

April 4, 1661, Walbinnent, a sagamore, came to the first plantation, which lies west of Narragansett, where the governor, Boston, with John Sagamore and John Straw, an Indian, who came from England and had served in Walter Butler's army, was entertained. Indian and divers of their men and brought a letter to the governor from Mr. Endicott to this effect: That the said Walbinnent was very desirous to have some Englishmen to come plant in his country and offered to find them corn, and give them yearly eighty skins of beaver, and that the country was very fruitful &c. and wished that there might be two men sent with him to see the country. The governor entertained them at dinner, but would send none with him. He discovered after that the said Walbinnent was a very cunning man, who showed him the Province (a far greater sagamore). His country is not above five days' journey from us by land.

They subsequently went to Plymouth, and, according to Governor Bradford's account, received a more favorable reception there. In 1676 three Indians with Jackstraw for a surname were living in Hopkinton, probably descendants of the Jack Straw whose home was near that plantation. Whether they were with Netus in his attack on the Eames family, and subsequently executed, is not now known. During King Philip's War that skillful and patriotic chief aroused so much race and national spirit among the red men, that quite a number of praying Indians from the vicinity joined the war against the whites.

Plan 191 in the State archives, with the memorandum attached, and the Court Records, give much information about this Jack Straw's Hill grant. The first white owners were the relict and children of "Capt. Richard Beers, who lost his life in the country's service, by the Indians, at Deerfield, in 1677." It was later owned by Thomas Rice, and known at times as Rice's Farm. The old name of Jack Straw is now applied only to the hill, pasture and brook, and is now used as one word, "Jackstraw."

This grant of three hundred acres was located at the southwest corner of Marlborough, including the present town reservoir, and District No. 5 School-house, and farms in that vicinity. "Jack Straw's Hill" is near the centre of the map, while the course of the two brooks near the present dam is shown. At this time there were on its banks meadows, "about eight acres in all." The rest was grown up to wood. Soon after the incorporation of the town Deacon Jonathan Forbes, who lived where the present almshouse now is, deeded the saw-mill to his son, Jonathan Forbes, Jr. In fact, nearly all the available mill-sites were utilized by the early settlers for corn-mills and saw-mills, and somewhat later at Piccadilly to furnish power, in a small way, for tool-making and other small manufacturing.

The Beers' heirs sold this three hundred-acre farm for fifteen pounds to Samuel How, of Sudbury, who sold it May 24, 1698, for twenty-two pounds to Thomas Rice, of Marlborough. The Eli Whitney place is in part taken from the Jack Straw grant and in part from the Eaton or Fay Farm.

In January and February, 1715-16, several farms in the westerly part of the town were surveyed by Wm. Ward and annexed to Chauncy Village, before it was incorporated under the name of Westborough.

In 1728 John Graves, Jonathan Forbush (Forbes), Simon Taynter, Samuel Livermore, James Fay, James Miller, James Bowman, John Fay, Bariah Rice, Daniel Hardy and Samuel Harrington, inhabitants of the town of Sutton, presented a petition to the General Court, saying that they lived ten miles from the church in their own town, and not over four miles from where they usually attended church (then in Wessonville), and asking that they and their farms might be annexed to the town of Westborough.

The court ordered that their prayer be granted, and their petitioners and their estates and other lands, as shown on the plan annexed to the petition, be annexed to Westborough, according to the lines set forth in said plan. This plan cannot now be found among the State archives. The residence of some of the petitioners is known. The first three lived near Sandra Reservoir and occupied part of the Jack Straw grant. The Harrington place has been recently sold by James O'Shaughnessy to J. B. Walker. The Miller place was on high land on the opposite side of Ruggles Street from Jack Straw Hill. The Hardy place is in District No. 6, and is now owned by Francis J. Adams. In fact, the greater part of District Nos. 5 and 6 were then annexed.

It was quite important to be near church in those days, not only for the convenience of the devout, but the most indifferent church-goers stood in awe of the fines imposed for absence from divine worship without sufficient cause.

In 1762 several farms in the southwest part of the town were annexed from Shrewsbury. William Nurse, Widow Sarah Smith, Daniel Nurse and the heirs of Reuben Maynard, deceased, also the lands of Benjamin Fay and Moses Nurse, of Westborough, lying in the "Shoe," in Shrewsbury, were added to this town. The large farm of B. A. Nourse, on the North Grafton Road, was then annexed. In their petition to "His Excellency, Francis Bernard, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over his majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay of New England, and to the Hon. his Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Court, assembled in Boston," they describe themselves as "lying near unto and joyning upon the Town of Westborough, which Runeth almost around us, and where we always attend the Publick worship of God."

The prayer was granted, "provided that y^e above s^d petitioners be at y^e cost and charge of Providing themselves a Road" (the present North Grafton road), "which they shall be contented with, from their Respective dwellings down into y^e great Road, which leads from Westborough to Grafton, to come to meeting in, so that y^e town of Westborough shall be at no cost or charge to provide s^d petitioners any such Road."

In 1762 it was voted, on the petition of Elijah Rice, Roger Bruce and Barnabas Newton, "that they and their lands which are in Upton be annexed to y^e

town of Westborough, there to do duty and enjoy Privilege."

In 1793 Elijah Whitney's farm was absorbed by the town from Shrewsbury.

After strenuous exertions, at different town-meetings, John Belknap, who then lived at Rocklawn, secured the following action, May 2, 1778: "*Voted to choose a committee to meet with Southboro' and Marlborough, to settle the line between Framingham and Westborough, that Mr. John Belknap has been a contending about so long.*" It was not until 1835, and after the "Fiddleneck" of three hundred acres had been annexed to Southboro', that the sixteen acres claimed by Belknap were added to Westborough.

Marlborough was originally too large in area for the convenient transaction of town business when settled, and a coming division was considered and provided for as early as 1688. There was not so great a desire to have a large town area for public reasons, as to secure more uplands, swamps and meadows to clear up and divide among themselves and their numerous children. The Old World land-hunger was still felt by the children and grandchildren of the first settlers, who came to this vicinity principally from the middle classes in England. "Chauncy" was well known geographically, and as an independent element in Marlborough town-meetings, before it was separated from the parent town. Farms and country-land were constantly added, by the General Court, to the possessions of the proprietors and residents of Marlborough. The surveys made in those days were not very accurate. The General Court granted the Marlborough proprietors six miles square, and they induced the committee to include in their survey ten square miles more than that area, and their report was accepted.

John Brigham and thirty others from that town were endeavoring to secure all the land between Marlboro' and Lake Quinsigamond for a new town, and others were calling for large additions, on that side, to the old town, when the movement for the incorporation of Westboro' was carried to a successful issue.

The petition for the division of the town, in 1702, had failed, probably because of an insufficient population in the new town. Since then, John and Samuel Fay, Thomas Forbush, James Bradish, and a number of other enterprising men had erected houses in Chauncy, while Thomas Rice still remained honored and influential in the new town where he was the first settler.

November 18, 1717, the town of Westborough was incorporated, with a territory extending from Lancaster, on the north, to Sutton, on the south, and from Marlborough (then including the principal part of Southborough) and Hopkinton, on the east, to Shrewsbury (a town but sixteen days old), on the west. The area was sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-two acres; the present area of Westborough varying from

eleven thousand five hundred to twelve thousand acres, according to the views of the different assessors who consider this question from year to year. It included more than two-thirds of the present towns of Westborough and Northborough.

The act of incorporation is as follows: "A plot of the Westerly Part of Marlborough, called Chauncy, prepared by the Committee appointed by the General Court to view and make Report of the said Land unto the said Court.

"In the House of Representatives, Nov. 15, Resolved, that the Tract of Land contained and described in this Platt be erected into a Township and called by the name of Westborough. The Inhabitants to have and enjoy all Powers, Privileges and Immunities whatsoever as other Towns have and do enjoy. And that the ungranted Lands lying within the same (containing about Three Thousand Acres) be granted to the said Inhabitants, They paying for the same as the Committee appointed by the Court, this Session, for setting the lands of the new Township" (Shrewsbury) "that is contiguous shall Order, And that out of the said Lands there be reserved a suitable and convenient Lott for the first settled minister, Which Lott the said Committee shall set out. Sent up for concurrence. Read and concurred. Consented to—SAM'L SHUTE."

According to Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, the first settled minister, "the first inhabitants of Westborough were Thomas Rice, Charles Rice, John Fay, Samuel Fay, Thomas Forbush, David Maynard, Edmund Rice, David Brigham, Capt. Joseph Byles, James Bradish, John Pratt, John Pratt, Jr., Thomas Newton, Josiah Newton, Hezekiah Howe, Daniel Warren, Increase Ward, Benjamin Townsend, Nathaniel Oaks, Samuel Goodnow, Gershom Fay, Simeon Howard, Adam Holloway, Thomas Ward and Joseph Wheeler."

Young men: "John Maynard, James Maynard, Aaron Forbush, Jacob Amsden, Ebenezer Beaman and Jotham Brigham."

It was now sixty years since John How built his cabin and settled in Marlborough, yet there were but twenty-five families and six unmarried men in the part now made a separate town.

As early as 1635 the General Court passed a law that "Hereafter noe dwelling howse shalbe builte above halfe a myle from the Meeting House in any newe plantacon without leave from the Court, except myll howses and ferme (farm) howses of such as have their dwelling howses in some towne." Although soon repealed, the reason for its passage existed many year later in the town of Marlborough. Ten years after the first settlement of the town an old plan shows the houses of the first settlers all within a short distance of the meeting-house. In 1717 the whole population of Marlborough probably exceeded one thousand, and of that number perhaps one hundred and sixty were living in the new town.

and, except in the matter of representation in the General Court, became entirely separated from the parent town.

Four years after the formation of the two precincts the old church at Wessonville was demolished, and the new meeting-house, now known as the "Old Arcade," was erected near its present site.

The union of church and State still continued for many years, but the assessors' returns show a few dissenters belonging to other than Congregational Churches, and their estates were not required to share in paying the ministerial rates. The church was frequently called upon to try charges against its members of lying, slander, drunkenness and other offenses, which now would be considered more appropriate for a criminal court. The number of such cases, however, tried by both church and justices of the peace was exceedingly few, considering the tendency of the times to let no offence go unheard and unpunished.

In the early history of the town large areas of uncleared land could be obtained at low prices. The uplands were frequently sold for less than one dollar an acre, in hard money. The meadows, now considered of comparatively little value, were worth ten times as much per acre. These first settlers obtained large tracts of land, and as the boys became of age gave them farms to clear up and build upon. The records show that these pioneers in Westborough usually followed a somewhat similar career. They were nearly all large land-owners, whether professional men, mechanics, merchants, inn-holders or farmers proper. The men usually married, between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, wives a little younger than themselves. As death separated them, the widows and widowers married again until they reached advanced years—frequently marrying within a few months of the death of the former consort.

As the boys grew up to man's estate all but one moved from the parental roof and built houses for themselves. The favorite son or, at times, son-in-law had an addition made to the old house and took a deed of an undivided half of the farm and certain rooms and privileges in the house, cider-mill and barns.

As the patriarch of the household advanced in years he gradually gave up active duties at a time when now men would be still considered in their prime, and deeded the rest of the farm to the son, who remained at home and gave a bond to support his father and mother so long as they lived. The father retained, however, for life, certain portions of the buildings, and perhaps a small piece of land for a garden. How far this custom prevailed elsewhere I am unable to say, but in nearly every case, where examination has been made in Westborough, such was found to be the early custom.

The schoolmaster usually taught from eight to twenty

weeks in the year and received from two to three times as much pay as the school-mistress. The person boarding the teacher received about one dollar a week and the female teacher from one dollar to one dollar and a half per week. The numerous doctors in town charged according to the amount of medicines furnished and travel occasioned by their visits. One shilling was generally the minimum fee. They usually succeeded in charging one shilling and six pence for "venesection" at some point in the case, as blood-letting was considered nearly indispensable when the patient was seriously ill. The justice of the peace, who made the deeds, received from one to two shillings, according to their length, and somewhat larger fees for services as magistrate in bringing persons to justice for petty offences. Uttering profane oaths and "cusses" appear to have been the most common offences punished by one of our earlier magistrates, although Sunday violations and assaults were not infrequent. A good horse-whipping was too serious an offence for his court, and the party was bound over to the higher tribunal.

WESTBOROUGH IN THE REVOLUTION.—The territory of Westborough fortunately escaped the ravages of war. The coast of New England for years was in constant danger of pillage and invasion. The people of Central Massachusetts, who had suffered most severely the hardships of the French and Indian Wars, were now spared the presence of British troops burning, sacking and destroying in their midst. Worcester County, however, responded promptly when the struggle for independence began. As early as October 28, 1765, "the freeholders and other inhabitants" held an indignation meeting over the passage of the Stamp Act. They declared that "the inhabitation of this Province have a legal claim to all the Natural Inherent rights of Englishmen, notwithstanding their Great Distance from Great Britain, and that the Stamp Act is an Infringement upon these Rights, therefore we cannot be active in putting our necks under Such a Grevious Yoke." They then proceeded to instruct their representative to labor for the repeal of the act and to suppress unlawful acts of violence.

In response to a communication from the selectmen of the town of Boston, the inhabitants of this town, regularly assembled in town meeting this 2d of December, 1767, "voted to promote what in us lies, Industry, Oeconomy and Manufactures among ourselves, and by these means prevent the unnecessary importation of European commodities, the ecessiveness of which threatens the country with poverty and Ruin."

Westborough was tenth in population of the towns of the county at the outbreak of war, being exceeded by Brookfield, Lancaster, Sutton, Mendon, Worcester, Hardwick, Shrewsbury, Boston, Lunenburg and Sturbridge, in the above order.

In the call for troops made January 19, 1776, West-

borough was to furnish seventeen men, Worcester thirty-two, and Brookfield forty-nine.

The people had been preparing for years to resist further oppression and misrule. Volunteers went to the front immediately after the fight at Lexington.

In November, 1774, these two votes appear on the town records: "Voted to pay those men the money which they advanced for the town to purchase a cannon. £7 13s. 6d."

"Voted and granted to provide powder and ball and a carriage for the cannon, £50."

Three years before the Concord fight they answered the letter sent by the Committee of Correspondence in Boston with these vigorous words: "We are of opinion that the rights of ye Colonists and of this Province in particular, as men and as subjects, are well stated in said list, as ye same are fully supported and warranted by ye laws of God and Nature, and ye Royal Charter of this province. Under ye present critical and alarming state of our publick affairs there is a loud call to every one to awake from Security, and in Earnest strive to secure his Liberty, lest he politically perish. . . . For no Dought ware tyranny is Exercised, Opposition becomes a duty; as our fathers could, so can we plead our loyalty; we have been and now are ready to Spill our dearest blood in Defense of our King, Religion and Constitutional Laws; we cannot but look upon it as a hard trial, yea, greater than we can bear, if we cannot be said to give full proof of our Loyalty Otherwise than by sacrificing those Rights and Liberties which we prize beyond Life itself; therefore ye Inhabitants of this town do Declare to the world that they are far from being easy under ye many Infringements and Intolerable violations of these Rights and privileges." They proceed to instruct their representative in the General Court that he should "exert himself at all times with ye other members of sd Court in such measures as may have a tendency in ye obtaining a Redress of all such Greivences as are justly complained of, and the procuring to this Loyal people ye peaceful enjoyments of their just Rights."

At a meeting held December 30, 1774, relative to the impending troubles, the town was generally in accord with the recommendations and resolves of the American Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, and the first two resolves of the Provincial Congress at Cambridge were adopted. It was voted not to grant money "to Incourage the Minit-Men to Train and Exercise themselves," and "the Question was put to See if the Town expected anything more of the Minit-men than they did of other men," and it passed in the negative.

The means taken to provide funds for the Provinces and assist in the rising movement to preserve their liberties show they were not wanting in patriotism, but expected every man to do his duty without special compensation.

Captain Stephen Maynard was chosen representa-

tive to the next Provincial Congress at Cambridge, and also, in July, 1775, to the Congress to be held in Watertown.

February 7, 1775, a Committee of Inspection and Observation, recommended by the Continental Congress, was appointed, consisting of twelve persons,—Jonathan Bond, Captain Benjamin Fay, Daniel Forbes, Phineas Hardy, Ebenezer Maynard, Abijah Gale, Captain Jonas Brigham, Dr. James Hawes, Lieutenant Joseph Baker, Timothy Warren, George Andrews and Phineas Haskell. Funds were raised, and a committee was appointed to collect donations for the relief of the suffering poor of the city of Boston.

Dr. James Hawes, at this time, took a very prominent part in town affairs; he was also a justice of the peace, and wrote many deeds. At the annual March meeting the town elected James Bowman and Abraham Bond constables. This office, which included that of collecting taxes, was considered a very undesirable one. Many preferred to pay fines rather than serve. Some forty years previous it had been voted that "black slaves" should be eligible for that position. The town voted repeatedly to indemnify the constables from loss on account of illegal taxes, imposed to meet the expenses of the coming rebellion against British rule, and for paying funds collected into the provincial treasury.

It appears that Dr. Hawes was equal to the emergency and ready to perform the labors of both constables. The record says that Constables Bond and Bowman "agreed with and hired Dr. James Hawes to serve as constable in their room and sted, and he swore the Constable's oath."

Orders were given for the purchase of "Twelve Fier arms and Bayonets, Sixty Catteridge Boxes. Sixty hitcheits," also "two good Drums for the minit Company." The old committee to buy the cannon was "to make it fit for use and our defences," and Lieutenant Joseph Baker was to "Inlist 7 suitable, able, active men to learn to use and exercise our cannon in a warlike manner." They were to be counted a part of the "minit company," and to have the same pay.

March 10, 1775, Dr. James Hawes was chosen to attend the Provincial Congress in place of Captain Stephen Maynard.

At the annual March meeting in 1776 no action was taken relative to the war, except to choose a new committee of "Correspondence, Inspection and Safety."

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Westborough on "May y^e 24, 1776, and being warned on purpose to Consider of a Resolve of the House of Representatives on May ye 10, 1776, concerning Independency, Voted to advise Capt. Stephen Maynard, our representative, to conform to said Resolve, in Case that the Honourable Congress Shall Judge it most Expedient for the Safety and wellfair of the Colones."

July 17, 1776, a committee appointed to confer with those "who had done a turn or part of a turn during the war since April 19, 1775," could not agree on the compensation they should receive from the town. The soldiers were represented by a committee of three of their number, viz.: Lieutenant James Godfrey, Lieutenant Thomas Bond and Mr. Nathan Fisher.

The town's committee recommended that those "who went on their own account to the war should receive £3 for eight months' service, and in proportion for two months." A bounty of nine pounds had been offered for new enlistments for the New York army a few days previously.

July 22, 1776, when the call for every twenty-fifth man for the "Northward Department or Canada Expedition" was urgent, the town-meeting was adjourned for a half-hour, to see "who would be willing to enlist" and what sum of money they would go for. At the end of this recess the bounty was raised to ten pounds.

An offer of three pounds was made July 26, 1776, for men to enlist and go to Dorchester and stay till December 1st.

The Declaration of Independence was recorded in the town-book as a "Perpetual Memorial thereof."

The enlistment and re-enlistment of troops was frequent, and the terms of service from two months to three years, or the war. In the spring of 1775 there were but two hundred and eighteen polls in town, and the enlistments in 1775 were 49; in 1776, 97; in 1778, 71; in 1779, 35; in 1780, 14; or 365 enlistments and re-enlistments in a town of about 900 inhabitants. A few remained in the army to the end of the war. While New England was specially threatened by the British in Boston, and by the attempt of General Burgoyne to separate it from the rest of the country by his expedition from the North, probably most of the able-bodied men were in the field. When the principal theatre of war changed to the south of the Hudson, and when ultimate success was insured by the surrender at Yorktown, most of the soldiers returned to their homes. The number of men in the field at one time is not known. The news from Concord found the minute-men ready. Capt. Stephen Maynard, was in command of the militia at the beginning of the war. He and Captain Benjamin Fay were the two richest men in town, and paid nearly double the tax of any other resident of Westboro'.

The minute-men marched by way of Lexington to a point near Boston, arriving the night after the Concord and Lexington fight. The wagons, loaded with one month's provisions, provided by the selectmen, probably arrived later. Whether the "field-piece" figured with the Westboro' men who fought at Bunker Hill does not appear.

Among the officers from this town were Lieutenant-Colonel Moses Wheelock, whose headstone is in Memorial Cemetery, near Main Street, Captain Seth Morse, Lieut. James Godfrey and Lieut. Henry Marble.

There was great difficulty in procuring clothing and other supplies for the army. Cloth was spun and woven by hand, and the women were obliged to do much of the farm-work in the absence of the men. There was a great lack of blankets. The town frequently made appropriation for the purchase of beef for the army.

May 19, 1777, the town first chose representatives to the Great and General Court of the new Commonwealth. Captain Stephen Maynard and Mr. Daniel Forbes were chosen, and instructed not to assent to forming a Constitution until there was a change in the form of representation. As early as the beginning of the year 1777 the depreciation of paper-money began to cause trouble, and, February 17th, the price of nearly every article in common use and of all kinds of labor was fixed by vote of the town.

The price of "good cyder in the fall of the year was 3 shillings fourpence per Bairl, and in the spring and summer 6s.

"For a meal of vitals of the best Quality, 1s. per meal; For their common vitals, 8d. per meal; For a Mug of Flip made of W. I. (West India) Rum, 10d. per Mug; and for New England Flip, 8d.; For lodging a person a Night in a good Bed, 10d."

In June of the same year "Amasa Maynard was chosen to procure evidence against any person inimical to this State or any of the United States, and lay the same before the court." If Tories existed in town they kept very quiet, and do not appear to have been so active or outspoken as in many towns in the county.

As the winter came on steps were taken to provide for the families of those in the army.

Captain Levi Warren and others from this place shared in the fight at Bennington and the campaign against General Burgoyne in the summer of 1777, and received, in 1778, eight dollars for the first month and six dollars per month thereafter from the town treasury.

January 8, 1778, a committee was appointed on the "consideration" (Constitution) sent out by Congress, and made the following report: "We are of the opinion that the Protestant religion is not duly guarded in said Constitution. Also we think it might be well to acknowledge the Superintendence of Heaven in the Stile by adding these words,—'Under God,' after the words, 'Shall be.'"

The report was unanimously adopted and sent to the General Assembly of this State.

From 1775 to 1820 the growth of population was quite slow. The whole area of the town was divided into farms, and no industry was started to give employment to the young men. One thousand persons were considered all that the town could properly support, and the surplus population settled farther west and north.

The earliest settlers were nearly all of American birth, the children and grandchildren of English and,

in a few instances, Scotch parents. So few new families moved into town that the index of births, marriages and deaths in the town archives show *seventy-seven* references during the first hundred years of the town's history to persons whose surnames begin with "R," and all but *twelve* were named Rice. During the same period, out of eighty-nine names beginning with "F," all but seventeen were Fay, Forbes or Forbush. The names How, Hardy and Harrington were more than one-half of those beginning with "H."

There were a few "Smiths" during the first century of the town's history, but they were not named "John." Barzillai Smith, son of Ezekiel and Ruth, was born in 1767, and Merodachbaladan Smith married Abigail, and was blessed with three children, born about the middle of the last century.

Prior to the year 1767 the town paupers were boarded around, like the school-teachers, and the town, in meeting assembled, decided how much to pay for their support. They were frequently widows, left without children who could provide for them in their old age, and were taken by some of the most respectable and prominent people of the town to board. In that year a work-house was built on land of Timothy Warren. It was of wood, one story high, thirty feet long and sixteen feet wide, and cost the town £26 13s. 4d., or about \$100. Finding the cost of a separate establishment for the paupers greater than that of selling them to the lowest bidder, the work-house was sold in 1790 and no other provided until 1825, when the farm of Capt. Daniel Chamberlain was purchased. This farm remained the pleasant home of the town's poor until the purchase of the Sandra farm and town reservoir in 1882, when the poor-farm on the Flanders Road was sold. A new building was then erected and the old farm-house at the reservoir annexed and remodeled for the use of the pauper department, at an expense of \$6,000.

A few years after the town was incorporated a large number of roads were laid out. The main thoroughfare was the old Connecticut road over Rock Hill, in Northboro', passing east of Lake Chauncy and then bearing to the west and finally following the present location of Main Street for the greater part of the way from Westboro' to Grafton. It is usually referred to as the "Country Road." All land not granted by the State to towns or individuals was called "Country land," or the "Wilderness."

Roads were promptly laid out to the corn-mill and saw-mill of the Pratts on the Assabet, at the two dams, near the present dams, west of the village, owned by John Johnson and J. M. Brigham. The corn-mill was at the upper dam. Long Lane was then the Upton road, passing by N. M. Knowlton's house and Jack Straw's Hill. A road was laid out to the saw-mill of the first Jonathan Forbes, situated at the present main dam at the town reservoir, about 1730. Ebenezer Chamberlain had a mill at Rocklawn soon

after. The water privileges at Piccadilly and Parker's mill were utilized at an early date.

The crooked course of the roads is principally due to the effort made either to follow the "cart-way" to somebody's house or to lay one-half of the road on the land of each of two adjoining owners, and so follow the farm line. The width varied from two to four rods. Before the town was fifty years old an effort was made to diminish the width of the roads, and too often with success.

Westborough was left at one side by the main stage routes the first hundred years of her existence. The upper Boston road to "Hartford and Connecticut" went through Sudbury, Marlborough, Northborough, to Shrewsbury. The middle road to the same localities went through Holliston and Mendon. It was not until 1810, when the turnpike was built, that Westborough became on the direct line of travel.

Very early in its history we find references to various inns and taverns in town, some of them far from any other business, and apparently carried on simply for the convenience and comfort of the neighboring farmers, who dropped in, when passing, for a glass of cider and a cracker, and more willingly for a taste of New England rum or flip. A glass of flip cost a half-day's wages at the time of the Revolution, and was an extravagance in which every one indulged. Even the ladies, at their social teas, had flip and mulled wine. The tavern, too, was the political and social centre, taking the place of the numerous organizations, clubs and societies of the present day. It was little more than an ordinary dwelling-house, with a bar, and an occasional guest. Sometimes it was used as a court-house, when more convenient for the parties at law than the justice's house.

The house now standing near the corner of the turnpike and Lyman Street, the old Forbush Tavern, seems to have been the first one which in any sense was like our ideas of a tavern. This was already built when the turnpike was run so near it that it was almost at the door, and was immediately utilized as a place to change horses, rest and feed passengers, get and deliver the mails. About seventeen years after the opening of the road a new, larger house was built at Wessonville, which immediately sprung into great popularity. Wessonville seemed on the eve of again becoming the principal village of the town.

Not far from the site of the old church and parsonage a thread factory was erected, a store built, houses were put up, the post-office was established, and the stages, with their two, four or six horses and rumbling wheels, rushed up and down the steep hills. The usual number of passengers in one of these coaches was four, and the fare from Boston to Worcester over this route about this time was two dollars. This old Wessonville tavern is still standing, and is connected now with the Lyman School. Here, in

1825, Lafayette stopped on his way down from Worcester, and lunched in the dining-room, while forty of the men and boys of Westborough waited outside to catch another glance at the great celebrity.

Another famous tavern was the one kept by Joshua Mellen in Piccadilly, in the house now occupied by John B. Fitch. This as well as the Forbush Tavern was a great place for balls, and popular among the young people. In the centre of the town was the Gregory House, still standing, after having seen many changes, on South Street, and occupied for stores. This was afterwards famous as Brigham's Tavern, the last of the old-fashioned inns which Westborough was destined to know. It has been about sixty years since Mr. Dexter Brigham bought the Gregory House. At that time it stood near the present location of the Westboro' Hotel, facing South Street. Up-stairs was the hall—used for suppers and dances, and capable of being made into three rooms by the letting down of hinged wooden partitions usually fastened to the ceiling. In 1824 the hotel was very much enlarged—the new part now forming much of the present Westborough Hotel, while the old part was moved to its present location. Part of its large number of guests it owed to the popularity of Hopkinton Springs as a summer resort—the visitors there usually stopping in Westborough, and sometimes, finding pleasant quarters and plenty of the water from the famous springs for their use in the hotel, decided to go no further, and spent their summer at Brigham's. Mrs. Brigham still living in town, was one of the famous cooks of her day, her mulled wine, mince pies and election cake being known all over this part of the country.

The question what part of Westborough should be the business centre was finally settled in 1834, when the railroad was opened. Piccadilly, Wessonville, District No. 6 were left to be country districts, not even villages. The stores, shops, factories, churches clustered around the new railroad station. The Westborough Hotel for many years was the hotel of the place, until in 1880 the Whitney House was built on land adjoining the Memorial Cemetery, and opened to the public. New doctors coming to town no longer, as did Doctor Hawes in 1763, locate near Lyman Street to be near the post-office at Forbush Tavern, but all settled within three minutes' walk from the station. The glory of the turnpike had departed.

In a report concerning the Indians of the Commonwealth, made by act of Legislature in 1859, it is stated that there were at that time one thousand six hundred and ten descendants of the Indians in the State. Ninety of these belonged to the Hassanamisco tribe, and only two, both girls, were located in Westborough. These two were descendants of old Andrew Brown, an Indian of pure blood, who served in the Revolution, and lived in a small cellarlike hut, not far from the Insane Hospital. He is remembered by many of the older inhabitants of this town, and the renown of his daughter, Deb, who often

used to travel with the famous Sarah Boston, reached to all the neighboring towns.

Among the Indians living here at the beginning of the century was Jo, Aaron, who seemed to have been a leader among the Hassanamiscos, and old Gigger, who lived first in a curious hut in a swamp, beyond B. A. Nourse's present farm. This hut was built of stones, sloped to a narrow space at the top, with a hole for a chimney and a front door of wood and glass. The stones were covered with soda, and Gigger, with the two women, Betsey and Sallie Gigger, lived warm and comfortable in the coldest weather. They were part negro, and, like all the Indians, remembered by persons now living, drank often and heavily. Gigger afterwards lived in a wigwam on the Mill Road. All the Hassanamisco Indians were in the habit of coming to Westborough Swamps for material for their baskets, and as far back as the first years of Mr. Parkman's pastorate they came over to work for people here, as is shown by the entry for July 18, 1726, in his journal, where he says: "Martha Bowman, Indian, came 2 o'clock, and this morn Joshua Misco and his squa hoed my corn." They stayed three days with him, then "went away."

Probably many of these Indians, like Sarah Boston, were descended from slaves—colored men, who, by marrying a free Indian woman, insured the freedom of their children.

The earliest slave of whom we have any record is the one bought by Mr. Parkman, four years after his settlement here, named Maro. He paid £74, "which was the price of him," to his father, in Boston, then started for Westborough on horseback, Maro running on foot. A little more than a year afterwards he speaks in his journal of his various afflictions, and adds: "But especially Maro at point of death," and the next day he writes: "Dark as it has been with us, it became much darker about the sun setting. The Sun of MARO's life Sat."

In a census of slaves, taken in 1754, Westborough is reported as having six owned within its limits.

One was owned by Mr. James Bowman, and three—a man, his wife and daughter—by Capt. Stephen Maynard, who were afterwards sold to go South. Capt. Maynard lived in the fine old house on the Northborough Road, now occupied by B. J. Stone. The heavy wall leading up to the house was built by one of these slaves.

A familiar sight on the streets in the beginning of the century were old colored people, who had been slaves here or in other towns, among them one once owned by Sir Harry Frankland, at his mansion in Hopkinton (now Ashland)—old Dinah. She is remembered as a short, stout old woman, carrying a cane, and in the season a bunch of wild flowers; but the greatest impression on the children was made by the three long straight marks on her face, where she was branded at the time of her capture in Africa.

WESTBOROUGH IN THE GREAT REBELLION.—At

the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861, there were six hundred and thirty-four polls in town, of whom about two-thirds were fit for duty. The population increased somewhat during the war, but the number of men furnished under the different calls for troops usually exceeded the quota for this town.

Three hundred and thirty men entered the army and eleven the navy. Twenty-four fell in battle or died from army exposure, and forty were wounded. Six died in Southern prisons.

A few days after the capture of Fort Sumter a town-meeting was held, "To see if the town will grant or appropriate any money towards raising a military company in this town."

Following the precedents of the Revolution, the citizens proceeded to raise five thousand dollars for the purchase of uniforms, swords and other military supplies, and the pay of soldiers. Although the action of the town was illegal, there was no objector present, and the resolutions of a committee recommending this course were unanimously adopted. The Westborough Rifle Company was at once formed and equipped, forty-five men being taken from adjoining towns.

One hundred and one men joined the company, which was supported two months principally at the expense of this town, and then joined the Thirteenth Regiment July 16, 1861. Their families were at once aided, when necessary, out of the town treasury. The ladies worked on uniforms and articles needed by the soldiers. In April, 1861, they organized the Soldiers' Sewing Circle, for the purpose of aiding the Sanitary Commission and in other ways assisting those in the field.

It was estimated that articles to the value of twenty-five dollars each, yearly, while the war lasted, were sent to the soldiers by their home friends.

When it was thought best to offer bounties for enlistments, in 1862, Abijah Wood, J. A. Fayerweather, A. J. Burnap and Zebina Gleason loaned the town ten thousand dollars, as the money could not be legally raised by the town for that purpose. A large number of the citizens who had property gave them a bond indemnifying them in case the town was not allowed to refund this money.

February 1, 1862, there were forty-four Westborough men in the Thirteenth Regiment, eight in the Twenty-second Regimental Band, and fourteen in other branches of the service—sixty-four in all. The calls for additional troops were frequent and were promptly responded to.

One year later Westboro' had furnished twenty-four more than its proportion. One hundred and one new enlistments had been made. Of this number twenty-two joined the Thirty-fourth, thirteen the Fiftieth, and twenty-six the Fifty-first Regiment.

Rev. Gilbert Cummings, Jr., pastor of the Unitarian Society, was elected chaplain of the Fifty-first

Regiment. War began to seem a serious matter as the wounded came home from the front. Thomas Copeland and Hollis H. Fairbanks fell at Centerville, in August, 1862, and four were wounded and one taken prisoner. By February 1, 1863, six had died and thirty-two had been discharged on account of wounds or disease. In July, 1863, of sixty-six men drafted, thirty were accepted. In the following month of October, thirty-two more men were called for and promptly enlisted without any pecuniary inducement from the town. They were generally quite young. Frank W. Bullard enlisted when sixteen years old; left Worcester April 18, 1864, was wounded and captured in the battle of the Wilderness eighteen days later, and had a leg amputated when in the hands of the enemy.

In May, 1864, the company of State militia under the command of Captain C. P. Winslow was called out and was soon after ordered to the defense of Washington. Sixty-two men from Westborough enlisted in this company and formed part of Company E, Fourth Regiment Heavy Artillery.

In December, 1864, this town had furnished a surplus of thirty-five men, and the call of that month was answered by the enlistment of thirteen more men.

Three hundred and thirty-seven men from Westborough served in the war, including four who served both in the army and navy. Of this number twenty-five died during the war. Fourteen were killed on the field of battle, eight died in rebel prisons and three others from disease. The bodies of but five were brought home, although the town made arrangements to bring home the remains of those falling in the army, when it was possible to do so. Sixty-two were wounded, some of them several times. Disease in times of war is said to kill more than the bullet; but in this case the contrary proved true. Of the twenty-five captured by the enemy, ten were confined for a considerable period of time at Andersonville or other Southern prisons, and of these all but two died while prisoners.

The following is a list of those who gave up their lives for their country during the war.

<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Died in Prison.</i>
H. W. Bond.	Manot & Adams.
Wm. H. Blake.	Wm. H. Blake.
Thomas Copeland.	Charles S. Carter.
James Delorty.	George S. Chickering.
Timothy Driscoll.	Joan Copeland.
H. H. Fairbanks.	Francis E. Kemp.
John Faye.	Herbert O. Smith.
W. H. H. Greenwood.	Irving E. Walker.
Francis Hanley.	
John A. Hart.	<i>Lost from Company.</i>
Abner W. Haskell.	John S. Burnap.
J. W. Marsh.	Wm. Denny.
Daniel B. Miller.	George C. Haradan.
James H. Sullivan.	Wm. C. Loker.

At the first March meeting after the close of the war the town voted "to erect a monument in memory of our soldiers who have fallen during the late war,

to be placed in the Cemetery opposite the Town Hall."

It was dedicated three years later, in the spring of 1869.

CHURCH AND PARISH HISTORY.—The Marlborough proprietors, in 1710, had set out a minister's lot for the little village of Chauncy. This lot consisted of "40 acres of upland and swamp west of Chauncy Pond" and "10 acres at the west end of great Middle Meadow near Horbomoka Pond." After the incorporation of the town, one of their first acts was to appoint a committee, who, with the committee of the General Court, were "to sett out the Minister's Lott," and who approved of the one already granted.

In October, 1718, the meeting-house was raised with the usual ceremonies of the time. The town furnished to its guests that day "Six Gallons Rhum and a Barrall and a half of Syder." Three months before this date they had a fast, "in which to settle a minister," as Sewall records in his diary, and which he probably attended. If any minister was settled at that early date, it must have been Mr. Elmer, of whom Mr. Parkman writes:

Mr. Daniel Elmer, a candidate for the ministry from Connecticut River, preached here several years, and received a call from the people; but there arose dissension, and though he built upon the farm which was given for the first settled minister, and dwelt upon it, yet, by the advice of an ecclesiastical council, he desisted from preaching here, and a quit-claim being given him of the farm, he sold it, and with his family removed to Springfield in 1724. He was afterwards settled in the ministry at Cohansy, in the Jerseys, and, I suppose, died there.

Possibly the new church had their religious services in his house, near the place where the meeting-house was slowly going up. Certainly they found somewhere comfortable quarters, for they seem to have taken their own time in finishing the homely little structure, which now would be "raised" and "completed" in a few weeks. After a great many votes on the subject, they finally, in 1723 (five years after the raising),

Resolved, By a voat, that the Town will proceed to complete the finishing of the meeting-house forthwith.

When completed, it was a bare wooden building, "fourty foot long, and thirty foot wid and eighteen foot between Joists." There were two doors—one at the west, the other at the east end. A double row of benches was placed in the middle of the house, leaving a passage-way between them, which separated the men from the women. All around the house, next to the walls, were the "pew-spots," which the more wealthy members bought and built their own pews. That there was no excessive demand for these pew-spots is shown by the fact that in 1730–31 (seven years after the church had been first occupied) several young men were granted "the Roume in the Long Gallery Behind the Seats to Buld them a pew." This building was near Wessonville, "upon the northeast corner of John Maynard's lot," on an acre of land which he and Edmund Rice presented to the town. This was the only meeting-house for what is now Westborough and Northborough.

After the building was finished, Mr. Elmer, the pastor then preaching, was asked "to settell with them," and, on his decision to leave, the town decided to hear Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, of Boston, and sent Mr. Shattuck to him with a horse for Mr. Parkman's use in coming to Westborough. He spent a little more than a week here, as we learn from his diary, preaching two Sundays, visiting the sick, going hunting for fawns and turkeys and returning with nothing but pigs, and once in the week at least walking to the meeting-house with a pistol in his hand, and receiving a severe fright at seeing a supposed Indian, who, on second sight, proved to be his worthy landlord. A little more than a month afterwards he returned to Westborough, and solemnly dedicated himself to a life-work among its people. He lived in a house very near the church. This house was standing within the memory of many now living, and was the childhood's home of our librarian, Miss Jane S. Beeton. She remembers it as a large, roomy house, with a hall about fourteen feet wide, and stairs mounting by easy stages and broad landings to the second story, where Mr. Parkman, in one of the back chambers, had his study. The inside finish of the house was of English oak, handsomely carved in the old country. The wall-paper, too, was imported, stiff and thick, in dark colors. The house at the entrance of the Lyman School grounds was built on the cellar of the old parsonage, and many of the old timbers were used in it.

When the new church was built in the present village, Mr. Parkman bought several tracts of land in the vicinity, and built a new residence near the present site of the Dr. William Curtis house. After Mr. Parkman's death it was the home of Hon. Elijah Brigham. Dr. Curtis moved the parsonage to its present location on High Street, just west of the school-house. Mr. Parkman did not wish to have his former home in Wessonville pass into the hands of a mechanic, and refused to sell his seventy-acre farm and buildings to a blacksmith who wished to purchase it. The records of the Registry of Deeds show, however, that Captain Stephen Maynard bought it for £333 4s. 8d., and then sold it to the village blacksmith, John Beeton, for the same price, to the chagrin of the former owner.

His salary was to be £80 a year, with a settlement of £150. He was then twenty-one years of age, a graduate of Harvard and a descendant of distinguished ancestors. He had been married a few weeks to Mary Champney, of Boston. The rest of his long life of eighty years was all spent here; here his sixteen children were born, and here his descendants are now living. His grave is in the Memorial Cemetery, marked by a large horizontal slab of slate, resting on brick foundation walls. It bears this testimony to his character: "He was formed by nature and education to be an able minister of the New Testament, and obtained grace to be pre-eminentl

time rendered the location undesirable, and the Unitarian Society, in 1849, dedicated their present house of worship. In the mean time they met with the Baptist Society. The ministers of this society have been: Hosea Hildreth, 1834-45; William O. Mosely, 1850; Nathaniel Gage, 1851-57; H. A. Cook, 1858; Benjamin Huntoon, 1859; Gilbert Cummings, 1860-63; George N. Richardson, 1864-68; W. G. Todd, 1869-70; J. L. Hatch, 1871; C. A. Allen, 1872-75; C. W. Emerson, 1875-76; Granville Pierce, 1877; J. P. Forbes, 1878-82; E. C. Abbott, 1884-86; E. A. Coil, 1888—.

In 1796 two men were baptized by immersion in Chauncy Pond, and a few Baptists from that time held meetings together. One of the most influential men having these sentiments was Dr. James Hawes, who had been a deacon in the Evangelical Church from 1780 till his resignation in 1813. His son, James Hawes, Jr., was largely instrumental in having a Baptist Society, and it was in his parlor, in the east end of his father's house, now standing on East Main Street, that the new society was organized and the new church held its first communion. After this they met in the unfinished upper story of Mr. John Beeman's house, on the Flanders Road. Dr. Hawes gave them a tract of land adjoining his house, where the green-house of F. Lundberg now stands, on the condition of their using it to build a church upon. The little church, now in Woodville, was the first Baptist Church built here. When the church was moved, and the new one built in 1835, on the site of the present one, this land reverted to Dr. Hawes' heirs. The present church was erected in 1868.

The pastors have been: Thomas Conant, 1814-16; William Bowen, 1831-33; Alonzo King, 1835; Otis Converse, 1836-38; Adiel Harvey, 1839-45; Silas Bailey, 1845-47; William L. Brown, 1847-51; Nathaniel Hervey, 1851-53; William H. Walker, 1855-58; A. U. Arnold, 1858-64; J. A. Goodhue, 1864-67; C. W. Flanders, 1868-70; S. H. Stackpole, 1871-73; B. A. Greene, 1875-82; J. H. Parshley, 1883-84; N. Newton Glazier supplied the pulpit from 1884-86; George F. Babbitt, 1886.

The present membership of the church is two hundred and ninety.

The first independent Methodist Church in this town was established in 1858. For fourteen years previous it had existed as a branch of either the church in Holliston or that of Hopkinton. The first meetings after the organization of the society were held in the lower story of the high school house. In 1864 the present building on Milk Street was erected. In 1885 the parsonage on Church Street was built. The membership of the church is one hundred and eighty-five. The pastors have been: J. E. Cromack, 1858-59; W. P. Blackmer, 1860-61; S. B. Sweetser, 1862-63; J. B. Bigelow, 1864-65; W. M. Hubbard, 1866-67; W. A. Nottage, 1868-69; B. Giel, 1870-71; B. Judd, 1872-74; J. S. Day, 1875; Z. A. Mudge,

1876-78; J. H. Emerson, 1879-81; E. A. Howard, 1881-84; John R. Cushing, 1884-87; A. W. Tirrill, 1887.

About 1850 the Roman Catholic Church—St. Luke's—was formed; but it was not until twenty years after that it had resident priests, clergymen from other towns holding services here in the mean time. In 1868 it purchased the old Baptist Church and moved it to Milk Street. This building was destroyed by fire in 1886. Since then they have built a new church on the corner of Main and Ruggles Streets. The Catholic population of Westborough is one thousand five hundred. The pastors have been: R. J. Donovan, 1870-73; P. Egan, 1873-78; C. J. Cronin, 1878-82; R. S. J. Burke, 1882-87; J. J. McCoy, 1887. For eight years the priests had an assistant, M. H. Kittredge and P. E. Purcell filling that office. At present there is no assistant.

There is a small Advent Society in town, organized in 1859. They occupy a chapel on Church Street.

The first burial in town was that of Nahor Rice, the four-year old boy who was killed by the Indians at the time of the raid of 1704. He was buried in what is now called Memorial Cemetery, opposite the Town Hall. This was used for more than a hundred years, being set apart for that purpose by the proprietors of Marlborough. A powder-house at one time stood upon it; also the first school-house for District No. 1. The boundaries have been changed and the lot enlarged. Here many of the men most instrumental in forming the history of Westborough are buried. Here is the Soldiers' Monument and the cenotaph to Eli Whitney.

Part of the time this was in use, and before the division of the town there was another cemetery half-way between Westborough and Northborough, near the Northborough road, on the first road to the right after crossing the river. This is now overgrown with trees; a cart-path leading into the woods on the left, if followed a few rods, brings us to the few graves still marked by slate-stones, engraved with curious conventionalized cherubs, and the names of Holloway and Wheeler. There are five graves now plainly marked with headstones, and foot-stones, and the name is always inscribed on each.

In 1810 a new burying-ground was bought between School and South Streets, which is known as the Midland Cemetery. This lot was small, and in 1844 the land was purchased on South Street for the Pine Grove Cemetery.

The Roman Catholic cemetery—the St. Luke's—is on the same street, a little more than a mile from the town. This was first used in 1871. These two last-mentioned cemeteries, within the last year, have been improved by handsome gates at their entrances, both the gift of the late Dr. William Curtis.

There was no hearse in town until 1861, when the town paid twenty-five dollars for one. They

built a house for it at an expense of fifty dollars; paid thirteen dollars for harness and two dollars for having the hearse painted. Thirty years before this they had voted to buy two "burying-cloths," which were to cost two pounds apiece. The coffins were made by the village carpenter, varying in price from \$1.25, for a child, to \$3.50, for a man. Among the papers in the town vault is an order from the selectmen of 1783 to the town treasurer to pay to Paul Lawson "thirty-three shillings, which sum is in full for his making a coffin for the Rev'd Ebenezer Parkman and one for Samuel Jones."

EDUCATION.—As early as 1708 the population of Marlborough had become so scattered that the new teacher, Abraham Coffin, was required to keep school in different parts of the town. "He was to teach all children, male and female, and such others of most growth to read and write and cast accounts." He received twenty-four pounds for teaching the first year. The school was moved to different places outside the central village, including Stony Brook (Southborough) and Chauncy.

Amid the hurry and dangers of frontier life the education of children had at times been neglected, and we find numerous instances of persons of both sexes "making their mark" when signing deeds and wills.

A town was not required to maintain a public school "until the Lord hath increased them to fifty householders," but it is not to be supposed that during the first nine years of its history the children were generally left to grow up in ignorance. The boys and girls doubtless learned at the fireside from parents and older brothers and sisters the rudiments of education—reading, writing and a little arithmetic. Spelling was not regarded of much importance, a early records and documents clearly indicate.

The history of the Westborough public schools begins nine years after the incorporation of the town. October 3, 1726, the town voted to have a school for the next six months. A committee of two was appointed "to provide a Sewtable Schoolmaster for y^e Town, to teach children to read, write and Sipher, and to provide entertainment for s^d schoolmaster Dewring the s^d six months, and all so to provide a place or places for the school to be kept in." Occasionally a man entered "his decent against paying to ye school," but generally the appropriation was cheerfully voted. They gave Mr. Joshua Townsend at first eighteen pounds, he "paying for his diet." He was "fetched" from Brookfield for the sum of ten shillings. Mr. Townsend continued for more than twelve years the town schoolmaster. He boarded a few months at a time in different families, usually the best families in the district where he was then teaching, and the town voted to pay his board bill.

In 1753 they chose a committee "to make answer at the next February Courte to a presentment now lying against this town for not having a lawfull

school," there being more than a hundred families in town and no grammar school.

In 1765 a committee was appointed for "squaddering out the schools in this town," whose report, "after sum Debate," was accepted. A few years later the town was again divided into school districts.

The following table, compiled from the "Selectmen's Book" of 1793, shows the number of families in town and their distribution:

The districts, with the exception of No. 9, were in the parts of the town now known by those numbers, although the district system of schools was abolished in 1867. District No. 9 included families on the Northboro' road and in that vicinity. There was no village of importance in town. The largest number of families was in No. 6, which was composed entirely of farms, while the three points of greatest business interest, viz.: Piccadilly, Wessonville and the present centre of the town, were as thinly settled as the other districts. The whole expense of supporting schools in nine districts was less than four hundred dollars for a year,—

Name of teacher	No. of districts	And paid for board of teachers	And paid for board of scholars	And paid for other	No. of families in district
Benjamin Hanks	1	4	1	0	16
Benjamin Hanks	2	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	3	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	4	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	5	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	6	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	7	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	8	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	9	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	10	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	11	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	12	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	13	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	14	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	15	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	16	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	17	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	18	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	19	4	1	0	15
Benjamin Hanks	20	4	1	0	15

In 1809 the school appropriations was \$400.66. In this year District No. 6 had still the largest number of families,—having twenty-four,—while the next largest, No. 1, had only twenty-two. About this time we find that the women teachers received a dollar a week, while the men had nearly three dollars a week. In 1803, District No. 1 had the largest number of families, having twenty-five, one more than No. 6.

In 1854 the High School was established, and two years later is the first printed report of the School Committee. In 1856 the appropriation for schools, including the amount received from the State School Fund, was \$1461.44. Of this eight hundred dollars was voted for the use of the High School, and the rest divided in proportion among the districts. They paid the teachers this year from \$2 to \$6.50 a week besides their board bills. The High School teacher received for the four terms, \$626.88, and had an

* No. 7 paid \$4.00, rent for the use of a private house.

assistant part of the time, who was paid forty-two dollars.

In 1870 the High School was graded. Since then all the schools in town have been much improved. Better houses, with better means of heating and ventilation, are now provided. The schools are systematically graded, and the standard of scholarship and instruction compares favorably with the same grades in city schools. With less than double the number of scholars in town over thirty years ago, the appropriation for schools is seven times as large.

From 1866 to 1876 Dr. J. H. Hero kept a boarding-school for young ladies in the old Wessonville tavern. This building had been previously used for school purposes by the Westborough School Association. Before the High School was established private schools were kept in the centre of the town for those desiring more advanced instruction than that afforded in the district schools. The old Armory Building on South Street and the Town Hall were rented for this purpose.

The State Reform School and Lyman School for Boys.

—In the year 1846 three commissioners, Judge A. D. Foster, chairman, were appointed by the State to provide a State Manual Labor School in some central and easily accessible portion of the Commonwealth, away from the temptations of city life.

The juvenile offenders of the State had been to that time confined in the jails and houses of correction, with professional criminals, to their great detriment.

Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, was so much interested in this movement for the reformation of boys, that he gave the State at once ten thousand dollars, and offered as much more on condition that the State would appropriate an equal amount. The commissioners purchased for nine thousand dollars the Lovett Peters farm, on the shores of Chauncy Pond, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres of land. The beautiful view and deep, clear waters of the adjoining pond, of equal area, made the location a desirable one. It was designed to establish neither a prison nor a penitentiary, but a school.

The opinion of a large number of persons was secured as to the advisability of limiting the age of those committed, and it was finally decided to fix sixteen as the limit in ordinary cases, but courts had power to send any under twenty-one years of age to the institution.

The school was opened November 1, 1848, with accommodations for three hundred boys, and was soon crowded. Mr. Lyman had strongly recommended limiting the age of those admitted to less than fourteen years, but his wishes were not carried out.

In 1852 the buildings were enlarged at an expense of fifty-four thousand dollars, and soon after there was an average attendance of five hundred and ninety. In 1859 one of the boys set fire to the institution, causing a loss of over fifty thousand dollars.

The average age of those committed increased, the

greater part of them being sentenced for serious crimes. The school-ship for the larger boys was then provided, and the Westboro' school relieved of its most hardened offenders until 1871, when the school-ships were sold.

In 1875 an addition was built at a cost of ninety thousand dollars, for the confinement of the most dangerous element. The separation did not prove complete enough for the best results. The system of placing the most hopeful inmates in private families was extended, and the numbers in the Reform School reduced.

The reputation which the school gained, while holding in confinement so many incorrigible young men, was such that the courts were unwilling to send there boys who were young and likely to reform.

It finally became necessary to make a complete change of system. After the large buildings and grounds had been transferred to the trustees of the Westboro' Insane Hospital in 1886, the old Reform School was succeeded by the Lyman School for Boys which bears the name and now carries out the ideas of its first private benefactor. Although while living, Mr. Lyman had been unwilling that the public should know the name of the one assisting the school, this fact was disclosed at his death, in July, 1849, as the State received from him a legacy of fifty thousand dollars, making seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars in all.

Now the school is conducted without bolts and bars, the age of admission is limited to less than fourteen and it is meeting with success under the new system.

The Lyman School buildings are situated at Wessonville, about two miles north of the railroad station, and can be easily seen from the cars passing through town. The old Wesson Hotel, late Willow Park Seminary and water cure under Dr. J. H. Hero, and the old farm, formerly the homestead of Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, are now used for the school. The present number of boys is two hundred. The old school was an improvement on the jails and houses of correction, especially in giving the boys out-door work on the farm, the opportunity to learn trades and compulsory education. A very large per cent. became respectable citizens. Others became educated in crime, and went forth unreformed, soon to occupy other penal institutions in the State. The Concord Reformatory now cares for older offenders, and the great benefit arising from the present system of educating and reforming the younger boys and girls in private families makes it improbable that the attempt to collect five or six hundred boys in one building will be repeated. The boys are now divided into large families, cared for by competent men and women on the boarding-school plan, until they are discharged reformed, placed in families or reach the limit of twenty-one years.

The Westborough Insane Hospital was chartered

in June, 1884. It was made a State homoeopathic institution, subject to the same general laws as the other State lunatic hospitals, with the special provision that persons preferring homoeopathic treatment during insanity should be committed by judges to Westborough, instead of the other hospitals.

By the act of incorporation the buildings and lands of the State Reform School were given to the hospital, with \$150,000 for making necessary changes. With this sum of money it was required that accommodations for three hundred and twenty-five patients should be made, and also for the necessary officers and employees.

The seven trustees composing the first board were Charles R. Codman, chairman, of Boston; Henry S. Russell, Milton; Francis A. Dewson, Newtonville; Lucius G. Pratt, West Newton; Emily Talbot, Boston; Phebe J. Leonard, Bridgewater; Archibald H. Grimke, secretary, Hyde Park.

Plans were drawn and approved by the Governor and Council on the 31st of December, 1884; specifications were made and contracts signed; and on the 18th of May, 1885, the work of alteration began.

Dr. N. Emmons Paine was appointed agent of the board May 1, 1885, and has been superintendent of the hospital since May 1, 1886.

A further appropriation was given for accommodating eighty additional patients, or a total of four hundred and five.

Additional appropriations have been made for furnishing the hospital, for out-buildings, fire protection, etc.

The hospital was formally opened for the reception of patients December 1, 1886, by a proclamation of His Excellency George D. Robinson, Governor of the Commonwealth.

During the first few weeks about two hundred patients were received from the other State hospitals to relieve their overcrowded condition.

The number of patients in the hospital has gradually increased, until, at the present time, it is completely full, containing four hundred and forty-two patients.

The first library in town was a social organization, started by five prominent citizens. The membership fee was from \$5.50 to \$15.00, and at every meeting each member paid a tax of twenty-five cents. This society was established in 1807, and Rev. Elisha Rockwood was president for many years. They purchased many valuable books, and some were given to them. It was in existence for thirty-two years. In 1839 they made over their property to the Mechanics' Association, a new organization of forty-six members, who, in addition to the support of a library, had lectures and discussions. In 1857 this association transferred the library to the town, and one year later we find the first appropriation for the town library—one hundred dollars for maintenance and repairs.

In 1882 a reference library was added. In 1888

there were seven thousand nine hundred and sixty volumes in the library. The appropriation was five hundred dollars and the usual vote of the "dog-fund."

There have been several newspapers published in town, but most of them have had very short lives. The first one, *The Westborough Messenger*, was published a few months in 1849. Since then there have been *The Westborough Sheaf* and *The Westborough Transcript*. About 1866 the first printing-office was opened, and the *Westborough Chronotype* was published. This paper is still the principal paper, a weekly with a large circulation. *The Westborough Tribune* also has been published weekly for a few months, and is an excellent country paper.

The introduction of reservoir water has done more, directly and indirectly, to change the appearance of the village, during the last ten years, than any other cause. An abundant supply of water, at small cost, has made it possible to keep lawns green and beautiful through the summer months, and in most parts of the village great care is taken to keep private grounds neat and attractive. Few places in the State are more fortunate in their water supply. Within two miles of the square there is a reservoir of fifty-six acres in area, with a small, lower basin, supplied during the summer months with spring water, or water filtered through sandy hills from the upper reservoir, and with a head of about one hundred and thirty-five feet. The cost has been about one hundred thousand dollars. Moderate water rates yield enough revenue to pay running expenses, interest on the water bonds, and the necessary payments to the sinking fund to extinguish the principal in thirty years.

In 1872 the town first considered the question of the introduction of water for fire and other purposes, and an act was secured from the Legislature in 1873. An examination of the available sources of supply resulted in the choice of the Sandra Reservoir, then used as a mill-pond. In 1878 the necessary land and water rights were taken, and July 4, 1879, eleven hydrant streams were thrown simultaneously higher than the business blocks in the village. For several years the shallowness of the reservoir and the decaying vegetable matter discolored and injured the quality of the water in the summer season. In the year 1887 a dyke was built across the narrowest part of the pond and the level of the upper basin was raised five feet. The mud in the lower basin was removed and the margin paved.

Since then the quality of the water has been nearly perfect and the supply ample for a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants.

The militia in town were properly enrolled, and in the early part of the nineteenth century were in a good state of discipline. The old armory, on South Street, recently removed, by J. E. Day, to Cottage Street, was erected for their use and for a hall for public gatherings.

Some of the members of the Westborough Light Infantry, the militia company, which had its headquarters in this building, organized the first fire company, about seventy years ago. Captain Charles Parkman was the foreman, and provided a large part of the apparatus for extinguishing fires, which was of a very primitive character.

In the year 1838 the town voted to appropriate two hundred dollars for the purchase of a fire-engine and its apparatus, provided as much more was subscribed by individuals. Two hundred and eighty-eight dollars in addition was raised and the fire-engine purchased.

April 11, 1842, the town adopted the act of the Legislature, establishing a Fire Department in the town of Westborough. In 1850 the old Chauncy hand fire-engine was purchased at an expense of five hundred and ninety dollars.

At present there is a well-organized Fire Department with its headquarters in the new engine-house erected, in 1888, on Milk Street, at a cost of ten thousand dollars.

The department consists of a board of five engineers. Chauncy Hose, No. 1, fifteen men; Jackson Steamer, No. 2, sixteen men; William Curtis Hose Company, No. 2, eighteen men; Rescue Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, thirty men; Union Hose, two men.

It is estimated that about two million dollars' worth of property is under the protection of these companies, equipped with modern apparatus and assisted by hydrants distributed through the thickly-settled portions of the town.

Rescue Hook-and-Ladder Company has stood first or among the first fire companies in the State at the public competitions, which have been so common lately in the Commonwealth.

The Westborough Agricultural Society has been in existence fifty years. The annual fairs and cattle shows, the debates on agricultural subjects and public lectures have been important educators for all the citizens as well as the farmers.

The principal farm product sold has been milk. In 1835 it was first sent to the Boston market and now it is sent daily, in large quantities, to the same place. Of the dairy products sold in 1885, amounting in all to \$69,948, milk amounted to 521,268 gallons, worth \$67,574. The total farm products were valued at \$218,508.

A new society has just been incorporated called the "Westborough Historical Society." Its object is to collect books, papers, pamphlets, maps, photographs and everything which is now, or probably will be in the future, of historical interest. They will hold meetings for the purpose of learning about local history, and probably in the near future will have a room of their own. Mr. J. A. Fayerweather was elected the first president.

For eighteen years the Westboro' Young Men's

Debating Society has been of great assistance to the boys and young men of the town. They have sustained many excellent courses of lectures and entertainments. Most of the young men of this place who have achieved prominence in the pulpit, at the bar or have taken an active part in the State and town politics, have received their early drill in extempore speaking in its halls.

One of the most active of the societies in town is called the Village Improvement Society. It was formed late in the year 1878, and has done much towards rendering the town comfortable and attractive. It has depended almost entirely upon its membership fees for money to carry on its work, and in the ten years of its existence has had erected two drinking fountains, one on the "common" near the railroad station, the other at the junction of School and Main Streets. It has concreted the walks in the Memorial Cemetery, and set out eight hundred and sixty trees. The present membership is one hundred and fifty.

In 1839 a society was organized in town called the Thief Detecting Society. For many years it was very active in capturing thieves and recovering stolen property, but after the establishment of the police the work was done by these officers of the law, and the old society—their days of usefulness over—met only on the occasion of their annual dinner. The first president of this organization was Nahum Fisher; the clerk, M. M. Fisher. During its fifty years of life it had one hundred and forty-four members. In 1888 the membership was fifty-five, and at their annual meeting it was voted that they should reorganize under the name of the Westborough Park Association, and have for their object the establishment of a park. Dr. F. E. Corey was chosen the first president of the new society.

MANUFACTURES.—The efforts made before the Revolution to encourage home industries and discourage importation met with considerable success. No large manufactories were established. Most of the common articles of every-day life were made by hand at the fireside and in the blacksmith's and carpenter's shop. Most of the available water-power was utilized for sawing and grinding.

Fifty years ago the people of the town were principally supported by agricultural pursuits, yet we find traces of manufacturing, on a scale large enough to furnish a surplus for other communities.

The manufacture of boots and shoes, sleighs and straw-goods began at an early date in the industrial history of the town and still furnish employment to a large number of persons. In 1837 20,092 pairs of boots and 120,656 pairs of shoes were made, worth \$148,774. Males employed, 360; females, 214. Many employes worked at home and did not give their whole time to this business.

Twelve hundred straw bonnets were made, worth \$2,800. Ten persons produced sleighs worth \$3,840.

Axes were manufactured at Piccadilly to the value of \$2,870, as well as other tools.

Before 1857 sleighs were made in small quantities by individuals, the number of persons employed averaging less than two in each establishment.

At that time a large shop was built and occupied by Burnap, Forbes & Co., who made about 500 sleighs annually. Forbes & Fisher succeeded to their business and increased the production to 800 sleighs. The business is now carried on in enlarged buildings at the same location on Summer Street by D. W. Forbes & Son, who make about 1200 sleighs each year.

The firm of Vinton & Spaulding engaged in this business about the same time as the firm of Burnap, Forbes & Co., in the shop near the stable of Andrew Guild, which has been burned. Bacon & Williams made sleighs first in the rear of Smith's Block, on East Main Street, and later in a large shop at the corner of Milk and Phillips Streets. Corning Fairbanks, at Piccadilly, Wm. H. & F. Sibley, on Parkman Street, W. F. Brown, on the north side of the railroad, opposite Boardman Street, J. O'Brien, oningham Street and Frank Brigham, in Smith's shop, have all manufactured sleighs.

Formerly the grade made was of inferior quality, but during the past few years sleighs of excellent quality have generally been produced.

The manufacture of boots and shoes on a large scale was begun by J. B. Kimball & Co., who built a shop on Main Street beyond the residence of C. Whitney. A few years later they built the brick block now standing at the corner of Main and Milk Streets. In 1859 their business was moved to the building on Brigham Street, known as the Steam Mill.

The next person to engage in this industry was Jonas Stone, who carried on a small business in a shop on Mt. Pleasant.

From 1840 to 1860 D. F. Newton manufactured in the old factory on Cross Street.

Many firms and individuals have manufactured boots and shoes, including Otis Newton, Moses Newton, Uriel Bragg and Thomas Bryant (in the "Old Arcade"), George Forbes, C. M. Holmes, John H. Pierce and others.

The principal firms are now Gould & Walker, who manufacture in the building erected by an association of citizens of the town at the corner of Milk and Phillips Streets, employ about three hundred persons and produced last year five hundred and forty thousand pairs of shoes, valued at five hundred thousand dollars.

George B. Brigham & Sons, who occupy a large factory on Cottage Street, employ one hundred and seventy persons and produced last year three hundred thousand pairs of shoes, valued at three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The head of this firm has for many years been a prominent boot and shoe manufacturer. He occupied first a building

where Spaulding's Block now stands and later moved into his shop on Cottage Street. From there he went to the corner of Milk and Phillips Street, where he was burned out a few years ago and carried on business for a short time in Southville before the new building was erected.

Brooks & Wells, of Boston, manufacture in the steam mill, employ one hundred and seventy persons and produced last year one hundred and twenty thousand pairs of shoes, valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

Straw goods were first manufactured by machinery in the L of the straw-shop on South Street by Bates, Parker & Snow, in 1863. A large part of the sewing was still, for some years, done in families in this and adjoining towns. The business is now carried on by Bates, Wightman & Beeman. The straw season is usually short, when compared with other manufacturing. The number employed by this firm in winter and spring is about two hundred, with a production of seven thousand cases of hats and bonnets.

The largest straw-shop in town is that of the H. O. Bernard Company, north of the railroad station. In the busy season they employ about nine hundred persons, and have produced sixty thousand cases of hats and bonnets in one year. For many years George N. Smalley, who had begun making straw goods with Mitchell in 1865, was general manager of this company in Westboro', while H. O. Bernard conducted the New York City department. The company was incorporated under the laws of New York in 1885 with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

The White Cycle Company has recently erected buildings for the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles under the patents of Frederick White. The principal building is one hundred and fifty feet long. The first machines will be put on the market this year.

The following is a list of establishments engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in Westborough in 1885:

Artisanal tools and dental work	2
Baskets and shoes	1
Bikes, repaired and made	1
Brick, pressed and sawed	1
Building	9
Butcheries, saloons, restaurants	2
Cabinet and furniture	6
Clothing	1
Engines and machinery	1
Electrical apparatus	2
Leather	2
Machinists and iron works	1
Meat and market goods	5
Printing, publishing, books and binding	1
Shoes	1
Straw and straw goods	2
Woolen goods	1
Total	41
Estimated product was	\$229,188

The Westborough Savings Bank was incorporated in 1839, and now has deposits exceeding \$600,000.

Cyrus Fay was president until his death, in 1884, and was succeeded by Edwin Bullard.

In 1864 the First National Bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000. J. A. Fayerweather, the first president, still holds that office. S. M. Griggs was the first cashier, and for about twenty years George O. Brigham has been cashier of the national bank and treasurer of the savings bank.

Westborough has become quite a commercial centre for the adjoining towns. There are now about sixty stores in place of the two or three which supplied the farmers with the few articles they did not produce in the early part of the century.

For a busy manufacturing town, with a large part of its population young men, its temperance record is not excelled by any in the State. The absence of saloons among the numerous places of business is quite noticeable. The number of votes for license is usually less than ten, with about one thousand names on the voting-list. For many years the town has, in its by-laws, required the selectmen to enforce laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and has generally elected selectmen and officers who have energetically attended to this duty.

Since 1820 the population of the town has steadily increased. The growth has not been rapid, but has been more uniform than the census returns would indicate. From 1850 to 1855 the gain was nearly forty-eight per cent., as returned by the census. About one-half of this increase, however, was due to the large number of boys in the State Reform School at the latter date. In 1885 the slight falling off in population was not due to a decrease in the number of permanent residents.

In 1816, when the population was about one-fourth of the present number of inhabitants, there were but eight persons in town who paid over \$20 in taxes, and but two who paid over \$50. There were forty-eight who paid over \$10 towards the total tax-levy (including State, county, town and ministerial rates) of \$2663.62. The following were the highest tax-payers of that year:

Heirs of Hon. Elijah Brigham	\$7,000
Breck Parkman	61.42
John Fayerweather	47.55
Benjamin Fay	42.86
David Fay	34.58
Benjamin Fay, Jr.	29.89
Lambert Forbush	28.78
John Sandern	24.48
John Wadsworth	19.65
Moses Grant	19.61

Before 1864 the tax rate was generally less than one per cent., and the people did not expect or require so much from the town as a municipality then as now. Reservoir water, public library and reading-room, high school instruction, street lights, concrete and brick sidewalks, engine-houses, paid Fire Departments and night watch are all innovations of the present generation. Even common schools were

kept but a few months in the year without any attempt at systematic grading.

The character of the population has largely changed. In the early part of the century the people were nearly all descendants of the settlers who came to this country between 1630 and 1675. The first immigrants to reach Westborough in considerable numbers came from Ireland, and engaged in making boots and shoes and as laborers on farms. As early as 1855 one-sixth of the population was of foreign birth—447 out of 545 immigrants coming from Ireland. They came with but little property, and were generally illiterate. The men had been so long accustomed to consider the ownership of land a great privilege in the old country, that the majority eagerly seized the opportunity to buy homes for themselves. While the average wealth has been much less than that of the native inhabitants, the records of our overseers of the poor show very few permanent paupers among them or their descendants. Most of those who have occupied the town poor-house during the past forty years have been insane or weak-minded people of American ancestry. Probably a larger per cent. of those of foreign descent have received temporary aid in their own homes in times of business depression, as those engaged in manufacturing pursuits are less apt to be frugal and saving than the farming population.

In 1885 the foreign element had increased to 781, or about one-seventh of the people in town. About two-fifths of the whole population is now of foreign parentage,—1144 are of Irish descent, and 163 have French Canadian parents. More than 200 others have parents born in the British Provinces. About thirty per cent. of the population is Catholic.

The average size of the 1033 families in town in 1885 was 4.72. They lived in 860 different houses, or only one and one-fifth families on the average in each house. The town is remarkably free from the large and crowded tenement-houses, so common in manufacturing communities. There are 136 farmers in town, employing about 200 laborers. Most of those working in the boot and shoe-shops are men and boys, while the majority of those employed in the straw-shops are females. The large number of women and girls who come from homes in Maine and other New England States to work in the straw-shops causes an excess of females over males of 292, or about 12 per cent.

There are many of Westborough's sons who have brought honor to her, but in this short sketch there is room to mention only a few.

Eli Whitney was born on the farm now owned by William H. Johnson, December 8, 1765. He, like the other farmers' sons, spent his early years in assisting his father, but he found many odd moments to give to mechanical experiments, and when a boy of fourteen he had won such a reputation as a skilled mechanic that the surrounding country people brought

to him any little jobs requiring more skill and knowledge than they themselves possessed. At sixteen his father furnished him with money to begin the manufacture of nails. With the profits of his business and his salary as a school-teacher, he was able to go to college, and he entered Yale in 1789. This ended his life in Westborough. When he left college he went to Georgia, and there invented the simple piece of machinery with which his name is always associated. Lord Macaulay says: "What Peter the Great did to make Russia dominant, Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin has more than equalled in its relation to the progress and power of the United States." Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, says that by the use of this machine "their lands are trebled in value." Mr. Whitney never enjoyed the benefits of his invention—the model was stolen from his workshop. But he became a wealthy man from the manufacture of fire-arms for the United States. Two miles from New Haven is a little town, which he built for his workmen, called Whitneyville. He died January 8, 1825.

Elijah Brigham was born July 7, 1751. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, and commenced the study of law, but finally settled in Westborough in company with Breck Parkman as a dry-goods merchant. He served Westbrook for many years as Representative to the General Court, Senator and Councilor; for sixteen years he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for eight years a member of Congress. He died in Washington, February 22, 1818.

Horace Maynard was born in the house now occupied by Darius Warren, August 30, 1814. He graduated at Amherst College—then went to Knoxville, Tennessee, as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He became one of the ablest lawyers of the State. In 1857 he commenced his life in Congress, where he served for eighteen years. In 1875 he went to Constantinople as Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1880 he was appointed Postmaster-General in President Hayes' Cabinet. Doctor Washburn says of him: "He was first, last and always an American." His tall, gaunt figure, long black hair and striking features were well known in Westborough, although he identified himself with the patriotic people of East Tennessee, where he was their first citizen.

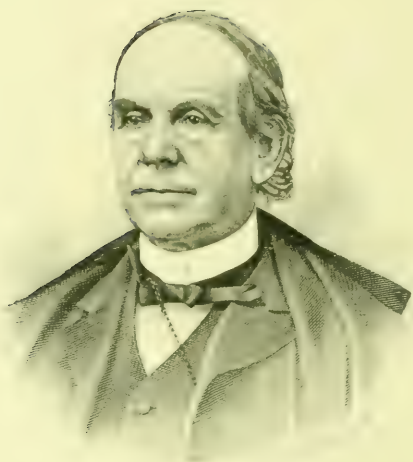
Westborough is situated on the Boston and Albany Railroad, thirty-two miles from Boston and twelve miles east of Worcester. The numerous hills are generally free from large rocks and ledges, and are often used for pastures. The highest elevation, "Fay's Mountain," rises seven hundred and seven feet above the sea-level, and is one of the principal points used in the topographical survey of the State at the present time, and is the only point in this vicinity where the copper bolt, marking one of the points used in triangulating the State about fifty years ago, now remains in place.

The large area of cedar swamps and meadows on the tributaries of the Sudbury and Assabet Rivers are a prominent feature in the landscape. The absence of outcrop from the underlying rocks interferes with an investigation of anything but the surface geology. A coarse-grained hornblende gneiss and micaceous schist are common rocks. Some fine specimens of andalusite have been found on the "Fay Farm," near Whitney's Hill.

Everywhere can be discerned vestiges of the great ice-pack covering the country during the glacial period. The elevations of the town, with the exception of two or three, are typical drift deposits, with the prevailing lenticular or morainal forms of hills of that class. In various localities are found true moraines, with a local appellation of "hog backs." These moraines are products of the era of local ice action, following the recession of the great glacier. The boulder clay and modified drifts (both characteristic glacial deposits), with several clay beds, are found within the town limits. A large area of swamp and plain land in this and adjacent towns in post-glacial times formed the bed of a large lake, in which were deposited the washings from the adjacent hills, transported to the lake by powerful streams. The shores of this great lake can be traced by the terrace levels found on the sides of some of our hills.

The streams on the western slopes of the town run into the Assabet River, while the central and eastern brooks run into the Sudbury River. The former river is for a long distance the boundary between Westborough and Northborough, while the Sudbury separates this town from Hopkinton.

The largest pond within our limits is Chauncy, called by the Indians Naggawoomcom, the great lake. This covers one hundred and seventy-seven acres. There is a small pond in the southern part of the town called Cedar Swamp Pond, and near Boston Hill the dark and gloomy sheet of water, which still retains the name given to it by the Indians, Hoccomoco. Mr. Parkman, in his brief sketch of Westborough, published in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, says that the name of Hobomak—their evil spirit—was given to it from some supposed infernal influence which a man was unhappily under, night that pond, from morning till the sun sat. Hon. Horace Maynard, while editor of the *Amherst Horae Collegianæ*, wrote for that paper the Legend of the Pond, as related to him by one of the old Indians who used to come to his father's house for cider. A beautiful Indian maiden, who had been won by the chief of the tribe in this vicinity, on the eve of her marriage, slipped away from the assembled company in a mischievous freak, and springing into her canoe, shot across the pond, in order to conceal herself in a natural bower at the farther end. Unfortunately she was seen by a former suitor for her hand, who, in a moment of passionate revenge, threw himself into the pond, swam quickly



John Dyer Potter

under the water until he reached the canoe, when with one agonizing shriek the Indian maiden was dragged beneath the surface. The chief on the opposite shore had seen her disappear, apparently without human aid. In the course of a year he, too, fell a victim to the lover's revenge, but he was not permitted to find pleasure in his murderous acts. Every year, on the anniversary of the maiden's murder, he was impelled to go to the shores of Hocomoco, there to embark in a phantom canoe, see his victim materialize from blue flame and hear again her death-shriek. The third time, knowing it would be the last, he gathered his tribe about him, confessed his sins, embarked in the fatal boat and disappeared in a vivid flash of lightning in the middle of the pond. After that, for many years, whenever an Indian passed the Hobomak, he threw in a stone on the spot where the warrior was last seen. And now at low water, the tradition says, the pile of stones may still be seen.

The writer of this sketch is indebted for much valuable information to Rev. H. P. De Forest, formerly of Westborough, who has given much time to its local history, and to Mr. Edward C. Bates, now in Harvard University. Mr. George K. Merrill has furnished facts relating to the geology of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. JOHN D. POTTER.

Rev. John Dyer Potter, the well-known evangelist, was prepared for college at Leicester Academy. He entered Yale College, where he remained three years, and instead of graduating he went to Williams College to have the benefit of the lectures of its distinguished president, the Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D. He decided to enter the Gospel ministry, and pursued his studies in that direction with Dr. Nelson, of Leicester, and at the Theological Seminary, Andover. He was subsequently licensed to preach, and began his life-work, an evangelist, to which he felt that he was called of God. He commenced his labors at the national capital. After remaining here a few months he went to Old Hatfield, Hampshire County, Mass., where his efforts were crowned with very gratifying success. He also met with similar success at Danielsonville and Thomaston, Conn., also in Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and in New York and New England. His labors in Connecticut extended into one hundred and fifty towns. It may truthfully be said that Mr. Potter is one of the successful evangelists of the age. He is commanding in personal appearance, without any affectation of personal dignity. His address is earnest and magnetic. His mental discipline and study of men make his language clear, pointed, refined and, at times, truly eloquent. His views of the

great doctrines of the evangelical system are graphically and explicitly stated, and his searching scrutiny of character, his exposure of sin and denunciation of "all ungodliness and every worldly lust," both in private life and public affairs, are unsparing, and yet there is no personal bitterness contained therein. Mr. Potter belongs to that honored line of evangelists pre-eminently represented by Whitefield, Nettleton and Finney, the Paul of modern evangelists.

E. B. PHILLIPS.

Late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, near the easternmost corner of England, at Raioham. St. Martin's, was born "George Phillips" (son of Christopher), who, graduating at Caius College, Cambridge (A.B. 1613, and A.M. 1617), was one of the clergymen of the Church of England whose Puritan convictions led them to join Governor Winthrop's party, which sailed from England April 12, 1630, to found the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was "Minister" on the Governor's ship, "Arbella," which landed just two months later at Salem.

Watertown was one of the earliest settlements made by these colonists, and of the church there George Phillips was the first pastor. The thirty acres allotted to him included part of what is now Mount Auburn Cemetery, and which, rising in gentle wooded slopes above the Charles River Meadows, remains to this day probably much as it looked to its first white owner. He spent the remaining fourteen years of his life at Watertown. A man strong in his opinions, he was, perhaps, the founder of those forms of church and town government peculiar to New England. Certainly he was, in the first years of the colony, almost the only advocate of the representative assemblies that have since been the most characteristic features of her civil and ecclesiastical government.

Theophilus, the son of George, spent his life at Watertown. With the first settlers of Worcester County came Joseph, grandson of the English emigrant, and opened a farm on the summit of the high hill to the south of Worcester, now partly in Auburn, partly in Oxford. Joseph's son, Jonathan, was a farmer of Sturbridge, a soldier in the campaign of 1758 against the French and Indians and deacon of the Baptist Church.

Ebenezer Humphrey, born in 1756, the son of Jonathan, was long a physician at Charlton, and served as surgeon in the patriot army at Saratoga. His son, Ebenezer Morgan, born in Charlton in 1792, lived the last sixty years of his life at Westboro', and at the age of eighty-one resigned his position as agent of the railroad company, which he had occupied for nearly thirty years. In 1818 he married Ann Maria Brigham, daughter of the Hon. Elijah Brigham and Sarah Ward Brigham, and granddaughter of Gen. Artemas Ward, the first commander

of the Continental Army at the siege of Boston, and descended in the fifth generation from John Cotton, the contemporary and friend of George Phillips.

They had two children—Elijah Brigham and Harriet Maria. Elijah Brigham Phillips, the subject of this sketch, was born in Sutton August 20, 1819. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Westboro'. Like so many other ambitious New England boys of that time, after attending the town schools, he studied a year at the neighboring academy, Leice-ter, and thence, after passing a short apprenticeship in a village store (Charles B. Davis', at Old Concord), he went "down to Boston" to seek his fortune. He was destined to become the most distinguished railroad manager of Worcester County birth.

When nineteen years of age he commenced his railroad career as a receiving-clerk at the freight station of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It is notable that young Phillips and one other man were able to do the work for the office, which handled all the railroad commerce Boston then had with the country to the west of it, while to-day the similar work requires a force of several hundred. This was indeed the infancy of the railroad. Only nine years before the first train propelled by steam-power had been run in England, and it was only during the preceding five years that the first steam roads running out of Boston had been finished to Lowell, Worcester and Providence. No one then appreciated how completely this new agency was to readjust and enlarge individual and national life. It is estimated that forty per cent. of the present wealth of Europe would have been impossible without railroads. Even more dependent upon its steam arteries has been the growth of this country. A new force was put into the service of man. Here arose the great problem of how the new power should best be applied, where it it should act and how it should be controlled. All this was to be decided each year in greater magnitude and with increasing complications. This young man starting life in the Boston freight-office, ambitious, energetic, untiring, devoted to his task, was for more than fifty years to grow with this growth, and be an active part in it, first as subordinate, later as administrator. Always anxious to be useful wherever wanted, he became thoroughly familiar with the details of the transportation of passengers and freight, and of the accounts which they occasioned. Successive promotions followed until he was given charge of the freight business of the company at Boston. In the summer of 1852 he was master of transportation when offered the superintendency of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad, then building in Northern Ohio. He removed to Norwalk in October, 1852, and his office and home were removed to Cleveland in the fall of 1853.

Between Norwalk and Toledo there stretched an almost unbroken forest of heavy timber, for a large part through the Black Swamp, where, during the

first months that trains ran, the rails frequently disappeared below the black mud. All this has long been converted into a rich farming country. The road ran parallel to the shore of Lake Erie, and this, with the connecting roads, which were finished about the same time, competed with a line of fine steamers for the host of travelers then moving from the New England and Middle States to the farther West. It was one of the first instances where the railroad proved its superiority to the best water facilities, and a few years of ineffectual struggle forced the steamers to relinquish the passenger business to the railroad, and thenceforward only freight-steamers plied upon the lake. In 1858 Mr. Phillips was recalled to Massachusetts as superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. This position he filled during the years of the war, when troops and supplies were conveyed in large quantities from Boston, which was the mustering-point for eastern New England. It was upon a train of the Boston and Worcester Railroad that the advanced regiment of the great Northern hosts (the Sixth Massachusetts) first took cars and started for the seat of war. In September, 1865, Mr. Phillips assumed the presidency of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, lying between Chicago, Toledo and Detroit, and having a mileage of five hundred miles, then one of the largest in the United States. This company had been in poor condition, but now it had entered upon a very prosperous era of improvement, both physical and financial.

Mr. Phillips was hardly established in his new office when he had to deal with a powerful strike, organized by the locomotive engineers. The engine-men over the whole road (with the exception of one man) refused to perform their duties. Mr. Phillips thought their position indefensible, filled their places with new men and vindicated the discipline of the road. Mr. Phillips made large purchases of land in Chicago for stations and yards for the company and built the handsome passenger station, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1871 and then rebuilt. Among his staff were Charles F. Hatch, afterwards general manager of the Eastern Railroad, and of the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha Railroad; Charles Paine, later general manager of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad; C. P. Leland, still auditor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and Henry Pratt, now treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company was consolidated, May 8, 1869, with the Lake Shore Railway to form the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, extending from Buffalo to Chicago, with about one thousand miles of road, and with Mr. Phillips as the first president of the new corporation.

Mr. Phillips was a warden of Christ Church, Chicago, when, in 1869, the bishop of Illinois brought Charles Edward Cheney, the devoted rector of that



C. P. Phillips

church, before an ecclesiastical court for the omission of a word in the baptismal service. Mr. Phillips' conscientious love of justice led him to enter vigorously into the defense of his rector, and as senior warden he took a leading part in the subsequent appeal to the Civil Court, where the decisions of the former court were pronounced invalid. The proceedings, however, led to the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Mr. Cheney's counsel was Melville W. Fuller, now Chief Justice of the United States.

In December, 1870, Mr. Phillips entered into partnership with Charles L. Colby, of Boston, which was afterwards merged into the Phillips & Colby Construction Company, for the purpose of building the Wisconsin Central Railroad, projected to run in Wisconsin from Menasha and Portage City to Ashland, on the southwestern shore of Lake Superior. The line from Menasha to Stevens Point (sixty-five miles), and from Portage City to Stevens Point (seventy-one miles), passed through a thinly-settled farming country, but from Stevens Point to Ashland (one hundred and eighty-six miles), it traversed a forest uninhabited save by lumbermen. At that time Northern Wisconsin, comprising all that lay north of a line drawn from Green Bay to St. Paul, was a dense forest of nearly twenty million acres undisturbed by farms or railroads. The Wisconsin Central was one of those typical American railroads, not built to serve an already existing community, but destined to open an entirely new country for the use of mankind. A land grant of one million five hundred and seventy thousand acres was the incentive for its construction and experts promised rich iron lands upon its upper part. Both these promises were only partially fulfilled. Much delay was made in the delivery of land titles, and only after a dozen years of exploration was the rich ore found, and then where a branch road of thirty miles was required to reach the ore-beds. In the life of Mr. Brassey, the most famous of English railroad contractors, is no record of an undertaking of such difficulty as that which confronted the Phillips & Colby Construction Company. They projected a railroad from end to end of this great area of wilderness, in a country where the winters were long and the forest growth so thick that the soil remained a wet mire almost the whole season that work was possible. Men and supplies all had to be sent in from Stevens Point or enter from the Ashland end after a circuit of four hundred miles by lake from Chicago, and it was necessary to first prepare "toe" roads for their passage through the woods.

The great fire of 1872 in Boston and the panic of the next year crippled the enterprise. The thousands of money for the enterprise, which by these losses were delayed and rendered much more difficult. The line was completed in June, 1877. From 1874 on Mr. Phillips made his home in Milwaukee. He operated the Wisconsin Central until 1878, when he removed

to Chicago, intending to rest for a year, but he was shortly after appointed by the United States District Court for Southern Illinois receiver of the Grayville and Manton Railroad (now part of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville). This company he reorganized and improved. June 1, 1879, upon his election as president of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts for a second time, he removed from the West to Boston. In this office he spent three and a half years of increasing prosperity for his company. Its lease to the Boston and Maine corporation was much discussed, and in 1883 that company leased the Eastern Railroad. Mr. Phillips believed that the resources of the latter company were not then sufficiently appreciated for it to obtain the terms which were warranted by its merits. Along the north shore it commanded a very exceptional passenger business; in Boston it owned large and very valuable terminal grounds of increasing value, to the Boston and Maine as well as to itself, and it owned practical control of the Maine Central, which gave both roads connection with Maine and the provinces. In 1879-80 he served with Judge Colburn, of Dedham, and Mr. Samuel M. Felton, of Philadelphia, as a commission to arbitrate between the State and the Fitchburg Railroad Company.

During the early months of 1883 Mr. Phillips devoted himself to the management of the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. What has been called the "war of the gauges" had waged during the preceding years. Volumes had been written, the technical journals had teemed with its debates—the Prussian Government made elaborate investigations. Several of the earlier roads built with a width of six feet between the rails had been narrowed to the common gauge of about four feet and nine inches. Why should not this in turn be superseded by one of three feet? About 1875 three local roads had been started with this narrow gauge from Delphos, a small town in Northwestern Ohio. By a singular series of extensions and accretions with short pieces of similar road the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad had, in 1883, gathered under one management upwards of eight hundred miles of narrow-gauge road, comprising a main line from Toledo to St. Louis, and a branch line from Toledo extending south to Dayton, where it branched into two lines, one going to Cincinnati and the other to the iron and coal fields of Welleston and Ironton, in the southeastern part of the State. Mr. Phillips was not a believer in the narrow gauge, but the road had such small capitalization and commanded such valuable territory that, had sufficient capital been forthcoming, the property could have been made profitable.

In 1883 Mr. Phillips was elected president of the Fitchburg Railroad, then extending from Boston to the Connecticut River, and running its trains over the State and to North Adams. This united management of the Housatonic and the forty miles of

road owned by the State, as part of the same enterprise, was very unsatisfactory, and for years many had deprecated the State ownership.

In 1886 the Fitchburg found a rival company emulous of the ownership of the property of the State. After months of negotiations, terms were finally made in January, 1887, when a contract was made with the Governor and Council of Massachusetts for a consolidation of the Fitchburg with the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, extending from Greenfield to the Vermont line. The Hoosac Tunnel, with a length of four and three-quarters miles, was begun in 185-, that Boston might have a second and more favorable line to the West. In 1875 the tunnel was completed, but it was not until 1887, when it was thus put under one strong company, that the original purpose was accomplished, and one corporation operated the line from Boston to Troy and Rotterdam Junction, giving direct connection with the five great companies which cross the State of New York and also with the Erie Canal. The labor of the president was arduous in the negotiations with the State, with the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad and with the Troy and Boston Railroad, and in the subsequent organization of the parts into one working whole. In 1885 the Fitchburg consolidated with the Boston, Barre and Gardner, giving access to Worcester with its population of seventy thousand.

Mr. Phillips has always been progressive and foremost in adopting new inventions favorable to increased safety and economy of working. Thus the Boston and Worcester, while he was superintendent, was the second management in the country to adopt the Creamer Brake, the best automatic brake previous to the invention of the Westinghouse Air-Brake in 1870. On the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana and again on the Wisconsin Central he introduced the Tyler Switch, then unknown on the Western roads,—a simple device that in several notable instances prevented loss of life that would otherwise have occurred. On the Michigan Southern, too, he was the first west of the Alleghanies to adopt the Miller Platform and Coupler, one of the greatest improvements ever made in car construction. He was an early advocate of strong safety-chains upon passenger cars and of stronger decks upon bridges. In 1888 he gave the first large order in New England for the equipment of freight-cars with air-brakes. His annual reports of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and of Eastern Railroads were models of fullness and clearness to be imitated by neighboring roads. Mr. Phillips married, February 2, 1845, Maria Rebecca Ayling, daughter of Henry and Mehitable (Copeland) Ayling, of Boston. They have three children—1st, Henry Ayling, born August 19, 1852 (S.B., M.I.T., 1873), married October 4, 1888, Florence Elizabeth Waters, daughter of Colonel Asa H. Waters, of Millbury; 2d, Anna Maria, born December 21, 1856, married February 2, 1885, Cyrus A. Page, publisher of

the *Boston Beacon*; 3d, Walter Brigham, born April 2, 1864 (A.B. Harv., 1886).

A friend who has known Mr. Phillips intimately for nearly quarter of a century, and who holds high official rank in one of the great railroad corporations of the country, writes of Mr. Phillips that his natural love of justice has always enabled him to deal with entire fairness to all with whom he has had relations; that industry and zeal in duty he has always highly appreciated, while abhorring with the spirit of a typical New Englander anything like laziness, and has set a grand example of fidelity himself; a good disciplinarian, he expects a man to do his best; he hates shams and is very quick to detect one; he combines with a conservative prudence the radical ideas of progress in all that affects safety or economy in the details of his profession; faithful to the interests entrusted to his care, straightforward and true to all his engagements, he is an exemplar of that commercial honesty the scarcity of which is so much lamented in the railroad world of to-day.

NATHANIEL E. PAINE.

Nathaniel Emmons Paine was born July 14, 1853, at New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., the home of his grandfather, Dr. John A. Paine. His father, Horace M. Paine, M.D., was settled at the time in Albany, N. Y., engaged in the practice of his profession. His mother, Miss Charlotte Mann, the daughter of Mr. Salmon Mann, of Norfolk, Mass., was one of the early graduates of Mount Holyoke Seminary. Dr. Paine therefore inherited the advantages and influences of an educated ancestry; and, with two generations of successful physicians preceding him, a strong bias as well for the medical profession.

In August, 1855, his father removed to Clinton, Oneida County. The years spent at Clinton were of great advantage to the growing boy. The duties required of him on his father's farm made him strong and muscular, and gave him an acquaintance with practical affairs, often sadly missed by city-bred children.

In 1865, Dr. Horace M. Paine again removed his family to Albany, and directly re-established himself as one of the leading physicians of the city, a position which he continues to hold with ever-increasing honors and appreciation.

His oldest son, the subject of our sketch, was a pupil for some time at the Albany Academy, and afterwards studied with Professor Lewis Collins, until he was admitted to Hamilton College in 1870. His college course was one of great advantage to him, but it was not until he reached the studies of the senior year that he found real delight in his work. While engaged in chemistry the young student showed unusual qualities of precision, patience and unwearied application, which less congenial studies failed to bring out. The record of his college work was closed at his com-



N. Emmons Fair.

mencement by the taking of the first chemical prize, an honor which was a foregone conclusion for some months, owing to his well-known laboratory work.

On his return to his home in Albany, the young man matriculated as a student in the Albany Medical College, a department of the Union University. But his medical work by no means began at this point. During the vacations of his college course he was engaged in assisting his father in his office; while, in fact, he was daily under the influence of the profession from childhood, being early acquainted with visiting physicians and their conventions. During Dr. Paine's childhood and youth were the days of the trial and development of homeopathy in New York State. He witnessed the struggles of the early years of its State and county societies, the founding of its hospitals, and finally the establishment in 1874 of its State Asylum for the insane at Middletown, Orange County, the first institution of its kind in America.

While this pioneer work properly belongs to the recital of the lives of his grandfather and father, it exerted a wide influence on the growing boy, giving him a familiarity with organization, and many lessons in the necessity of tact, patience and discretion in the bringing about of desired measures. His medical studies were supplemented by a continuous experience with his father in his wide practice, so that he entered upon his chosen work under especially favorable circumstances. That his course in the Medical College was a successful one is attested by the fact that, on his graduation, he had the honor of being valedictorian of his class, and received also a prize in obstetrics.

Directly after his graduation he sailed for Europe, where, for over a year, he studied in Germany—the greater part of the time in Vienna. He found in special post-graduate courses, and in the opportunities offered by the large hospitals, the best means of adding to his knowledge and experience.

Returning to America in 1877, Doctor Paine expected to engage in private practice in Albany, New York, but an offer to become an assistant physician at the Middletown Homeopathic Asylum led him to that special work, in which he has since been engaged. He began his duties May 1, 1877. Doctor Paine entered upon his new field of work with much enthusiasm, and bringing to it, as he did, a keen mind, well trained by years of preparation, as well as ready sympathies, he soon became endeared to his patients, and received for his work the commendation and appreciation of the trustees and superintendent. Three years and a half were thus well spent in the daily routine of hospital work. During this period Doctor Paine invented several means of restraint for his patients, which have been proved by years of use to be of great value in the treatment of the insane, and which have been adopted by many institutions in the country.

His most noted invention in 1878 was that of the Nasal Feeding Tube, which has taken the place largely of the old stomach-pump. By its means refractory patients have been fed without violence or pain, and life, in many instances, has been sustained until the brain has had time to return to a healthy tone and condition. As it is contrary to the code of the physician to make any personal profit from a professional instrument, the tube has never been patented; but it was manufactured by Tiemann & Co., of New York, and described in their catalogue as Paine's Nasal Feeding Tube.

But the doctor had still another long course of experience and discipline to endure, entirely unlooked-for by himself or his friends. The strain of his studies and special work proved too much, and in 1880 his health failed. He resigned his position at the asylum in October, 1880, receiving every mark of appreciation from its Board of Trustees and its superintendent, Dr. Selden H. Talcott, and many evidences of affection from his patients.

The next four years were spent in endeavors to regain the lost strength and vigor. Their history consists of a sequence of experiments in treatment and travel. But while thus occupied in a weary round, they were by no means valueless to the doctor. He tested personally many courses of treatment only known to him before by theory, and his experience was greatly widened by the necessities of his own case. Above all, his sympathies were deepened, and it is largely owing to this time of suffering that he has acquired that insight into the feelings of his patients and the delicate appreciation of their troubles which is so decided a characteristic.

In December, 1884, Dr. Paine received an offer from the Board of Trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital to become its superintendent, which resulted in his acceptance of that position. Before entering upon his duties Dr. Paine spent the winter and early spring of 1884-85 in visiting and examining the asylums of other States, with the special purpose of studying their construction. He removed to Westborough with his family in May, 1885.

The alteration of the State Reform School buildings, to fit its new necessities as a hospital for the insane, occupied a year and a half. During this time Dr. Paine was in constant consultation with the Board of Trustees and the architect, and was able, through his experience in such institutions, to make valuable suggestions in matters of construction. The history of the Westborough Hospital is to be given in another portion of this work. That history has been largely influenced by the skill and wisdom of its superintendent, and its wider future and assured success rest on the foundation of his personal character and attainments.

In the fall of 1887, Dr. Paine was appointed lecturer on insanity in the Medical Department of the Boston University. He delivers didactic lectures to

the students of the graduating class at the college, which are supplemented by clinics held at the Westborough Hospital.

It should be said, in conclusion, that on June 5, 1879, Dr. Paine married Harriet, the youngest daughter of the late William Gould, of Albany, New York, a gentleman well-known and honored in that city. The doctor's marriage has given him that best of helpful inspiration and incentives for good work, a happy home-life.

Dr. Paine stands at the beginning still of his life-work, showing ability for executive and professional success and all the qualities of mind and heart which not only endear him to those with whom he is officially connected, but also command their respect and admiration.

May he long be blessed with health and strength to carry out his many plans for the help and alleviation of his suffering patients.

CHAPTER CLXVIII.

DUDLEY.

BY J. J. GILLIS.

DUDLEY, located in the south central section of the county, between the French River upon the east and the Quinebaug upon the west, comprising about thirteen thousand acres, was named in honor of the Dudley family, first English proprietors of this territory, descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley, one of the patentees of the Massachusetts Colony. This township is part of the land west of the Kuttatuck (now Blackstone) River, conveyed by deed February 10, 1681, from the Nipmuck Indians to William Stoughton, of Dorchester, and Joseph Dudley, of Roxbury, agents of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in consideration of the payment of fifty pounds, current money of New England. This deed contained the following reservation: "Reserving always unto ourselves, our heirs and assigns out of the above said grant a certain tract of land five miles square, at two such places as we shall choose, to be wholly at our own use and disposal."

This reservation was selected and surveyed in October, 1684, to "Black James" and others. One section extended from Lake Chaubunagnumaug (now in Webster) to the west of Dudley Hill or the Centre Village, and nearly all subsequently became the property of Hon. Joseph Dudley, which, together with other grants from the province, he retained title to until his decease, April 2, 1720, when they became the property of his sons, Chief Justice Paul and the Hon. William Dudley, and were soon offered for sale by them. These sales, beginning in 1721, are recorded in the records of Suffolk County, in

which they were located previous to the erection of Worcester County in 1731. The earliest purchasers and settlers of these lands were John Healy, Jonas Clark, Philip Newell, William Ward, Benjamin Newell, Nathaniel Ramsdell, Samuel Newell, Joseph Putney, Clement Corbin, Benjamin Sabin, Daniel Williams, Joseph and Ebenezer Edmonds.

In 1731 a petition was presented to the General Court for a grant for a township, the motive being apparently a religious one; for in the act of incorporation we find the following: "WHEREAS there are many inhabitants in a tract of land lying between the towns of Woodstock and Oxford, in the county of Worcester, who, together with others, lately settled in the southwest part of Oxford and very remote from any place of public worship of God, . . . Be it enacted," etc.

That these early settlers were exceedingly fervent in religious sentiment may be inferred from the fact that upon the records of the town may be found a vote unanimously passed, "to hold a day of fasting and prayer to God for direction in the great and mighty affair of calling and settling a minister."

By authority of the General Court, Joseph Edmonds issued a warrant calling the inhabitants qualified to vote to meet at the house of William Carter (now the property of Deacon Daniel Dwight), June 20, 1732, to vote for all the necessary officers for organizing the town as by law is required.

The officers elected were as follows: Moderator, Joseph Edmonds; Selectmen, Joseph Edmonds, Ebenezer Edmonds, James Corbin, Geo. Robinson, John Lilly; Town Clerk, John Lilly; Constable, Joseph Putney; Fence-Viewers, John Healy, Clement Corbin; Tythingmen, Jonathan Newell, Benjamin Conant; Hog-Reeves, David Southwick, Joseph Wakefield; Treasurer, Jonathan Newell.

The meeting was then adjourned to the 29th instant following, when the following business was transacted (Moderator, James Corbin): "Voted, to have a minister, and to raise the money for his support by a tax upon improved lands and stock, and that William Carter's house be the place to meet to hear the gospel preached."

The selectmen were authorized to procure a minister. Jonathan Newell was appointed to set the psalms in the public worship and Joseph Payson to read them.

It was also decided to build a meeting-house upon the end of William Carter's land.

A vote was passed to give Rev. Isaac Richardson, the minister, one hundred and fifty pounds, together with one hundred acres of land donated for this purpose by the Hon. William Dudley, and a further salary of eighty pounds the first year, with an increase of five pounds per year until it reached one hundred pounds, which was to be the maximum, and the day of ordination appointed; but it is the popular belief that the ordination did not take place.

A vote was passed valuing all the land in town at twenty shillings per acre and to remain at that value seven years. Also, a committee was chosen to apply to the Legislature to permit a tax on all lands as here voted. At this time none but improved lands could be taxed, unless so authorized by the General Court.

The preliminary acts of the British Government, which excited the colonists and produced the War of the Revolution, did not have much effect upon the people of this town until the closing of the port of Boston.

At a town-meeting, held on Sept. 20, 1773, it was voted not to act upon the letter received from the Boston Committee. This letter set forth the unconstitutional character of all acts of the English Parliament in framing laws for taxing the Colonies, on the ground of non-representation. But the port of Boston closed, the people lost all indifference, realized that war was inevitable and prepared for the contest.

A Committee of Correspondence and Safety was chosen June 30, 1774, consisting of Capt. John Courtis, Lieut. Timothy Foster, Joseph Vinton, Archibald Jewell and Elisha Corbin.

Sept. 19th the town voted to add to its stock of ammunition, and chose Col. Thomas Cheney to represent the town in the Provincial Congress at Concord. Nine days later the town instructed its constable to collect and keep the province money in his hands till further orders, the town to hold him harmless; and chose a committee "to settle and establish minute-men."

Dec. 17th it was voted to appropriate the province money in the hands of the collector to buy guns and bayonets; to adhere to the doings of the General Congress in all matters whatsoever, and to conform to the non-importation agreement.

Jan. 2, 1775, Col. Thomas Cheney was again chosen Representative to the Provincial Congress, this time to be holden at Cambridge. Col. Thomas Cheney was then in his sixty-eighth year; he died two years later, April 30, 1777, and lies buried in Sturbridge. He was a great-grandson of William Cheney, who emigrated from England, with his wife, two sons and two daughters, in 1635, and settled in Roxbury. Col. Thomas was born in Cambridge, 1708; held a commission in the Colonial Army; was present at the taking of Louisbourg, 1745. ("April 21, 1746, Gov. Shirley issued orders to Capt. Thos. Cheney, of Dudley, to march with his Company of 60 troopers to Northfield. Indians were lurking in the neighborhood, and men had been murdered a short time before."—Temple and Sheldon's "History of Northfield.") He came to Dudley about 1735, and settled near the present village of West Dudley. The home which he here established has ever since remained in the possession of direct descendants.

The next meeting of the Provincial Congress was held at Watertown, May 31st, in which Wm. Learned was the representative.

News of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, spread like wild-fire and before the close of the next day the following minute-men were on their way to Boston under the command of Capt. Craft: Jonathan Day, John Blood, Eben Amadon, Nat. Clark, Elisha Corbin, Lemuel Corbin, Benj. Edmonds, Jonas Fairbanks, Wm. Learned, Stephen Sly, Eben White, Jr.

The following were minute-men in Capt. Nathaniel Healy's company in Col. Ebenezer Learned's regiment, who, immediately after the battle of Lexington, with his regiment, reported for service at Cambridge, and with Colonels Prescott and Warren ordered to join General Thomas at Roxbury: Capt. Nat. Healy, Lieut. David Keith, Ensign Saml. Healy, Sergeants Timothy Foster, John Bacon, Eleazer Jackson, Asa Curtis, Corporals Mark Dodge, Jacob Chamberlain, John Vinton, Joseph Marcy, Drummer John Edmonds, Privates William Jordan, Jeremiah Haskell, Ephraim Corbin, Nathan Inman, Benj. Upham, Ebenezer Griggs, Timothy Vinton, Asa Robinson, Jesse Sabin, Moses Jewell, Joseph Healy, David Haskell, John White, Benj. Kidder, Ira Green, Amasa Marshall, Ebenezer Jewell, Geo. Robinson, Ebenezer Edmonds, John Mason, Ezekiel Hovey, Ichabod Kocks, William Carter, Jonathan Foster, Benj. Inman, Shadrach Smith, Stephen Edmonds, Stephen Healy.

From a muster-roll of a subsequent date we take the following names, members of the same company, omitting such as have been already given: Sergeant William Corbin, Corporal Amos Hooker, Fifer Stephen Healy, Privates John Phipps, Ebenezer Dodge, James Brown, Elijah Convers, Jonathan Willard, Lemuel Edmonds, Richard F. Hunt, Aaron Wakefield, John Dodge, Joseph Cody, Asa Edmonds, Nathan Fletcher, Samuel Hibbard, Samuel Kidder, Amos Commins, Amos Wakefield.

Upon a roster of Capt. Courtis' company, same regiment, are found the following names of men from this town: Nathaniel Corbin, Benjamin Havens, Joseph Peagon, Gideon Sabin, Thomas Carroll, Samuel Peagon, Caleb Kidder; also in Captain Lemuel Corbin's company from Dudley, detached for Rhode Island on alarm of July 13, 1780: Lieut. Joseph Keith, Sergeant William Wasson, Corporals William Smith, John Heath and Wm. Foster, Privates Aaron Albee, Ichabod Chamberlain, Hosea Howard, Jesse Jewell, Thomas Morris, Russel Smith, Simeon Upham, Solomon Wakefield, John Comstock, Wm. Westcott, William Brown, Ebenezer Hibbard, Lemuel Healy, Joel Lee, Nathan Sly, Nathan Fitts, Stephen Wood, Obed Warren, Joseph Foster.

Among the records on file in the office of the Secretary of State is:

A returned of the indentants from 16 years old and upwards and also the men engaged to the continental service in the county of Worcester, with the number and demerency of each town, in obedience to an order of the Great and General Court passed the 2d Feb., 1778.

DUDLEY.

Number of male inhabitants.....	502
One-seventh part.....	43
Number of men in service.....	43

The thirty-three men who served in the above quota were:

First Company.

Wm. Butler.	Luke Morris.
Elkins Moore.	Joseph Gray.
Wm. Foster.	John Hazen.
Samuel Peabody.	Joseph O'Brien, of Machias.
John Fivish.	John Keating, of Machias.
James Thomas.	John Ray, of Boston.
Samuel Patten.	—McNeil, of Boston.
Ebenezer Peabody.	—Wells, of Boston.

Attest, WILLIAM CARROLL, captain, Dudley, Jan. 15, 1778.

Second Company.

Leake, George.	Thos. Denny, of St. Machias.
Paul Brown.	Chas. Frank Otto,
Joshua Ephraims.	John Otto,
Ephraim Bowers.	James Rainer,
James Sabin.	John Pope,
John Allen.	James Barnard,
James Newton.	William Brown,
Joseph Peabody.	Matthew Fullsom,
Thomas Carroll.	

Attest, NATHANIEL HEALY, captain, Dudley, Jan. 15, 1778.

Subsequent enlistments:

1778—same quota.

	Age.	Height.	Complexion.
John Morris.....	11	5	light
John Edwards.....	20	5-10	dark
Elshah Warren.....	42	5-10	light
David Butler.....	41	5-7	dark
Benjamin Foster.....	20	5-10	dark
Joshua Barnes.....	26	5-6	dark

1778—same quota.

William Wasson.....	28	5-6	dark
Amos Adams.....	8	5-6	dark
Nathan Pope.....	20	5-10	light
Andrew Webster.....	20	5-5	dark
Stephen Ward.....	18	5-10	light
Ebenezer Allen.....	17	5-10	light

1781—same quota.

Nathan Webster.....	18	5-6	ruddy
Phineas Kimball.....	18	5-5	ruddy
Samuel Howard.....	18	5-10	light
Samuel Howard.....	19	5-5	dark
Nathaniel May.....	17	5-4	dark
Thomas Learned.....	18	6-1	light
Jeremiah Shawway.....	17	5-4	light
Peter Grove.....	17	5-5	light
Benjamin Jewell.....	21	5-5	light
John Leonard.....	18	5-8	light
Benjamin Morris.....	18	5-3	light
Ebenezer Adams.....	18	5-10	light
Andrew Webster.....	21	5-4	light

1781—for three years.

John Foster.....	37	5-5	dark
William Wasson.....	30	5-0	dark
Eliah Humphrey.....	26	5-10	light
Ebenezer Allen.....	18	5-10	light
Silas Hayden.....	21	5-10	light
Jeremiah Shawway.....	18	5-10	dark
Nathaniel May.....	18	5-5	dark
Stephen Giddings.....	20	5-7	light
Joseph Hardy.....	20	5-7	light
Hosea Howard.....	21	5-8	light
Levi Healy.....	21	5-6	light
Berg Jewell.....	21	5-5	light

DUDLEY, April 16, 1781.

We, the subscribers, having recd., each of us, One Hundred Pounds in money and sureties of silver money at the rate of six shillings and eight pence per ounce for our engaging in the Continental service for three years, We say received each of us:

Besides the above, three did service for the town of Leicester, as the following certifies:

LEICESTER, May 25, 1778.

SIR:—Agreeable to your direction, I have raised three men for the 9 months' service in the Continental Army. Their names are as follows: Zazana Smith, of Dudley, in Col. Holman's Regiment and Capt. Healy's Company—5 feet 7 in., well set; age, 24 years; light complexion.

Joseph Vinton, age 20 years; 6 ft., light complexion and well set.

John Edmonds, 5 ft., 10½; age, 20 years; light complexion, well set and to do a turn in Col. Denny's Regiment, in Capt. Green's Company.

SAM. GILES, capt.

TO SAMUEL DANES, Col.

Thus we observe this town sent at least fifty-three *bona fide* citizens into the Continental army, a number equal to one-fourth its total male population above sixteen years of age; and when we consider the heavy burdens endured in furnishing bounties and supplies for the army we may gain an idea of what it cost to plant the tree of American liberty and independence; for the history of this town during that unprecedented struggle is but the history of others.

The spirit which animated our patriots of '76 found a ready response in '61, and that early cry echoed back with one hundred and seventy-three enlistments, besides the incurring of a debt of twenty thousand dollars. Upon memorial tablets in Academy Hall are inscribed the names of twenty-seven Dudley heroes who sacrificed their lives upon fields of battle, in prisons and impaired health, in defense of that heritage of right, freedom and unity established and handed down to them by their fathers.

The early settlers experienced no very great annoyances at the hands of their aboriginal neighbors. These had been visited in 1673 by the Rev. John Eliot, and again the following year; the object, as stated by Gookin, was to travel amongst them, confirm their souls in the Christian religion, to settle teachers, and establish civil government among them, as in other praying towns. During this visit a warrant or order was published empowering the constable, "Black James," "to suppress drunkenness, Sabbath-breaking, especially pow-wow and idolatry." Their first teacher was one Sampson, who strove diligently to civilize and elevate his native brethren, and half a century later the swarthy descendants of his charges donate the land upon which is built the first meeting-house erected in the town of Dudley, conditioned with a right for them to occupy convenient seats in the same.

The soil in the valleys of the French and Quinebaug Rivers is generally of a porous nature, and requires frequent tillage and a liberal application of fertilizers to produce good crops; but as the centre of

¹ This receipt was signed by the last six.

the town is approached the subsoil becomes more and more of an argillaceous nature, yielding finer crops with much less labor. As a whole, this township is regarded as a region charmingly interspersed with handsome hills, verdant valleys, rivulets, fine forests and beautiful ponds. A ridge of gneiss of excellent quality, commencing at a point a short distance from the French River, extends in a northwesterly direction in an almost unbroken line, and enters the town of Charlton on its southern boundary, and is quarried for building and street-curbings purposes.

Owing to the uniformly good yields of grass, grain and vegetables which this locality afforded, population increased rapidly until the beginning of the Revolution, when it remained about stationary until the establishment of manufacturing industries in 1812.

During this decade—1810 to 1820—population increased thirty-two per cent., notwithstanding that a considerable portion of its western border was set off to form the town of Southbridge, 1816. During the next decade the increase equaled thirty-four per cent., its inhabitants numbering 2155. During the next decade, in the year 1832, all its territory east of the French River was incorporated as part of the town of Webster. By this act of the Legislature the town of Dudley lost thirty-seven per cent. of its population and the most valuable part of its productive resources, and received a check from which it did not recover till 1870. Its population, according to the census of 1885, is 2742. Its agricultural productions aggregate a value of \$155,395. Among the three hundred and forty-eight cities and towns in this Commonwealth, it ranks 130 in point of population, and 115 for agriculture, while for textile productions its rank is 22. In all manufacturing industries 82.

Though a majority of the people are engaged in mechanical pursuits, agriculture has not been neglected, and as a consequence Dudley contains many beautiful farm homesteads. An active Farmers' Club was established several years ago, which during its existence afforded its members many social and pecuniary advantages. Its principal feature consisted in the reading of original essays upon agricultural and allied topics, following by general discussions supplemented by music, readings, etc. This organization the past year (1888) merged into a subordinate grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is in a very prosperous condition, with a membership of seventy-five.

Dudley ruralists are readers, and upon the tables of many a farm home may be found the leading periodicals of the day. Lyceums and district libraries have been established, and in all directions efforts are made to keep step with the march of civilization.

Dudley Hill, before the introduction of railroads, was the centre of trade for all surrounding villages, and before the building of the Norwich and Worces-

ter line a large business was developed here. This line located its depot on the east side of the river in Webster, which side possessed topographical advantages superior to those of the west side. With an increase of population, brought about by the introduction of the shoe manufacturing industry and the enlargement of the mills in that section, the centre of trade has changed.

Owing to this fact, and that there has always existed the closest harmony and feelings of good fellowship between the citizens of Dudley and Webster in this direction, Dudley has developed nothing above the village store. Indeed, outside their corporate affairs, both towns may be regarded as one community. Many of their citizens worship before the same altar; citizens of one town are owners of real estate in the other; church and bank officers are chosen without regard as to residence; members of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, literary, benevolent, temperance, Masonic and Odd-Fellow confraternities meet and labor in perfect concord, unbiased even in thought by territorial considerations. The owner of the largest woolen manufacturing establishment in town resides across the river, and one corporation—the Slater Woollen Co.—has gone so far as to span the river; and, under cover of its roof, one may enter upon the Dudley side, and, passing along amid the hum of busy machinery, leave it to step upon Webster soil.

Ample provision is annually made for the support of public schools, four-tenths or nearly one-half the annual appropriations being devoted to this purpose and various means adopted to secure to them the most advanced methods of public school instruction. By a wise provision, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, and an annual payment of one thousand dollars to the trustees of Nichols Academy, this town is entitled to all the advantages this, the best equipped institution of its kind in the country, affords as a preparatory school. Amasa Nichols was its founder. He erected the first structure in 1815 entirely at his own expense at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Unfortunately, his first building was burned when nearly completed, April 11, 1816. With a perseverance worthy of much praise he proceeded with the work of rebuilding and in the latter part of the year 1818 opened the school. Soon after it was incorporated as a regular academy, managed by a board of fifteen trustees, viz.: Esquires Amasa Nichols, Jonathan Davis, John Spurr, Isaiah Rider, John Kettell, Rev. Thos. Jones, Rev. Paul Dean, Dr. Daniel Lamb, Benj. Russell, John Brown, Luther Ammidown, Benj. Gleason, Rev. Hosea Ballou, Rev. Edward Turner, Dr. Abraham R. Thompson.

In 1825 the Legislature donated to the academy half a township of Maine wild lands, which the trustees sold for two thousand five hundred dollars and received by individual subscriptions one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars more.

Mr. Nichols founded this school with the view of making it a college for the use of the Universalists, and when, in 1823, the Hon. Geo. H. Tufts and Col. William Hancock, Trinitarian Congregationalists, were elected to the board of trustees, Mr. Nichols immediately resigned.

The school now became non-sectarian. Col. Hancock later in life gave to the institution six thousand dollars, known as the Hancock Fund, and in a letter to a friend expressed the "hope that others hereafter may do better." Joseph Congdon, at his decease, in 1883 bequeathed two thousand dollars.

But Hezekiah Conant, of the Conant Thread Company, Pawtucket, R. I., born in Dudley, July 28th, 1827, an alumnus of Nichols Academy, has been its most munificent benefactor, surpassing in his gifts the most sanguine expectations of its past or present friends. The three brick buildings and their equipments now occupied by the school, with the extensive improvements of the grounds, have all been completed at his expense since 1880.

The Academy School building of Gothic architecture is believed to be unsurpassed in convenience, and contains the large and pleasant recitation rooms, rooms for apparatus, and Academy Hall, capable of seating five hundred persons.

The "Conant Library and Observatory" contains the library of over two thousand volumes, the reading-room, the instruments of the United States Signal Service—made by Casella, of London, and Draper Company, of New York—the telegraph office and the tower for the telescope. The six and a half inch aperture reflecting telescope, equatorially mounted, was imported expressly for this institution.

James Coates, of Paisley, Scotland, has presented a celestial and terrestrial telescope of four and a half inch aperture, made by A. Clark & Son, of Cambridge, Mass.

A right ascension clock, designed by Mr. Conant and constructed by E. Howard & Co., of Boston, furnishes the standard and the sidereal time, as well as the exact right ascension of the sun for any instant. It has attracted much attention from experts, and one who has mastered its uses may be considered a practical astronomer. It is a duplex, differential instrument—duplex, because it is composed of two separate independent clock movements, each of which will run of itself, as it has a weight and pendulum of its own, whether its fellow is in motion or not; it is differential, because the two movements are so connected to a third train, that a difference in their rates of speed induces motion in this third which records said difference second by second as fast as any is established.

The transit instrument and the chronographer, both made by Fauth & Co., of Washington, D. C., were placed in position July 4, 1888. The former is well adapted for extra meridian observations, and is located in latitude north $42^{\circ} 02' 40.84''$, longitude

west $71^{\circ} 55' 53.78''$. The observatory is the best equipped of any in New England outside of the colleges, and affords the fullest opportunity for practical work.

The boarding-house was first occupied in September, 1885, and contains rooms for the principal, assistants and forty students, and is fitted and furnished throughout in the best manner.

By the provision of Mr. Conant the number of instructors was increased in 1886 and the courses of study extended, so as to thoroughly prepare students for the best colleges and technical schools, and instruction is successfully given in mechanical and free-hand drawing, practical surveying, astronomy and experimental chemistry.

The alumni hold annual meetings of great interest to the public, having a special address, poem, dinner and graduating-class exercises, with tree-planting and distribution of diplomas.

Since the act of incorporation the trustees have elected the following: *Presidents*—Gen. Jonathan Davis, Rev. Abiel Williams, Rev. Joshua Bates, D.D., Col. John Eddy, Rev. Henry Pratt, O. F. Chase, Esq., James J. Robinson, Esq., Judge Clark Jellison; *Secretaries*—Amasa Nichols, Esq., Rev. Abiel Williams, Hon. Geo. A. Tufts, Col. Wm. Hancock, Lemuel Healy, Esq., Daniel Dwight, Esq.; *Preceptors*—Solomon L. Wilds, 1819–22; Isaac Webb, 1822–24; Wm. H. Rockwell, 1824–26; H. L. Street, 1826–28; Wm. G. Learned, 1828–29; Sanford Lawton, 1829–32; Wm. S. Potter, 1832–33; Darius Ayres, 1833–34; Benj. Diefendorf, 1834–36; John Bowers, 1836–37; Oscar Fisher, 1837–39; Henry C. Morse, 1839–40; Elisha W. Cook, 1840–42; Henry C. Morse, 1842–44; Sam'l W. Bates, 1844–46; Alden Southworth, 1846–49; Alvin H. Washburn, 1849–51; Wm. W. Birchard, 1851–52; Alvin H. Washburn, 1852; J. H. Almy, 1852–53; James A. Clark, 1853–54; Alden Southworth, 1854–56; Ogden Hall, 1856–57; Monroe Nichols, 1857–62; John T. Clark, 1862–66; Wm. H. Putnam, 1866–67; Francis C. Burnett, 1867–68; Isaiah Truitt, 1868–69 (A. L. Blane, W. G. E. Pope and H. F. Burt, 1869; Harold Wilder and A. H. Livermore, 1870); Leonard Morse, 1871–72; Marcellus Coggan, 1872–79; E. P. Barker, 1879–81; T. H. Dawson, 1881–83; Fred. Corbin, 1883–86; E. G. Clark, 1886–89.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1732, and in the first town-meeting held after the organization of the town provision was made for its support, and William Carter's house, now the residence of Deacon Daniel Dwight, appointed as the place to meet to hear the Gospel preached. The frame of the first meeting-house was raised October 23, 1734, upon land donated by the Indians for this and other public purposes.

The first settled minister was Rev. Perley Howe, of Killingly, Conn., ordained June 12, 1735; graduated at Harvard University, 1731. Charles Gleason was

ordained in 1744, and died here in May, 1799: he was from Brookline, Mass., and graduated at Harvard, 1738. Joshua Johnson installed December, 1790, was dismissed May, 1796. He came from Woodstock, Conn., and graduated at Yale, 1775. Abiel Williams, of Raynham, Mass., was ordained June 12, 1799, and dismissed March 16, 1831; graduated at Brown University, 1795. James H. Francis was his successor, and was ordained August 24, 1831, a graduate from Yale, 1827, and was from Wethersfield, Conn. Walter Follet was installed November 2, 1837, came from Williston, Vt.; graduated from Middlebury, 1825. Joshua Bates, D.D., installed March 22, 1843; died here January, 1854; a native of Cohasset, born March 20, 1776; admitted to the sophomore class in Harvard College, 1797, aged twenty-one; graduated in the autumn of 1800, and became assistant teacher in Phillips Academy, and commenced at the same time his theological studies under Rev. Jonathan French, where he continued two years. He was licensed to preach by the Andover Association in April, 1802, was invited soon after to preach at Dedham, and was installed there March 16, 1803. Hon. Fisher Ames was a parishioner in his society. He resigned this charge in 1818, and in March the same year became president of Middlebury College, Vt., and the same year was honored with the degree of D.D. from Yale College. After twenty-two years at the head of this college he resigned in 1840, aged sixty-four, and the following year held the office of chaplain in the United States Congress. Soon after he preached a short time at Portland, Me., and for two years at Northboro', Mass., and from thence came to Dudley. Dr. Bates' labors for the church in Dudley were attended with marked success. Through his efforts its debts were canceled and the society reorganized on a sure basis, and the renewed activity he aroused in the church endeared him to those seeking its best interests. While on a pastoral visit in December, 1853, he met with an accident to his carriage, and by his exertions took a severe cold, which brought on the disease that terminated his life January 14, 1854. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D., of Albany, from the text Isaiah liii. 1-2, which has since been published by the request of the church.

Rev. Dr. Bates was succeeded by Rev. Henry Pratt, who graduated at Williams College 1850 and East Windsor Seminary 1853, and continued in the pastoral charge till October, 1869, fifteen years. Since that time there has been no one settled. The following preachers have been engaged temporarily: Rev. F. E. M. Bacheller, one year; Rev. William H. Wolcott, from 1873 to 1880 (he was from Shoreham, Vt.); Rev. Edwin S. Tingley, 1882 to 1887; Rev. S. C. Kendall, 1887, and still remains.

The Baptist denomination formed an organization at an early period in the history of this town and labored under many difficulties through the power

granted by law to the "standing order," but as there are no records that services were ever held by this denomination within the present limits of the town we omit further mention.

After the organization of the Universalist Society at Oxford, in the year 1785, several persons from Dudley joined in attending and supporting that organization for many years. Not until the year 1829 was there a distinct organized society of this denomination within the limits of this town. Amasa Nichols, founder of Nichols Academy, was a zealous adherent to the tenets of Universalism, and when he erected the first academy structure had specially in view a place to hold meetings, and made in it a neat auditorium for this purpose. Mr. Nichols had hoped to make his church and school one, and insisted that none but Universalists should be elected as trustees of the academy, and when, in 1823, his wishes were disregarded he immediately resigned from the board and as secretary, and never afterwards seemed to take any interest in either church or school. The first step towards organization was by a petition signed by Samuel C. Butler, Tyler Simpson, Rowland Perry and thirty-seven others, directed to one of the justices of Dudley, who issued his warrant calling the meeting at the house of John Congdon, Jr., May 9, 1829, when the petitioners were legally organized as the "First Universalist Society of Dudley." Meetings were held mainly in Academy Hall till 1833, when the society joined with the Methodists and erected a Union Meeting-house, which was dedicated April 30, 1834. The condition of the union was that each party should hold services upon alternate Sundays. This mode of conducting religious affairs did not prove satisfactory to either party, and the following year the Universalists bought out the interest of their Methodist friends and held continuous services till near the time the house was sold to the trustees of Nichols Academy.

The preachers were: Rev. Gilman Noyes (1829), four years; Rev. John Boyden, Jr., five years; Rev. Joshua Britton, two years; Rev. William H. Griswold, died here March 8, 1844, two years; Rev. Joseph O. Skinner, one year; Rev. Samuel Brimblecome, one year; Rev. Albert Tyler, one year; Rev. Cyrus Bradley, three years; Rev. James H. Burnham, one year; Rev. Phineas Hersey, one year; Rev. William Bell, one year; Rev. Joseph Barbour, six years, who was the last settled preacher for this society. For a time alternate services with the Webster Society were had, and in 1867 the meeting-house was sold.

In the year 1823 Samuel Henderson, John McCausland and several others organized a Methodist Episcopal Society, and in June, 1829, their first church edifice was dedicated, located in the east part of the town (now Webster). In 1833, one year after the incorporation of Webster, a second building was erected about a mile farther east. The Methodists here then withdrew from the society and for a time

united with the Universalists, but in 1845 built a meeting-house and established preaching on Dudley Hill. Their preachers since 1843 have been: Nathaniel J. Merrill, one year; William B. Olds, two years; J. L. Hanaford, two years; David K. Merrill, one year; David Kilburn, two years; William B. Olds, one year; William R. Stone, two years; Nathan A. Soule, one year; Jonathan L. Estey, one year; Erastus B. Morgan, six months; Daniel Dorchester, one year and six months; Daniel Atkins, two years; Thomas J. Abbott, two years; M. Emory Waight, two years; Moses P. Webster, one year; Thomas B. Treadwell, two years; Thomas Powers, six months; Samuel F. Cushman, four months; William B. Lacount, two years; John Noon, two years; C. Deming, one year; F. M. Miller, two years; William B. Lacount, one year; G. W. H. Clark, one year; Lewis Dwight, one year; John Lewis, one year; Charles E. Davis, one year.

For a few years past regular preaching has not been sustained. Prayer-meetings are held tri-weekly, in which much interest is manifested. Rev. Mr. Stratton, of the Oxford Church, has occupied the pulpit occasionally.

Roman Catholics, though quite numerous in the eastern section of the town, have not to the present time built a church of their own within the limits of Dudley. In 1853 they joined with the Catholics of Webster, and built a church in that town with a seating capacity of eight hundred, since which time this denomination has made steady growth, and now owns three churches, with a seating capacity of twenty-seven hundred, in charge of three parish priests, with the aid of two assistants.

The most important and extensive manufacturing establishments are the Stevens Linen Works, which occupy the site of the Merino Wool Factory, incorporated February 13, 1812. The corporators of the original company were Learned Corbin, Jephtha Bacon, Aaron Tufts, Phineas Bemis and William Learned. In 1817 it was purchased by Messrs. Joseph Schofield, Nathaniel Lyon, Chester Mann and John Mallalieu. During the time from 1825 to 1837, Major John Brown and Samuel H. Babcock, of Boston, were interested, the latter as principal capitalist. In 1846 Mr. Henry H. Stevens, of North Andover, Mass., bought the property. The first lot of flax machinery was received in May, 1846, and Mr. Stevens began the manufacture of crash and burlaps from American-grown flax. In 1855 he commenced a general improvement of the property, building dams, new water-wheels, etc., and in 1862-65 erected the fine building which now constitutes the main mill. It is built of blocks of stone, five stories high, with an attic, each story being sixteen feet high. It is 207 feet long, by 70 wide, with an eastern extension 83 feet by 70, and an east wing 210 by 40; a west one, 80 by 24 feet, containing consultation and other rooms for specific purposes, besides counting-room. By much

native energy and perseverance Mr. Stevens built up a large business in a hitherto unoccupied field, and the concern is to-day much the largest in the country devoted exclusively to the manufacture of crash. The act of incorporation was passed in 1867, and Mr. David Nevins, Sr., was the first president and largest stockholder. In January, 1877, Mr. Stevens retired. The present organization is Mr. M. T. Stevens, of North Andover, president; Henry S. Shaw, treasurer, and E. P. Morton, agent. Capital stock, \$850,000. Three hundred and fifty looms, with a capacity of six million yards of crash per year.

A short distance below, upon the French River, are the mills of Messrs. John Chase & Sons, near the site originally occupied by the Dudley Cotton Manufacturing Company, incorporated February 8, 1816. This plant was destroyed by fire June 11, 1855. John Chase, Esq., of Burrillville, R. I., bought the privilege in 1857, and in 1860, with his sons, Oscar F. and Frederic T., as associates, laid the foundation of the present extensive works, and commenced the manufacture of cassimeres. The business has continued with marked success, and is now conducted by the youngest son, Frederic T., as chief proprietor, who has greatly increased its capacity, and built up a neat and pretty village, which bears his name. Additions to the mill were made in 1870, '78 and '82. Sixteen sets of cards are now in operation, consuming three thousand pounds of scoured wool per day, and, with one hundred and six looms, about seventeen thousand yards light and heavy-weight goods are produced per week.

On the same stream in the southeast part of the town is Perryville, named in honor of the Perry family, which has held its possessions upwards of a century. Mr. Josiah Perry purchased land and settled here in 1775. In the year 1825 his sons, Joseph H. and Richard Perry, and two associates, built a log dam, erected suitable buildings and machinery and commenced the manufacture of satinets. In 1832 Richard withdrew and built a carding and spinning-mill upon a side privilege a short distance away, ever since known as the Perry Stocking-Yarn Factory, and is now used for the manufacture of yarns for rubber-shoe linings. The business is carried on by a grandson, Lemuel Perry, and the present year the plant was increased to double its former capacity. Both of these establishments are now owned by Josiah, a son of Joseph H. During the past few years the business has been considerably extended, and modern and improved machinery for making a higher class of goods has been introduced. The works since they were established have been developed eight-fold.

In the year 1816 Hon. Aaron Tufts, with John R. Jewett, Mayo Pratt, Harvey Conant and William Robinson, joint proprietors, erected a mill for the manufacture of woollens in the north part of the town, upon a privilege supplied from Gore and Baker



Joseph H. Perry

Ponds. Some person fond of a joke affixed the horns of a ram in a conspicuous place upon the building, and, though the horns soon disappeared, this part of the town has ever since borne the name of Ram's Horn. In 1843, upon the death of Mr. Tufts, Mr. Jewett succeeded to the proprietorship, running the mill till 1864, when it was sold to a Mr. Pond, of Worcester, and subsequently to Lovell Baker, of the same city. In 1868 it was destroyed by fire, and to the present time has not been rebuilt.

In 1887 the West Dudley Co-operative Creamery was established, with a capacity for making two thousand pounds of butter per week. It has proved a great help to the dairymen of this vicinity, and its product in half-pound prints is nearly all sent to first-class hotels in the city of Boston.

West Dudley is on the Quinebaug River, and is a station on the Southbridge Branch of the New York and New England Railroad; has a post-office and express-office. In 1833 Charles Vinton built a grist and saw-mill here. Six years later, Mr. Vinton having deceased, the property was sold to Allen Brown, who erected additional buildings and manufactured Kentucky jeans until burned out in 1850. In 1864 the privilege was bought by Messrs. Gleason and Weld, who built a saw and grist-mill, and the following year a paper-mill, and continued the manufacture until the time of Mr. Gleason's death, in 1878, when his interest was bought by his partner, C. W. Weld. The grist-mill was burned in 1880, and rebuilt the same year. In 1881 Mr. Weld built a new paper-mill, and soon after sold the same, with half the water-power, to William J. Warren, of Norfolk, Mass. August 21, 1885, this mill was burnt down and rebuilt the following winter. The varieties manufactured are manilla wrapping, mill wrappers, carpet lining and building papers. Average amount of business done, \$85,000 per year.

Below on this river is another privilege, developed in 1872 by Mr. Eben S. Stevens, son of Mr. H. H. Stevens, who built the large linen-mill in the east part of the town. Mr. Stevens is engaged in the manufacture of jute goods, and under his personal supervision his business has made steady growth and now gives employment to about one hundred hands. It is near the station of Quinebaug, on the same railroad as West Dudley.

Chairmen of the Board of Selectmen since 1742

Years.		Years.	
Joseph Edmunds.....	7	Jonathan Day.....	2
George Robinson.....	2	John Warren.....	3
Ebenezer Edmonds.....	1	Isaac Lee.....	1
John Vinton.....	1	John Chamberlain.....	5
Benjamin Conant.....	13	Arthur Tufts.....	15
John Lillie.....	1	Thomas Learned.....	1
Joseph Upham.....	5	Jeptia Bacon.....	5
Joseph Sablin.....	1	William Windust.....	1
Phonias Moyer.....	6	John Brown.....	7
Ebenezer Bacon.....	2	John Eddy.....	6
Jedediah Marcy.....	11	William Hancock.....	4
William Learned.....	3	Joel Barnes.....	1
Edward Davis.....	3	Geo. A. Taft.....	1

Years.		Years.	
Chester Clemens.....	1	Lemuel Henly.....	1
Morris Learned.....	1	J. E. Edmonds.....	1
Baylies Knapp.....	1	A. D. Williams.....	5
Theodore Leonard.....	1	Daniel Dwight.....	1
Ass E. Edmonds.....	19	E. P. Morton.....	1
Moses Barnes.....	2	Ebenezer Davis.....	1
Reuben Davis.....	1	Geo. Tracy.....	5
Henry H. Stevens.....	1	Moses Barnes.....	1

Years.		Years.	
John Lally.....	4	William Hancock.....	12
Jonathan Newell.....	2	Morris Learned.....	7
Benjamin Conant.....	20	Abiel Williams.....	3
Ezra Conant.....	9	Baylies Knapp.....	2
Jedediah Marcy.....	1	Elisha Williams.....	2
Edward Davis.....	18	Augustus T. Allen.....	2
John Eliot Eaton.....	1	Lemuel Healy.....	20
John Chamberlain.....	17	Moses Barnes.....	15
Aaron Tufts.....	1	Anson P. Goodell.....	5
Amasa Nichols.....	2	Lemuel Healy.....	8
Rufus Davis.....	6		

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOSEPH H. PERRY.

Joseph H. Perry, the founder of the manufacturing interest in Perryville, Dudley, Mass., was born September 12, 1789, in Thompson, Ct., on the farm of his father, which lay partly in Thompson and partly in Dudley. He was the youngest son of Josiah Perry, a native of Watertown, Mass., who removed thence in early manhood to Foxboro', Mass., and removed about the year 1775 to the farm just mentioned.

Joseph H. remained in Dudley engaged in farm labor till his twenty-seventh year. At that time, having decided to change his occupation, he went to Uxbridge, Mass., and invested a part of his savings in the stock of the Rivulet Manufacturing Company. He continued to work in the mill until the closing up of its operations, losing his investment, but gaining a knowledge of the details of the woolen manufacture. While at Uxbridge, on the 17th of February, 1820, Mr. Perry married Mary, daughter of Samuel Taft, for many years a prominent resident of the town. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are now living, one dying in infancy. The eldest son, George W., died in the late War of the Rebellion, and Charles H. was thrown from a sleigh and fatally injured. On the closing of the Rivulet Mill, Mr. Perry went to Woonsocket, R. I., where he was employed for about one year in one of the mills there.

In the fall of 1825 he returned to his native place, and, in partnership with Danford Upham, Abner Wyman and Richard Perry, purchased from his older brother, Eliphaz (who now owned the original home-farm), a few acres of land, including a water privilege. He then built a dam and erected a mill and com-

¹ The present chairman.

² Recorded Declaration of Independence.

³ The present town clerk.

menced the manufacture of satinet, under the name of Joseph H. Perry & Co. In a few years the other partners had sold their interest to him and Charles Carpenter, he owning two-thirds and Charles Carpenter one-third. There was, at the outset, only one set of machinery; it was eventually increased to four sets. The mill was finished in 1857, and rebuilt the same year. Joseph H. Perry died September 5, 1864; he then lacked only seven days of being seventy-four years of age, but had maintained remarkably his physical and mental vigor, continuing his active interest in and personal management of the business, being at the mill on the day of his death, which was caused by a sudden attack of apoplexy. He was a man of much business ability, of sound judgment, deliberate and careful in the consideration of his plans, but persistent in carrying them out. Of few words, when they were spoken it was well understood that he meant just what he said. He took a kindly interest in his employes and in the people of the vicinity, being known familiarly among them as Uncle Hartshorn, and his death was deeply mourned by them and by the business community in which he had been so long and favorably known. His wife survived him twenty-one years, reaching the advanced age of ninety-one years. On his death his two sons, Charles H. and Josiah, bought out the other heirs and the junior partner, Charles Carpenter, continuing the business under the name of Joseph H. Perry's Sons. In a short time they changed the style of goods from satinet to cassimeres and suitings, which continued till the death of Charles, which occurred suddenly, January 31, 1868. Josiah then became sole proprietor by purchasing the interest of his brother's heirs. The business has since been conducted under the name of Josiah Perry. He has increased its capacity till, at the present time, he is running eight sets of cassimere machinery.

B. CONANT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Dudley, Mass., on the 28th of July, 1827. He was the second son of Harvey and Dolly (Healy) Conant. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that town, his great-grandfather on both sides being residents of the town as early as 1737. His paternal ancestors were farmers and millers located in the north part of the town, near the Charlton line. Hervey Conant, his father, was one of the incorporators and partners of the "Tufts Woolen Manufacturing Company," and at one time was the owner of the village grocery, which stood at the junction of the Dudley and Charlton and Oxford and Southbridge roads. This being before the days of railroads, it was quite a commercial point, and did at times a thriving business. But in these latter days that village has become a neglected locality, and the factory, with dye-house and adjacent buildings, only show some straggling ruins which indicate that a large busy factory ever had existence

there. What few buildings are still standing are decayed beyond the power of being ever repaired to make habitable again. The house where Hezekiah was born was entirely demolished some years ago, and the foundation and cellar walls only are the silent witnesses that the house had an existence. But at the time he was some six years of age he attended school at the old stone school-house, which occupied a place about a mile towards the south, on the road to Dudley Centre, the old foundations still being visible. Being blessed with a quick and retentive memory, he mastered the elements of reading and geography and arithmetic so quickly that he was the pet of the teachers, and his mother thought he might become a minister if he lived. Among other encouragements, they noticed that the peculiar curl of the hair at the top of his head showed them he had three crowns, which was a sure sign that he would eat his bread in three different kingdoms.

His father, having sold out his interests at the Tufts village, removed to Webster, Mass., where he resided four years, from 1835 to 1839, but in the latter year removed to Dudley again and occupied the farm formerly owned by Major Lemuel Healy, his maternal grandfather. Young Conant, having arrived at an age when he began to be able to do light work about the farm, was trained to be of use, and worked in the field at such occupations as suited his strength, and in the winter months he attended the common school, and later had the advantage of several terms at the Nichols Academy.

In the month of May, 1845, he, by much importunity, persuaded his father to let him accept a position in a Worcester printing-office as a roller-boy in reply to an advertisement. His mother had died some years previous, and he disliked the monotonous life of agriculture, and wanted to get into some trade where he could use his thought and skill, which he believed to be superior to his not very strong muscular system. He served as apprentice for about two years in the office of the *Worcester County Gazette*, published by Estey & Evans, when the concern failed, and he then obtained employment at the office of the *National Aegis*, which was owned at the time by T. W. & J. Butterfield, but soon passed into the hands of Mr. S. V. Hicox, of New York, with Edward Winslow Lincoln as editor-in-chief. While with Estey & Evans the *Daily Transcript* was started by Julius L. Clarke, and Hezekiah had the honor of rolling off at the backside of the old Washington hand-press the first edition of this first daily of the city of Worcester. He remembers that the old Quaker, Hon. John Milton Earle, was the editor of the *Massachusetts Spy*; Mr. John S. C. Knowlton edited the *Palladium*; Mr. Goodrich run the *Worcester County Cataract*; Thomas Drew was a young man just fledgling as a reporter in the *Spy* office; and Mr. Spooner owned and run a power-press, turned sometimes by horse-power and sometimes an Irishman



H. C. Grant.

took the crank. Henry J. Howland carried on the business of book and job printing, and old Mr. Carlisle run a press (hand) that had a patent roller-boy. It was believed at that time that if the very best press-work was wanted, there was nothing that could exceed the work turned off the hand-press.

Some time during the year 1848 he left the printing-office and entered the employ of Woodburn Light & Co., to learn the machinist's business. This was much more to his taste and made the hours of his work much more regular, and the calculations of gears and screws had a fascination for him. In the year 1850 he had saved enough of his earnings to give himself a year's schooling at Nichols Academy, and in 1851 he went into the shop again, this time at the locomotive-shop of the Union Works at South Boston, which were owned then by Mr. Seth Wilmarth, afterwards chief at the Charlestown Navy Yard. In the fall of 1852 he had drifted to Hartford, Conn., where he found employment at Lincoln's Machine Shop, and he worked at Roberts & Son's a short time, where he became acquainted with Christian Sharps, Esq., the inventor of the Sharps rifle. He was employed by him to make some drawings for machinery for making projectiles, etc. Sharps leaving Hartford and going to Philadelphia, left him unemployed again, when he entered Colt's establishment as a tool-maker and was employed in constructing special tools to make the iron-work for the large armory that was afterwards built down on Colt's meadows, its present site. The following year he left the shop and applied himself to the business of drawing and constructing special machinery as parties in need applied to him. He contrived and constructed some very useful apparatus for Williams Brothers, at South Glastonbury, the celebrated soap manufacturers, invented and patented an improvement in the Sharps rifle known as the "gas check." About this time he met with severe affliction in the death of his wife, and the breaking up of his home. In the year 1856 he was at Slater's establishment at Webster, Mass., where he contrived and built a sewing-machine for sewing the selvages on the pieces of goods made in the woolen mills, and which was in operation at last accounts. Next he was employed by Mr. Slater to construct some thread-dressing machines which dressed the goods in the skein; but although the machines were all right, the later style of dressing it from the bobbin in a single web superseded the skein process. About the year 1857 he commenced the construction of a machine to automatically wind sewing thread of two hundred yards length upon spools, and was very successful. He sold one-half of it to the Willimantic Linen Co., and entered the service of that company for a term of three years under a written contract. He commenced this new arrangement on February 1, 1859, and remained with them nine years.

During this time he made several new inventions, the most important of which was the "ticketing

machine," which is now used to attach the small labels on each end of the spools of thread, which it accomplishes at the rate of one hundred spools per minute. He superintended the establishment for three years, when he resigned, terminating his connection on February 1, 1868. In the year 1864 he visited Europe and examined many of the factories in the Lancashire district and in Scotland in the cities of Paisley and Glasgow. His expenses were borne by the Willimantic Linen Company, and he believes that a substantial benefit accrued to that company from information obtained on this trip.

Immediately on the termination of his connection at Willimantic he went to Pawtucket, and attached himself to the shop of Messrs. Fales & Jenks, and proceeded to apply himself to making improvements in machinery for spinning cotton. In the fall of the same year, however, it was proposed to start another thread-making concern, and enough capital was immediately subscribed to make up the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and a charter was asked and obtained of the State Legislature. A small factory was built of wood, one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, and two stories high. This was the No. 1 Mill of the Conant Thread Company. Mr. Conant's acquaintance with Lancashire spinners enabled him to buy cotton yarns readily, and twisting and winding were started; but the way being opened to consolidate with Messrs. J. & P. Coates, of Paisley, Scotland, the capital stock of the company was gradually raised to a large amount, and one building after another of colossal size was erected till the plant consists of four enormous brick structures, fitted with the best machinery and operated by Corliss engines amounting to nearly four thousand horse-power, and representing an outlay of nearly four millions of dollars, and giving direct employment to nearly three thousand workers. Mr. Conant's time and attention is devoted at present to the management of these works, and he has prospered both for himself and his associates; and yet he considers himself a workman, and feels a satisfaction in doing what he can to help others in life, and believes in doing good. In accordance with this impulse he has rebuilt and built additional buildings for the Nichols Academy in his native town, and enlarged the Common and regraded it, and laid walks and assisted the people in fixing up the town in various ways. He has a large number of friends, and no man thinks of friends or values them more highly than he. He declines political office, but he has accepted the position of president of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings, and sits as a director at the several banks of that city. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Pawtucket, and practices what he believes. He advocates that condition of political economy that rewards the worker with good wages, as he believes that working people are the largest class in this country, and they have the first claim on the attention of the legislators in

Congress. He believes that their interests should be protected, not only as consumers, but as producers. He has visited Europe several times, and on his last trip he took his family with him and made the tour of the Continent, and he has seen the condition of factory life in Mulhouse, in the district of Alsace-Lorraine, and in the Lancashire district of England. He thinks the accident of the war tariff and the resumption of specie payments had as much to do with the permanent establishment of good wages in the United States as any other circumstance, and recommends the voters who have any regard to the present elevated conditions of working people to not imperil this advantage with experimental legislation.

CHAPTER CLXIX.

ROYALSTON.

BY WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

ROYALSTON, until its incorporation, was called Royalshire. The lands composing it were obtained partly by grants from the Provincial Court, and partly by purchase at sales held under the court's authority. Before the year 1652 four grants, comprising in all twenty-three hundred acres, had been made—one to Joseph Priest, one to Thomas Hapgood, one to Pierpont and others, and a fourth to Benoni Moore, Joseph Pattey and Robert Cooper. The grants to Priest and Pierpont were probably made without any special reason. That to Hapgood was made in 1742, "in consideration of services in the war with the eastern Indians, and his sufferings by reason of wounds received from them, whereby in his advanced age he was disabled from labor for the support of himself and family." The fourth grant was made December 15, 1737, and included a territory about four hundred and eighty rods long, and two hundred rods wide. It is stated in the Royalston memorial that Mr. Benoni Peck satisfied himself that this grant was made in consideration of services rendered by the grantees, Benoni Moore, Joseph Pattey and Robert Cooper, "in burying the bleached bones of certain soldiers who, led by Capt. Beers, were marching from the river below to the assistance of Northfield, but fell into an ambuscade and were slaughtered by the Indians." The Pierpont grant was in the northeasterly part of the town, the Priest grant next to it on the east, the Hapgood grant still farther east, next to the Winchendon line, and the fourth grant on the easterly line of what is now the town of Warwick.

The purchased lands comprised twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-seven acres, and were sold by order of the General Court, December 21, 1752, under the direction of a committee composed of John Chandler and James Minor, of the Council, and

Thomas Hubbard, the Speaker, and John Tyng and William Lawrence, of the House of Representatives. The total number of acres constituting Royalshire was thirty thousand six hundred and fifty-seven, and this was the number at the time of the incorporation of the town. Subsequent changes in the boundary lines of the town have reduced the territory of Royalston to about two thousand six hundred acres.

The names of the purchasers were Samuel Watts, Thomas Hubbard, Isaac Freeman, Joseph Richards, Isaac Royal, Caleb Dana, James Otis, Joseph Wilder, Jr., and John Chandler, Jr. Most of these were prominent men. Thomas Hubbard was the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Isaac Royal gave his name to the town. James Otis, it is enough to say, was the James Otis of the Revolution, and John Chandler, Jr., was judge of Probate of Worcester County. Isaac Freeman and Joseph Richards seem to have disposed of their interest to Thomas Hancock and John Erving, the former of whom died in 1764, leaving his heir, John Hancock, one of the proprietors, and the latter of whom is remembered by the Massachusetts town bearing his name.

Isaac Royal was born in Medford, and, besides giving his name to the town and twenty-five pounds sterling towards building its meeting-house, also gave two thousand acres of land, most of which was in Royalston, to Harvard College, to found the law professorship which bears his name. He was a member of the General Court of the Province, and twenty-two years a member of the Council. In 1774 he was appointed one of the mandamus councilors, but was one of the twenty-six not sworn in. He adhered to the King at the breaking out of the Revolution, and went to England in 1776. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished, and died in England in October, 1781.

John Chandler, Jr., another of the proprietors, was a loyalist. He was born in New London, in 1720, and at the age of eleven removed with his father to Worcester. He was a colonel in the militia, a soldier in the French War, and afterwards sheriff, judge and treasurer of the county. In 1774 he was compelled to retire to Boston, and in 1776 went with the British army to Halifax. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished, and his estate, valued at £36,190 1s., was confiscated. He died in London in 1800, and was buried at Islington. His son, Rufus Chandler, also a loyalist, died in London, in 1823, and was buried by the side of his father. Four other sons, Clark, Gardner, Nathaniel and William, an uncle Thomas and a brother Gardner were more or less committed also to the loyal cause.

The proprietors held their meetings in Boston, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, at the corner of State and Kilby Streets, a part of whose sign, a gilded bunch of grapes, is or has recently been in the temporary possession of the Bostonian Society, in Boston. At the first meeting, in 1753, it was decided to name the territory Royal-shire, and at that time Isaac Royal

promised the gift for a meeting-house, to which reference has been made. At this meeting the land was laid out into sixty lots for settlers, and three others for the minister, for the support of public worship and for the support of a school. In 1765, however, three hundred and thirty-one acres were set apart for the first minister, four hundred and twenty-four acres for the ministry, and four hundred and twenty acres for the school. The proprietors' meetings were held until 1787, at which date it is presumed that the lands had all been disposed of and become the property of individual holders. The sixty settlers each received from the proprietors the free gift of one hundred acres, with the condition that a clergyman should be settled, six acres of ground be cleared and a house built. In 1764 a meeting-house was built, and in 1765 such conditions existed as rendered the formation of a town desirable. In response to a petition presented to the General Court the following act of incorporation was passed February 19, 1765:

WHEREAS, the proprietors of the land lying north of Athol, within the county of Worcester, known by the name of Royalston, have petitioned this Court that, for the reasons mentioned, said land may be incorporated into a town and vested with the powers and authority belonging to other towns, for the encouragement of said settlement.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and House of Representatives—

SECT. 1. That said tract of land bounded and described as follows, viz., beginning at a pillar of stones on the province line, the northwest corner, and from thence running south by the east line of Warwick five miles and two hundred and ninety-six rods to a pillar of stones the southwest corner; and from thence running east with the north line of Athol five miles and two hundred and sixty-five rods to a red oak and heap of stones, the northeast corner of Athol; and from thence south by the east line of Athol one mile and one hundred and ninety rods to a stake and stones, a corner of Templeton; and from thence east three degrees south one mile and eighty-six rods by said Templeton to the southwest corner; and from thence north twelve degrees east five miles and eighty rods on the west line of Winchendon to a heap of stones, the northwest corner of said Winchendon; and thence east twelve degrees south six miles and sixty rods by the north line of said Winchendon to the northeast corner thereof; and from thence north twelve degrees east by the west line of Dorchester Canada two hundred and ninety-five rods to the province north bounds; and from thence by the province line fourteen miles and two hundred and eighty-five rods to the corner first-mentioned, be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Royalston; and the inhabitants thereof shall have and enjoy all such immunities and privileges as other towns in this province have and do by law enjoy.

And be it further enacted—

SECT. 2. That Joshua Willard, Esq., be, and hereby is, empowered to issue his warrant to some principal inhabitant of said town of Royalston, requiring him, in his majesty's name, to warn and notify the said inhabitants qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet together at such time and place in said town as shall be appointed in said warrant to choose such officers as the law directs, and may be necessary to manage the affairs of said town; and the inhabitants so met shall be, and are hereby, empowered to choose officers as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted—

SECT. 3. That all those persons that have already agreed for to settle in said township, and have given bonds to perform the same, shall be accounted as part and parcel of said inhabitants, and be allowed to vote in their town-meetings in all town affairs, as fully as those who actually live upon their settlements in said town, and shall be accordingly taxed for the purposes aforesaid.

The first change in the boundary lines of Royalston occurred in 1780. At the time of the incorporation of the town of Winchendon, in 1764, the north-

ern boundary of that town was fixed at the province line; but it was subsequently discovered that the province line was one mile farther north than was supposed. A readjustment of the line consequently left a strip of territory one mile wide, extending along the whole length of the Winchendon line, unincorporated. The act incorporating the town of Royalston gave this territory to that town, and it received the name of the Royalston Leg. The inhabitants of this territory were not long satisfied with their allotment in the town of Royalston, and petitioned the General Court to be annexed to Winchendon. In compliance with their petition the following act was passed, June 17, 1780:

Whereas it appears that the inhabitants living in a strip of land belonging to Royalston in the county of Worcester, called Royalston Leg, about one mile wide, lying the whole length of the town of Winchendon, would be much accommodated by being set off from Royalston and annexed to the town of Winchendon,—

Be it therefore enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same;—

SECT. 1. That all that part of Royalston called Royalston Leg, containing by estimation about two thousand acres, beginning at the north-west corner of Winchendon, then running northwardly a parallel line with Winchendon west line about one mile to the province line so called; then eastwardly by the province line the length of the town of Winchendon, be and hereby is set off from Royalston and annexed to Winchendon; and the town of Winchendon is hereby extended so far north as the State line of New Hampshire and said land with the inhabitants living therein shall forever hereafter be considered as belonging to the town of Winchendon.

Provided nevertheless,—

SECT. 2. That the said inhabitants and non-residents shall pay all taxes which are already assessed and levied on the town of Royalston, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also,—

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

SECT. 3. That the amount of the estates contained on and in said tract of land and the polls thereon returned by the assessors of the town of Royalston in the valuation last taken as belonging to Royalston be deducted from the return of said assessors and added to the return made by the assessors of the town of Winchendon.

This act reduced the territory of Royalston about two thousand acres. Several thousand acres more were taken by the incorporation of the town of Orange, in 1783. Small additions were made in 1799, 1803 and 1837, so that, at the present time, the territory of Royalston contains about twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

The first meeting of the town was held May 7, 1765, at which John Fry was chosen clerk, Peter Woodbury, treasurer, and John Fry, Timothy Richardson and Benjamin Woodbury were chosen selectmen. Though a meeting-house had been built in 1764, the year before the incorporation of the town, no formal church had been organized and no minister had been settled. On the 13th of October, 1766, a church was gathered consisting of sixteen persons, and the pulpit continued to be supplied by occasional preachers, until October 19, 1768, when Rev. Joseph Lee was ordained. He was to receive, in addition to three hundred and thirty-one acres of land granted by the proprietors, four hundred pounds, old tenor, for a settlement, and forty-six pounds, thir-

teen shillings and four pence of lawful money per annum for three years, fifty three pounds, six shillings and eight pence for the next three years, and sixty pounds annually afterwards. He was also to have thirty cords of wood drawn annually from his own land, without charge. Mr. Lee was born in Concord, May 12, 1752, and graduated at Harvard in 1765. His pastorate continued until his death, February 16, 1819. During his pastorate, in 1797, a new meeting-house was built to meet the increasing demands of the society.

On the day after the death of Mr. Lee, and while his remains lay waiting their burial, Rev. Ebenezer Perkins was ordained as his successor. Mr. Perkins was born in Topsfield, Essex County, July 4, 1794, and graduated at Dartmouth College. His pastorate terminated in 1847, but he continued a resident in Royalston until his death, which occurred November 28, 1861. Rev. Norman Hazen succeeded Mr. Perkins and was settled in June, 1847. In feeble health when settled, Mr. Hazen struggled against the inroads of disease in vain and died, after a five years' pastorate, in 1852. In 1851, during Mr. Hazen's pastorate, the meeting-house, erected in 1797, was burned, and was replaced by the present one. Rev. Ebenezer Bullard was installed September 2, 1852, and dismissed November 9, 1868. Rev. John P. Cushman followed November 30, 1870, and Rev. Wilbur Johnson May 16, 1874. The present pastor, Rev. Judson W. Shaw, was ordained June 1, 1887. His predecessor was Rev. Milton G. Pond.

When Rev. Mr. Lee was settled, in 1768, ten of the forty-two families in the town were Baptists, and organized a church in the year of his settlement. On or before 1770 it is presumed that they had built a house of worship, for in that year they settled their first pastor, Rev. Whitman Jacobs. His ministry continued until about the year 1788, and soon afterwards a new meeting-house was erected near the Warwick line. In 1847 the new building was removed about a mile to the eastward.

A second Congregational Church was organized in South Royalston, February 22, 1837, and in the same year a house of worship was erected. The first pastor of this church, Rev. Samuel H. Peckham, was installed December 13, 1838. The present pastor is Rev. E. J. Beach. A Methodist Society was also organized at South Royalston in 1842, and Rev. Pliny Wood was the first preacher. In 1847 a house of worship was built, and the society has enjoyed a career of satisfactory prosperity. At present the church has no settled pastor.

As in other New England towns, the establishment of educational privileges stood in Royalston next in order to those of a religious character. Though Massachusetts was a Province loyal to British rule, the seeds of popular education had been planted and were far advanced in growth, while in the mother country they had not yet found their way beneath the soil.

The growth of popular education, which in the early days of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies had become the object of their people's most assiduous care, illustrates the fact that no particular era in American history, not even the days of the Revolution, can be fixed as the period of American Independence. From the original settlement of New England a new individuality existed on this side of the ocean, as distinct in habits of thought, in methods of living and in ideas of government, from the communities of the Old World, as the son is distinct from the father, and only needs to become of age to assert his freedom.

In the sale by the General Court of Royalston lands one-sixty-third part of the purchased territory was reserved for public schools. In addition to 420 acres of land thus reserved, Isaac Royal gave to the town 200 acres for school purposes. These lands have been sold from time to time, and the proceeds of sales have formed what is called the "Old School Fund," the income of which is annually credited to the School Department. Another school fund, called the "Bullock Fund," will be referred to hereafter in its statements concerning Hon. Rufus Bullock, its founder.

The first action on the part of the town concerning schools was taken in 1767, when it was voted to lease out the school land. In 1769 it was voted "to sell the school land for as much as it will sell for; the principal to be a fund for schools and the interest to be applied yearly to pay for schooling." In the same year the sum of three pounds in addition to the interest of the fund was raised "to hire schooling the present year." In 1769 Simeon Chamberlain was employed as teacher at nine shillings a week, and in 1770 Capt. John Fry taught five weeks for ten shillings a week. John Crawford, Hannah Richardson and Dr. Stephen Bacheller followed, and all before 1777. In those early days of the town the schools were kept in dwelling-houses and sometimes in barns, but in 1777 the town, while declining to build a school-house, gave liberty to a number of the inhabitants to build one near the meeting-house on land presumably belonging to the town. The first three teachers in this house were a Mr. Wood and Ammi Falkner and Ebenezer Pierce. In 1781 the town was divided into six school districts, which number, after the incorporation of the town of Orange, was reduced to five. In 1795 nine districts were formed, which, with slight variations, continued until 1820. In 1797 it was voted "to build school-houses in the several school districts; and, that equal justice may be rendered to individuals as near as possible, that the school-houses shall be built as near the centre of the districts as the situation of the inhabitants and the roads will admit, and that each district may agree on the spot." A committee was appointed to report the expense of building these houses, and to ascertain whether there were not buildings already erected in any of the districts which could be hired

for school uses. The committee, consisting of Jonathan Sibley, Benjamin Hutchinson and Peter Woodbury, reported February 2, 1797, recommending the erection of houses in the various districts at an estimated cost of two thousand and eighteen dollars. Most of these houses were to be "twenty-four feet by twenty and nine and a half feet stud, with square roof, six windows each, with fifteen seven by nine glass, the inside wall ceiled; overhead crowning and plastered, the seats round the walls on three sides and raised eight inches, and eighteen inches from the walls, with a good writing-table before them and a shelf for books beneath; seats before the tables; an entrance way at one end of the house six feet wide; two doors to enter the room, and the whole to be finished up in workman-like manner and the outside painted." On the 7th of May, 1798, the report was accepted and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for the work. This amount was found afterwards to be insufficient and a further sum of four hundred and fifty dollars was raised to meet the deficiency. At a later day three new districts were added, making twelve in all, and at that number they continued until the district system was abolished by law. There is no high school in the town, but the grammar and other schools are well supported and well managed.

Of these there are ten for the support of which, in the year ending February 24, 1888, the sum of \$2,409.54 was expended. In addition to this the sum of \$200 was expended for books and supplies. The income of the two School Funds amounted in the same year to \$432.70, all of which was applied to the support of schools. The old Fund, derived from the sales of land, amounts to \$1500, from which the income was \$90, and the Bullock Fund to \$5000, from which the income was \$342.70.

According to the report of the trustees of the Public Library, the number of volumes in February, 1888, was 1138. An annual appropriation is made by the town for its support.

In the War of the Revolution, which followed closely upon the incorporation of the town, the same patriotic spirit prevailed in Royalston which characterized the great majority of towns in the Province. In 1773 the people of the town were in communication with the people of Boston, and rendered them at least moral aid in their attitude of resistance to the aggressions of the Crown. When, in 1774, the General Court met in Salem, in violation of the orders of General Gage, and resolved itself into a Provincial Congress, Henry Bond was a member of that Congress from Royalston. When the Second Congress met at Cambridge and adjourned to Concord, Nahum Green represented the town in that memorable assembly. In 1776 a step was taken in Massachusetts towards the formation of a State Constitution. The people of Royalston voted in favor of making it one of the duties of the General Court of 1776 to frame such a Constitution. When the Constitution

as framed was submitted to the town in April, 1778, it was voted not to approve it. The Constitution as presented was then submitted to a committee for alteration and amendment, and, as reported back by the committee, was unanimously approved. The Constitution having failed, the people of Royalston, on the new question, whether a convention should be called for the purpose of framing one, voted in the affirmative, and Sylvanus Hemenway was chosen delegate, with John Fry as his substitute. The Constitution finally proposed by the convention was laid before the town May 25, 1780, but what action was taken the town records do not state. In 1779 a town-meeting was held "to hear the proceedings of the convention at Concord on account of settling prices of commodities bought and sold (within the State), and act on said affair as the town may think proper." At this meeting, held on the 16th of August, Henry Bond was chosen to attend the next session of the convention at Concord, and when the result of its deliberations was promulgated, John Fry, William Town, Lieutenant Chase, Henry Bond, Nathan Wheeler, Deacon Woodbury and Peletiah Metcalf were chosen a committee "to set prices on the sundry commodities bought and sold in town, agreeable to the instructions of the Convention."

Among the citizens of Royalston who rendered military service during the war, the following may be mentioned :

Nahum Green.	David Cook.
Col. Ebenezer Newel.	William Clement.
Major John Norton.	John Davis, Jr.
Capt. Jonathan Sibley.	Squire Davis.
Capt. Enoch Whitmore.	Sylvester Davis.
Lieut. Edward Holman.	John Ellis.
Lieut. Nathan Wheeler.	Joseph Emerson.
Lieut. Jonas Allen.	Ammi Falkner.
Lieut. James Work.	Jonathan Gale.
Lieut. Micah French.	Nathaniel Jacobs.
Timothy Armstrong.	Samuel Lewis.
Bezaleel Barton.	Benjamin Leathe.
Samuel Barton.	Isaac Nichols.
David Bullock.	Nathan B. Newton.
Nathan Bliss.	— Perle.
Ebenezer Burbank.	Eliphalet Richardson.
Samuel W. Bowker.	Abijah Richardson.
David Copeland.	Joel Sackville.
Silas Cutting.	Benajah Woodbury.
Benjamin Clark.	Jonathan Wellington.
Rogers Chase.	Josiah Waite.
William Clement (2d).	Moses Walker.

Though the population of the town at the time of the war was only about seven hundred and fifty, it is known that many others were engaged in the service whose names would doubtless be found in the muster and pay-rolls in the archives of the State.

In Shays' Rebellion, which followed closely after the termination of the war, the sympathies of the people of Royalston were enlisted on the side of the insurgents, though they had too much respect for law and good order to afford them substantial aid in their efforts. The acts of violence and disorder which characterized the movement were soon condoned,

and in the distribution of political honors, after its suppression, even its most active supporters were not overlooked.

In the war with Great Britain, in 1812, no special interest was felt, and no patriotic enthusiasm excited. Its preliminary step—the embargo—was condemned by the people, and a committee, consisting of Joseph Esterbrook, Stephen Bacheller, Jr., John Norton, Isaac Metcalf and Rufus Bullock, were chosen to draft a petition to the General Court to take measures to redress the grievances arising from the policy of the National Government. The report of the committee, which was adopted by the town, declared that “the inhabitants of the Town of Royalston legally assembled in Town-meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unprecedented and very alarming situation of our public affairs, hereby represent that when there is a dereliction from the first principles; when there is a practical departure from what is warranted by the constitution in those that lead in government, then there is a call to vigilance and exertion to prevent the progress of the evil. Notwithstanding it has been intimated from high authority that the people in town-meeting, etc., are not capable of judging of the propriety or impropriety of the measures of government, and that there are stages when an end must be put to debate, yet so long as we consider our National and State Constitution the supreme law of our land, we shall, agreeably to the rights therein secured to us (which rights we are determined never to relinquish), take the liberty on all important and portentous (issues), particularly when those rights are invaded and trampled upon, to assemble in an orderly and peaceable manner to make our grievances known, and to use all proper and constitutional means to have them redressed.

“We have seen with anxiety a system of measures pursued which has paralyzed industry and enterprise, discouraged our farmers and embarrassed our merchants, brought distress upon all classes of our citizens, and produced the greatest temptation for an illicit trade perhaps ever known. We are firmly attached to our National and State Constitutions, and cheerfully pledge our lives and everything we hold dear to support them. We are also firmly attached to a Union of the States, and should view with horror and detestation any attempts to sever them or to discountenance that friendship and harmony that ought to subsist between them.”

This bold language illustrates the character of the protests made everywhere in Massachusetts against a policy which, with the embargo as one of its measures, spread havoc among the ship-owners on the sea-board and excited universal sympathy among those who were connected with them either by social or business ties. As the war approached, a town-meeting was held “to see what measures to adopt relative to the distressing situation of our country, and act in concert with millions of American citi-

zens to take all peaceable and constitutional means, if possible, to avert the horrors of war.”

But when war was actually declared, the time for discussion and criticism ceased, and patriotism alone, with the duties it inculcated, filled the minds of the community. For the most part, the town saw little of the usual accompaniments of hostile strife. The war was a naval war; but occasionally the threatened attacks of the enemy on the weak points of the coast created alarms which reached the interior towns. On one of these occasions the Grenadiers, a military company of Royalston, was summoned to Boston, and continued thirty-four days in the service. The roll of this company was as follows:

Benjamin Brown, capt.	Elias Emerson.
Benjamin Peck, lieutenant.	John Eaton.
W. Newton, ens.	Chauncy Forbush.
Isaac Gale, sergt.	Moses Garfield.
Elmer Newton, sergt.	John Hill.
Alanson White, sergt.	Hiram Lewis.
David Walker, sergt.	Benjamin Leather, Jr.
Thomas N. Allen, corp.	Russell Morse.
Joshua Wheeler, corp.	Chauncy Peck.
Moses Tyler, corp.	John Prescott.
David Thomsen, corp.	Chandler Peabody.
Joseph Peck, mus.	Thomas Rogers.
Silas Peirce, mus.	Stephen Richardson.
Edson Clark, mus.	Reuben Stockwell.
Silas Metcalf, mus.	Isaac Stockwell.
James Peirce, mus.	Simon Stockwell.
Lucie Bemis.	Joseph Stockwell.
Nathan Bemis.	Jonathan Stockwell.
James Hannon, Jr.	Tarrant Stockwell.
Wm. Chase, Jr.	John B. Walker.
John Emerson, Jr.	Asa Walker.
John Dexter.	Nathaniel Wilson, Jr.

In the War of the Rebellion Royalston performed a creditable part. At its commencement the population of the town was one thousand four hundred and eighty-six, and its valuation \$823,257. The Board of Selectmen during the first two years of the war consisted of William W. Clement, Richard Baker and Cyrus B. Reed, and during its remaining years, of William W. Clement, Jeremiah A. Rich and Hiram Harrington. At a town-meeting held on the 30th of April, 1861, it was voted to raise fifteen hundred dollars to fit out volunteers and to pay them ten dollars a month above the pay of the Government. A committee of three was also raised to procure recruits. On the 14th of October it was voted to raise a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for soldiers' families. On the 7th of April, 1862, it was voted to borrow one thousand dollars for aid to families of volunteers, and on the 24th of July to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers for three years' service.

On the 25th of August it was voted to pay the same bounty to volunteers for nine months' service. On the 20th of April, 1864, it was voted to raise fifteen hundred dollars for bounties, and on the 14th of June to raise enough money to pay each volunteer one hundred and twenty-five dollars. In 1865 it was voted to raise four thousand nine hundred and sixty-

five dollars to refund those who had subscribed money for the purpose of filling the various quotas of the town. The whole amount expended by the town for war purposes was \$25,268.91, of which the sum of \$9,268.91, expended for State aid, was refunded by the State.

The following list includes those who enlisted in various regiments for various terms of service:

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.

Wm. Walsh.

Harrison C. Blake.
George W. Bowkers.
George L. Chase.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.

John Barras.
Marshall Barras.
Addison S. Bradish.
C. A. Clark.

Wm. C. Doane.
Benjamin A. Fry.
Lucius F. French.

Nathan S. Day.
Franklin A. Eddy.
Benjamin F. Flagg.
Joseph Gamen.

Sandford Giles.
Wm. H. Howard.
Salem T. Hill.

Jonas Greeley.
Henry H. Higgins.
Sidney S. Heywood.
Henry E. Knight.

Frank A. Osborn.
Clarence E. King.
Henry Russell.

Patrick Manning.
Chauncy Norcross.
Charles Pope.
Wm. H. Sprague.

John Shepardson.
Nathan S. Tardy.
Otis K. Upham.

Edwin Vose.

Arthur Peirce.
Benjamin Patton.
Asaph M. White.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

George W. Barrett.
Joel S. Bosworth.
George Brown.

Rollin N. White.
Stephen P. White.
Joseph Walker.

Martin Burgess.
Hosea A. Bosworth.
Wm. H. Chase.
John S. Chase.

Samuel B. Hall.

Arthur E. Clement.
Jay Davis.
Byron Doane.
David W. Day.

Eugene C. King.
Samuel B. Hall.

Aaron A. Grant.
Wm. H. Howard.
Stephen W. Martin.
Wesley D. Goddard.

Benjamin H. Brown.
Emerson E. Bissell.
Willis H. Barton.

J. B. Mellen.
Haelan P. Metcalf.
Stephen W. Martin.
Joseph T. Nichols.

Amos B. Bosworth.
Joseph W. Bosworth.
Edward W. Cross.

Nelson F. Peck.
H. K. Sanderson.
Alexander Stewart.
James B. Smith.

Edward W. Cross.

Henry S. Wood.
Lyman Wheeler.
George N. Wheeler.
Warren L. Wheeler.

Bernard Doane.
Mardin Fallon.
George E. Fry.

Marcus Walker.

Alonzo French.
W. D. Goddard.
Milton C. Haudy.

James N. Hunt.
George L. Hancock.
George W. Knight.

John S. Moore.
Henry C. Moore.
Andrew J. Norcross.

Herman N. Partridge.
Ass L. Palmer.
George W. Russell.

George O. Richardson.
Jefferson Richardson.
W. H. Sprague.

Quincy A. Shepardson.
W. W. Sherwin.
Warren Thatcher.

Charles E. Tenney.
Edwin O. Vose.
John M. Wood.

George W. Wood.
Adriel C. White.

Sixth Battery.

Henry L. Bennett.

Second New Hampshire Regiment.

John Nash.
Danvas Miles.
George Miles.

South New Hampshire Regiment.

Mirick Burgess.
Aaron Rice.

Drafted.

Franklin Brown.

Forced Substitute.

Phineas S. Newton.

Granted on payment of \$300.

Andrew J. Bliss.

Philip H. Bliss.

Chilson Bosworth, Jr.

Wilson Carroll.

Brazier French.

— Gun.

Lysander Howard.

Charles A. King.

John W. Leathe.

Reuben Pratt.

A. D. Raymond.

George S. Raymond.

Joseph Shepardson.

Caleb Stockwell.

John B. Walker.

Silas Wyman.

Abijah Whitmore.

The following were either killed or died in the service:

Henry E. Knight.....killed in the Wilderness May 6, 1864
Chauncy Norcross.....died of w'ds at Roanoke Island Feb. 21, 1862
Joel S. Bosworth.....died at Andersonville
George Brown.....died of wounds in North Carolina in 1862
Hosea A. Bosworth.....died of wounds July 10, 1864
John S. Chase.....died at Andersonville
Stephen W. Martin.....died at Newbern May 16, 1862
Wesley D. Goddard.....killed in battle
George L. Chase.....died of wounds in June, 1864
Sanford Giles.....died of wounds May 12, 1864
Clarence E. King.....died at Nicholasville, Ky., Aug. 23, 1863
Henry Russell.....died of wounds Aug. 10, 1864
George W. Raymond.....died of wounds Jan. 4, 1864
John Shepardson.....killed June 17, 1864
Arthur F. Peirce.....died at Hartwood, Va., Nov. 19, 1862
Rollin N. White.....died of wounds in Washington June 25, 1864
Stephen P. White.....died of wounds at Annapolis May 5, 1864
Uri C. Day.....died at Baton Rouge
George L. Hancock.....died at Carrollton, La., March 8, 1863
George W. Knight.....died at New Orleans April 19, 1863
Henry C. Moore.....died at New Orleans April 29, 1863
Charles E. Tenney.....died at New Orleans April 26, 1863
John M. Wood.....died at Baton Rouge May 15, 1863
James Townsend.....died at Harrison's Landing Aug. 2, 1862
George Miles.....killed in battle June 15, 1862
Marcus Walker.....died in North Carolina Jan. 29, 1863
Eugene C. King.....died in Kentucky Aug. 23, 1863
Samuel B. Hall.....killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864
Joseph W. Bosworth.....died July 24, 1863
Quincy A. Shepardson.....died at Baton Rouge July 27, 1863
Milton C. Handy.....died Feb. 17, 1862
W. H. Sprague.....died May 10, 1862
Jefferson Richardson.....died Jan. 24, 1863
Edwin O. Vose.....died June 25, 1862
George E. Fry.....killed in battle May 2, 1863
W. D. Goddard.....killed in battle Aug. 10, 1864

In order that some idea of the prominent men in Royalston may be obtained, the following list is here inserted of those who represented the town in the General Court. The first representative was chosen May 27, 1766, and at the last town-meeting warned in the name of His Majesty. The next meeting was called "in the name of the government and people of the State of Massachusetts Bay in New England." After 1776 no representative was chosen until 1780.

1776.	Timothy Richardson.	1791.	None.
1777.	None.	1792.	Oliver Work.
1778.	None.	1793.	None.
1779.	None.	1794-95.	Isaac Gregory.
1780.	John Fry.	1796.	None.
1781.	None.	1797.	None.
1782.	None.	1798.	Philip Sweetser.
1783-85.	John Fry.	1799.	None.
1786.	Jonathan Sibley.	1800.	John Norton.
1787.	John Fry.	1801.	Isaac Gregory.
1788-89.	Peter Woodbury.	1802.	None.
1790.	None.	1803.	Isaac Gregory.

Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.

George A. Flagg.
Prescott Metcalf.
Levi Bosworth.
W. H. Sprague.

Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry.

Amrose Clark.
Allen F. Fieb.
Elkanah Paine.
James Townsend.

Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Adolphus Bussemus.
Wm. J. Barrus.

1804	None.	1807	Abra. Sherwin.
1805	None.		Barnet Peck.
1806-08	Isaac Gregory.	1808	Robert Fry.
1809-12	Joseph Estabrook.		Samuel Hardin.
1813-14	John N. Rice.	1813	Abra. Sherwin.
1815-17	Joseph Estabrook.		Russell Morse.
1818	None.	1818	Benjamin Fry.
1819	None.		Cyrus Davis.
1820-21	Rufus Bullock.	1841	None.
1822	None.	1842	None.
1823	Squire Davis.	1843	Hiram W. Albee.
1824	None.	1844	Barnet Bullock.
1825	Joseph Estabrook.	1845	Benjamin Brown.
1826	Stephen B. B.	1846	Hiram W. Albee.
1827-29	Rufus Bullock.	1847	None.
1830	Stephen Bacheller, Jr.	1848	Silas Kenney.
1831	Frederick Richardson.	1849	Isaac Noyes.
1832	Benjamin Brown.	1850-51	Joseph Raymond.
1833	Franklin Gregory.	1852-53	Hiram W. Albee.
1834	None.	1854	Benjamin Fry.
1835	Abra. Sherwin.	1855	Tarrant Cutler.
	Russell Morse.	1856	Jarvis Davis.
1836	Russell Morse.	1857	Joseph Estabrook.
	Benoni Peck.		

The twenty-first article of the amendments to the Constitution was adopted by the Legislatures of 1856 and '57, and ratified by the people in 1857. Under the provisions of the amendment the towns of Royalston and Athol constituted the Second Representative District of Worcester County, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows:

Isaac Stevens, of Athol.....	1858
George Whitney, of Royalston.....	1859
None.....	1860
Elisha F. Brown, of Royalston.....	1861
Farwell F. Fay, of Athol.....	1862
Alpheus Harding, Jr., of Athol.....	1863
Calvin Kelton, of Athol.....	1865
Wm. W. Clement, of Royalston.....	1866

Under the apportionment of 1866, based on the census of 1865, the same towns constituted the same district, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows:

Alpheus Harding, Jr., of Athol.....	1867
Jeremiah A. Rich, of Royalston.....	1868
Benjamin H. Brown, of Royalston.....	1870
Ozi Kendall, of Athol.....	1871
George H. Hoyt, of Athol.....	1872
George H. Hoyt, of Athol.....	1873
Edwin Willis, of Athol.....	1875
Wm. W. Fish, of Athol.....	1876

Under the apportionment of 1876, based on the census of 1875, the same towns constituted the Eighth Worcester District, and were represented until the next apportionment as follows:

Joseph Walker, of Royalston.....	1877
J. Sumner Parmenter, of Athol.....	1878
Leander B. Morse, of Athol.....	1879
Ira Y. Kendall, of Athol.....	1881
C. Frederick Richardson, of Athol.....	1884
Wm. W. Fish, of Athol.....	1886

Under the apportionment of 1886, based on the

census of 1885, the towns of Athol, Royalston and Phillipston constituted the First Representative District of Worcester, and have been represented as follows:

Sidney P. Smith, of Athol.....	1887
Sidney P. Smith, of Athol.....	1888
John D. Holbrook, of Athol.....	1889

Among those, however, who have been representative men in the town, there are those who deserve more than a passing notice. Dr. Stephen Bacheller, was a native of the town, and the son of Dr. Stephen Bacheller, who was born in Grafton, and through a long life practiced his profession in Royalston. The younger Stephen was educated at the Academies of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and New Salem, and studied medicine with his father and Dr. Henry Wells, of Montague. He began practice in the town of Truro, on Cape Cod, but in 1803, at the age of twenty-five, returned to his native town, where he assumed the business of his father, and jointly with him finally completed a career of eighty years in the medical practice. He was highly esteemed both in his profession and out of it. He was for many years one of the counselors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, two years its vice-president and was also one of the founders of the Worcester County Medical Association, of which he was for some years its president. In 1826 and 1830 he represented Royalston in the Legislature, and in many other ways was the recipient of the confidence of the community in which he lived. His death, which was sudden and unexpected, occurred on election day in November, 1848.

Rufus Bullock, son of Hugh and Rebecca Bullock, was born in Royalston, September 23, 1779. After leaving school he was employed for several years as a teacher, and among the places in which he was engaged in this employment was Truro, where he must have been during the residence there of his fellow-townsmen, Dr. Bacheller. On the 4th of May, 1808, he married Sarah Davis, of Rindge, New Hampshire, and from school-teaching turned his attention to trade. First as a clerk, he soon began business on his own account, gradually extending it as opportunities developed and his means increased. In 1825 he became a manufacturer, and with unremitting industry and restraining prudence he went on from year to year increasing his store. In 1820, '21, '27, '28 and '29 he represented Royalston in the Legislature, and in 1831 and '32 occupied a seat in the State Senate. In 1820 and '53 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Conventions, and was once a Presidential elector. He was town clerk in 1812 and '13, town treasurer from 1825 to '37 inclusive, and assessor six years between 1807 and '26. He died in Royalston, January 10, 1858, leaving, as a memorial of his affection for his native town, bequests described in the following clauses of his will:

Thirtieth, 1858, a gift to the First Congregational Society

in the centre of the town of Royalston, being the same with which I now worship, the sum of five thousand dollars to be raised and applied as follows: the interest of said five thousand dollars shall be received and applied annually to semi-annually for the support of preaching in said society; and it is my will that a committee chosen by said society for said purpose shall act in concurrence with my executors in investing said sum, provided that whenever, if ever, said society shall fail to support the preaching of the gospel and a regularly settled minister of the Congregational denomination for any unreasonable length of time and provide annually by tax on its members that way a sum not less than five hundred dollars for the support of preaching and the other necessary expenses of public worship in said society, then the sum of five thousand dollars shall revert to and be paid over to my children or to their heirs by right of representation.

Fourteenth. I give and bequeath to the Baptist Religious Society in the west part of the town of Royalston the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, to be kept and applied as a fund the income of which shall be appropriated annually or semi-annually to the support of gospel preaching and public worship in said Society, and it is my will that a Committee to be chosen by said Society for such purpose shall act in concurrence with my executors in investing said sum, provided that whenever said Society shall neglect to raise by subscription or otherwise a sum not less than one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the support of preaching and public worship, the said sum of twenty-five hundred dollars shall revert to and be paid over to my children or to their heirs by right of representation.

Fifteenth. I give and bequeath to the Second Congregational Society of Royalston at South Royalston, so called, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, to be held as a fund, the income of which shall be appropriated annually or semi-annually to the support of Gospel preaching in said Society; and it is my will that a Committee to be chosen by said Society for such purpose shall act in concurrence with my executors in the investing of said sum, provided that whenever, if ever, said Society shall fail to support preaching or to maintain a regularly organized Society at South Royalston or whenever, if ever, that part of Royalston now known as South Royalston shall be set off from said town of Royalston, then this sum of twenty-five hundred dollars shall revert to and be paid over to my children or their heirs by right of representation.

Sixteenth. I give and bequeath to the town of Royalston the sum of five thousand dollars, to be held and applied as a fund, the income of which shall be appropriated and paid over for the benefit and use of Common Schools in said town, the said income to be divided among the several school districts in like manner as the school money raised by the town shall be divided; and it is my will that a committee to be chosen by the town for such purpose shall act in concurrence with my executors in investing said sum, and that every year a committee shall be chosen by the town at a legally called town-meeting who shall have the charge and oversight of such investment and shall report annually to the town the condition and income of the same, provided, however, that whenever the said town of Royalston shall neglect to keep or cause to be kept in a good state of repair the new Cemetery now being established on the ground recently purchased of C. H. Maxham, that is to say shall neglect to maintain in good order and condition the said ground, fence, gate and necessary tomb therein, then this sum of five thousand dollars shall revert to and be paid over to my children and their heirs by right of representation.

Nor must Joseph Estabrook, in 1828 a Senator, be omitted: nor Franklin Gregory, Representative two years, town clerk fourteen years, and major-general in the militia; nor Isaac Gregory, Representative seven years, town clerk five years, and selectman eight years; nor Peter Woodbury, Representative two years, town clerk ten years, and selectman sixteen years; nor Benjamin Woodbury, nor John Fry and Timothy Richardson and Sylvanus Hemenway, nor Geo. C. Richardson, the eminent Boston merchant, and the writer will be pardoned for speaking with marked respect of another with whom he was personally acquainted and to whose memory he wishes to pay an affectionate tribute. Samuel Barrett was born in Royalston, August 16, 1795, and graduated at Harvard in the

class of 1818. He was the son of Benjamin and Betsey (Gerrish) Barrett, and through his long and faithful ministerial labors reflected honor on his native town. He was settled many years as pastor of the Twelfth Congregational Unitarian Society of Boston, and received, in 1847, the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his *alma mater*. He married, September 11, 1832, Mary Susan, daughter of the eminent Dr. Greenwood, of Boston, and died in Roxbury, June 21, 1866.

The career of the most distinguished son of Royalston will be found portrayed in the chapter in these volumes on the bench and bar, but the writer cannot permit this sketch to pass from his hands without a tribute to the memory of one whom he honored and loved. Alexander Hamilton Bullock, son of Rufus and Sarah (Davis) Bullock, was born in Royalston, March 2, 1816. He graduated at Amherst College in 1836, and for three years taught school in Princeton, New Jersey. After studying law with Emory Washam and at the Dane Law School at Cambridge, he was admitted to the bar in 1841. He began the practice of law in Worcester, and ever after resided in that town. The popular traits of his character, as well as his natural proclivities, led him into political life and drew him, step by step, to the acquisition of the highest honors of the State. In 1845, 1847 and 1848 he represented Worcester in the General Court; in 1849 had a seat in the Senate, from 1853 to 1856 was commissioner of insolvency, from 1856 to 1858 was judge of insolvency and in 1859 was mayor of his adopted city. From 1848 to 1850 he was the editor of the Worcester *Ægis*, and in 1852 was made a trustee of Amherst College. From 1861 to 1865, inclusive, he was again a member of the House of Representatives and its Speaker during the last four years, and from 1866 to 1868, inclusive, was Governor of the Commonwealth. In 1866 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, and was for many years a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He died in Worcester January 17, 1883, and at the next meeting of the Historical Society Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, its president, in announcing his death, used the following language: "A graduate of Amherst College, and afterwards of our Harvard Law School, with large natural gifts, and with not a little various acquirement, he entered early on a career of usefulness and distinction. As mayor of the city in which he resided, as a member successively of both branches of our State Legislature, and Speaker of one of them, and finally as Governor of Massachusetts for three years after the retirement of Governor Andrew, he rendered copious and valuable service to his native Commonwealth.

"Of late years his taste for public employment seemed to have been satiated. It may be that some forebodings of the shock which has now suddenly prostrated him had warned him of the danger of encountering longer the responsibilities and excitements

of political life. At all events he avoided them, declining all candidacies, and even refusing, as is well known, the highest diplomatic appointment abroad.

"Such a withdrawal by a man of public spirit, of independent circumstances and of eminently patriotic impulses, as he certainly was, could plainly have resulted from no caprice, fastidiousness or apathy, but must have been dictated by considerations of which he alone was conscious, and of which he was the only rightful judge. Meanwhile he traveled extensively in foreign lands. He delivered occasional addresses at the call of his *alma mater* and of others, and he was always recognized as one of our most accomplished and impressive orators. His address before the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, and his eulogy of President Lincoln at Worcester, in 1865, were especially notable. His more recent effort at New York, at the unveiling of the statue of the great statesman whose name he was proud to bear, was forcible and brilliant. And the paper which he prepared and read before the American Antiquarian Society last year on the centennial anniversary of the Constitution of Massachusetts was exhaustive and admirable."

Mr. Winthrop might have added that which is more pertinent to this narrative,—that he delivered in Royalston, on the 22d of August, 1865, an eloquent historical address commemorative of the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of that town.

The anniversary celebration was conducted under the management of a committee of fifteen, chosen by the town, consisting of Rev. E. W. Bullard, Joseph Raymond, Benjamin H. Brown, Jarvis Davis, John N. Bartlett, Russell Morse, Jr., Cyrus B. Reed, Wellington White, Cyrus Davis, Arba Sherwin, John M. Upham, Edward Stockwell, Timothy Clark, Joseph L. Perkins and Maynard Partridge. A historical committee was also chosen, consisting of Barnett Bullock, Daniel Davis, John N. Bartlett, Joseph R. Eaton, Charles H. Newton, Luther Harrington and Horace Pierce to make researches in reference to the history of the town, with a view to their preservation and possible publication. The sum of fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of the occasion. Rev. E. W. Bullard was chosen president of the day; Rev. A. E. P. Perkins, of Ware, chaplain; George Whitney, of Royalston, chief marshal; and Benjamin E. Perkins, of South Danvers, toastmaster. The exercises were held in a large tent, and the following gentlemen were announced by the president as vice-presidents: Samuel Lee, of Templeton; Rev. Ammi Nichols, of Braintree, N. H.; Hon. George C. Richardson, of Cambridge; Benoni Peck, of Fitzwilliam, N. H.; Harrison Bliss, of Worcester; Chauncy Peck, of Boston; Rev. Henry Cummings, of Newport, N. H.; Rev. Sidney Holman, of Goshen; Rev. Daniel Shephardson, of Cincinnati; Rev. Ebenezer Cutler, of Worcester; Thomas Norton, of Portland; James Raymond, of Brooklyn; and Hon.

Davis Goddard, of Orange. John P. Gregory, of Cambridge, and Joseph E. Raymond, of Boston, were appointed secretaries.

After a reading of Scriptures and a prayer by the chaplain the president delivered an introductory address, which was followed by the singing of a hymn, written for the occasion by Mrs. George Woodbury, of Royalston. After the delivery of Mr. Bullock's commemorative address a poem was read by Albert Bryant, and the exercises of the day closed in another tent, in which about eight hundred persons were seated at dinner. The speakers at the dinner were Edwin Pierce, of New York; George C. Richardson, of Cambridge; Artemas Lee, of Templeton; Rev. Mr. Marvin, of Winchendon; Mr. Gregory, of Chicago; Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Ware; Rev. Sidney Holman, and Rev. Mr. Woodworth.

In the early years of the town the people depended almost exclusively on farming for support. Grist-mills and saw-mills and fulling-mills were located here and there, but these were rather incidental to the general occupation of the people, and were intended chiefly to furnish local supplies. Many of these saw-mills are still in active operation. In later years manufacturing has been introduced, and at South Royalston Colonel George Whitney is extensively engaged.

Col. Whitney is the son of Amos Whitney and was born in Royalston. He is emphatically a self-made man. At the time of the death of Hon. Rufus Bullock he was the station agent at Royalston and also engaged in some operations with lumber. Mr. Bullock, at the time of his death, owned and operated the woolen-mill at South Royalston. The property connected with this mill originally belonged to the "Royalston Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Company," which was incorporated in 1813. This property came into the hands of Silas Coffin and Rufus Bullock, whose mill was burned in 1833. At that time Mr. Bullock became the sole proprietor, and in 1834 built the stone mill now standing. At the death of Mr. Bullock, George Whitney, with Daniel Day, of Royalston, bought the mill, and for a few years Mr. Whitney and Mr. Day carried on the manufacture of cassimeres. After Mr. Day went out of the business Rufus S. Frost, of Boston, was associated with Mr. Whitney for a time, and after him, James Phillips, Jr., of Fitchburg. For the last three years Mr. Whitney has been alone, and with his son, George E. Whitney, has the sole ownership and management of the establishment. Contiguous to the mill was a chair factory, owned and operated by Whittemore & Bruce, and next above was a brush wood factory, owned at various times by Vose & Bartlett, Stockwell & Piper, Jonas Turner and R. Safford. These two factories are now the property of Col. Whitney, the former being still employed in the manufacture of chairs and the latter in spinning for the cassimere mill. Col. Whitney employs in the three mills about one hun-



Franklin E. Gregory

dred and seventy-five hands. He is well known, not only as an enterprising manufacturer, but as a public man. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1859, and of the Senate in 1863 and '64. He was also a member of the Executive Council from 1873 to 1877 inclusive, and at his last election received the unusual honor of a unanimous vote.

Until four years ago Caleb W. Day was employed at South Royalston in the manufacture of brush woods,—that is to say, handles and backs and other wooden material used in the manufacture of brushes. In 1884 Mr. Day's mill was burned, and though still a resident of South Royalston, he carries on the same business on a more extensive scale in a mill hired by him in Winchendon, near the New Hampshire line. Mr. Day is not a native of Royalston. He was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, and about the year 1843 came to Royalston and entered Mr. Bullock's mill. He afterwards was employed for a time in Winchester, New Hampshire and Northfield, Massachusetts, but finally returned to Royalston. Bemis & Jones, who had been carrying on the manufacture of shoe-pegs, dissolved partnership, and Mr. Day joined Mr. Jones in the business. He afterwards bought out Mr. Jones and began the manufacture of brush woods, which he continued until he was burned out, about four years ago.

The only other manufacturing establishment at South Royalston is that of Nelson S. Farrar, who is engaged in the manufacture of barrel covers, wooden measures and other kindred articles.

Aside from the saw-mills the establishment of Herman M. Partridge at the central village, engaged in the manufacture of crutches and kindergarten materials, completes the list of industries in the town.

South Royalston is quite an active village, lying on Miller's River, and with the establishment of Colonel Whitney and others furnishes a large share of the employment enjoyed by the people of the town.

Royalston contains a Town Hall, built in 1867, in which is located the public library, and in which also are a large hall and commodious rooms for town officers. The town is admirably situated, surrounded with inspiring scenery, and attractive not only to its returning sons, but also to the stranger entering within its borders. In the language of Governor Bullock, "it is symmetrical and compact, large enough and small enough, and bears a just proportion to the prescriptive idea of a Massachusetts township of six miles square. I would not diminish it nor enlarge it. Let other municipalities nibble around your borders, but let them nibble in vain, and you will hold fast to that which is good and which is none too much."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

FRANKLIN E. GREGORY.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Isaac Gregory, who lived in Royalston. His children were Jonathan, Isaac, Tilly and Franklin. The last-named child, Franklin, was born in Royalston and there educated. He went at an early age into a store in Boston, and having there laid the foundation for a business life, returned to Royalston and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a man whose honorable career won for him the love and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and whose unblemished reputation was a rich legacy to his children. He was for many years connected with the State military service, holding the rank of general, and the regiment under his command, was selected to escort General Lafayette from Worcester to Royalston. He married Martha Porter Edwards, and their children were Martha P., who died young; Sarah, who married O. W. Watress, a partner of the late Thomas Douse, of Cambridgeport; Franklin Edwards, Martha (died in infancy), John P., Isaac H., Martha Ann, wife of W. H. Ladd, now principal of the Chauncy Hall High School, of Boston; George H., Charles A. and Frederick W. The memory of Mrs. Watress is cherished with affection, not limited to her immediate family, but shared by a large circle of neighbors and friends in Cambridge, who felt the influence of her noble character, and learned from her lessons of self-sacrifice, of Christian charity and the most thorough fidelity in the performance of every duty. To the Unitarian Society, of which Rev. Dr. George W. Briggs was the pastor, her death inflicted an almost irreparable loss, and no one knew better and more deeply appreciated and more generously acknowledged her influence and power than the pastor himself, with whom, hand in hand, she had devotedly worked. Her untimely death prevented the consummation of a cherished plan, which was gradually maturing in her mind, to establish in Cambridge an old ladies' home. She was the first president of the associated charities, and an active member of it until her death.

Franklin E. Gregory, the subject of this sketch, was born in Royalston May 7, 1822. At the age of sixteen, after an education acquired in the public schools of his native town, he took the first step in what has proved a busy life as a boy in the dry-goods store of Mr. Austin, of Royalston. After a few months he went to Keene, New Hampshire, and entered the dry-goods store of Wales Kimball. In 1840 he went to Cambridgeport and became clerk in the dry-goods store of Edward Hydes. Three years afterwards, in 1843, he became a salesman in the well-established house of Dutton, Richardson & Co., in Boston. At that time the store of that firm was at No. 53 Water Street, and it there remained until about 1845, when the firm removed to the store next north of the Fed-

JOSEPH RAYMOND.

eral Street Theatre, on Federal Street, which, during their occupancy, fell to the ground. In 1847 Mr. Gregory became a partner in the house, which continued to be known as Dutton, Richardson & Co. until 1855, when Mr. Richardson left to join James M. Beebe in business, and the old firm became Gregory, Tilton & Co.

In 1861 Mr. Gregory retired from the dry-goods business, and soon after became a partner in the firm of Spear, Burke & Gregory, on Central Wharf, whose business was chiefly confined to dealings in oils and starch. Three years after he abandoned this new line of business and, with Mr. Richardson, his old partner, formed the well-known, eminent house of George C. Richardson & Co. He retained his connection with Mr. Richardson until 1880—a connection which, with few interruptions, had extended through a period of thirty-seven years. Since 1880 his time has been chiefly occupied in the management of trusts and trust estates, and in the performance of duties resting upon him as director or manager of financial and other enterprises. He has been thirteen years a director in the Revere National Bank of Boston, is vice-president of the Framingham Savings Bank and Framingham National Bank, and trustee of the Washington and Potomac Railroad. He made Cambridge his place of residence from 1840, when he first removed there, until 1883, when he removed to Framingham, his present home.

On the 26th of May, 1847, Mr. Gregory married Sarah F., daughter of William Bird, of Boston, and has had the following children: William F., who was brought up in the house of Wm. Claflin & Co., in the shoe trade, and is now a partner in that prosperous firm, and who married Martha J. Bent, of Cambridge; Anna Edwards, unmarried; and Charles F., who lives at home with his parents.

The mere statement of the career of Mr. Gregory is perhaps a sufficient eulogy. No man could have advanced with the sure and steady step which marked his progress, from boyhood in a retail store to a manhood bearing a full share of the burdens and responsibilities of a leading commission house in Boston, without the possession of a sound judgment, a comprehensive intelligence, a wise foresight and a keen sense of honor, all of which are essential to the life and prosperity of business enterprise. It is unfortunately too common for such men, while loving business methods themselves, to condemn the careless and unthrift; and conscious of their own moral strength to be harsh in their judgments of others. But no man can say that Mr. Gregory's heart has been hardened by the competitions and conflicts of trade, or that his charity has ever failed where a helping hand could relieve distress, or the display of a kind, forgiving spirit could guide anew a fallen brother-man in the walks of an honorable and useful life.

Joseph Raymond, son of Stephen and Rhoda Estabrook Raymond, was born in Royalston June 3, 1801. He spent his youth in his native town, enjoying the advantages of our common schools, which are the pride of Massachusetts, and at seventeen years of age entered the store of Gen. Franklin Gregory, and remained with him to the close of 1823, acquitting himself with such credit that within a few months he was offered a partnership by Col. Artemas Lee in his business at Baldwinville, a village in Templeton. The offer was accepted, and the firm of Lee & Raymond carried on a very large and lucrative business from April 1, 1824, to April 1, 1833—a period of fourteen years. Upon the dissolution of the firm at the latter date Mr. Raymond returned to Royalston and formed a copartnership with Joseph Estabrook, which continued till the spring or summer of 1844, when Mr. Raymond retired from active business life with a generous competency. He continued prominent, however, in town affairs, and was regarded as a faithful and sagacious leader in all matters affecting the interests of the community in which he lived. He filled for many years the various offices of trust in town government, as chairman of the Boards of Selectmen, Assessors, Overseers of the Poor, etc., and brought to the discharge of his duties faithful service, sound judgment and wise foresight,—shunning no labor, shrinking from no responsibility and exercising the same care and diligence that he did in his own business,—and won and retained the full confidence of his townsmen.

In 1851 he represented Royalston in the Legislature, and in the protracted and spirited contest that session for United States Senator he was a consistent and earnest supporter of Charles Sumner, whose dawning greatness even then gave promise of large fulfillment, so fully realized in after-years.

Upon the establishment of Miller's River Bank, in Athol, in 1854, Mr. Raymond was chosen one of its first directors, and gave his valuable experience to the management of that exceptionally successful institution. Of late years, however, he has given little attention to any business outside of his private affairs, and in his modest and beautiful home in the heart of the historic town of his birth he is passing the golden decline of life in the calm and bright serenity befitting an active, useful and honorable career.

Mr. Raymond married, November 21, 1830, Elizabeth Kendall, daughter of Samuel Kendall, who was born in Enfield in 1801,—a woman of rare gifts, a very mother in Israel, respected and loved by all who knew her. It was a happy marriage in the truest sense, made happier by the birth of four children, three of whom are still living,—a daughter, Mrs. I. L. Choate, and two sons, J. E. and H. D. Raymond. After a married life of over fifty-six years Mrs. Raymond died in 1887, mourned by all, and especially in the family home, brightened by her presence, and



Joseph Raymond

Henry Lee	28	Moses L. Lee	22
John James Rice	28	James H. Lee	22
Capt. James Rice	4	Henry B. Lee	22
John B. Lee	28	James P. Lee	22
Minister J. Lee	28	James W. Lee	22
Samuel Lee	4		10
Thomas Sergeant	24		28
Heirs	41		41
Ward	44		41
	44		21
			4
			48

SETTLEMENT.—The first settlement in Holden was made in 1723, in the easterly part of the town, on what is now known as the Ballard farm, and in the early records as the "Lime lot," this lot having received its name from a discovery of limestone therein in the spring of 1723, by James Rice, of Worcester. This discovery was of such importance to the new settlement that at a meeting of the proprietors, in March, 1723, a vote was passed, granting "encouragement to the first finder of limestones and undertaker of the burning lime for the supplying the town." A committee was appointed to agree with Mr. Rice to burn lime upon the following conditions, viz.:

1. That the undertaker be allowed 2d. per bushel for all merchantable lime.
2. That the town be allowed 2d. per bushel for all merchantable lime.
3. That all the inhabitants, that may have occasion, for their own use in building to be used in town, shall give 12d. per bushel for it, and in town.
4. That the undertaker be obliged to go upon the business with all speed, and also to supply the inhabitants with lime for their own use, that they be preferred before any other persons belonging to other towns.

The tract was first surveyed in 1723, and again in 1724, and later four thousand acres were transferred to private individuals, and the settlement of the town was begun.

INCORPORATION.—The petition for the incorporation of the town was signed by twenty-five persons, and was as follows:

Whereas, Inhabitants of ye North part of Worcester have met together chosen and appointed Mr. John Bigelow for us and in our behalf to crav a Petition to ye Honourable Grate and General Court at their Sessions in May Instant praying that we may be set off a distinct and separate Township according to ye vote which we have already obtained in ye Town of Worcester.

Simon Davis
James Smith
Timothy Brown
Abraham Walton
Samuel Brown
Jonathan Lovell
Cyprian Stevens

William Clark
Joseph Woolley
Jonathan Bigelow
John Child
Benjamin Bigelow
David Brown

James Caldwell

Samuel Haywood

To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esqr. Captain General & Governor in chief in and over His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. To the Honourable His Majesty's Council & the Honourable House of Representatives, Nov. 21, 1740. The memorial of John Bigelow & Cyprian Stevens for themselves and in behalf of the other inhabitants of the North half of the Town of Worcester humbly sheweth. That the Town of Worcester at their meeting in March last having by a vote then passed, signified their free consent, to dismies the Inhabitants of the North part of said Town in order to their being erected into a distinct Township if this Honourable Court should think fit, and your memorialists made application accordingly at the Sessions in May last, and their Petition was not at that time Granted by the whole Court, but only by a part. Our Circumstances as we humbly apprehend being not fully known. We therefore beg leave to Inform this Honourable Court, That since that time, Several persons have been added to our Number & divers others would have purchased land & settled with us, in case our petition had been then granted. Now in as much as our increase & flourishing have been much retarded for want thereof, and would be much promoted by our being made a Town, and the settlement of a Minister with us, in the meeting-house which we have erected, much facilitated, and for want whereof we undergo great difficulties, We humbly entreat your Excellency and Honours will now take our Necessitous case into your wise consideration & be pleased to erect us into a distinct Township; and your humble memorialists as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

JOHN BIGELOW.
CYPRIAN STEVENS.

Anno Regni Regis Georgii Secundi decimo quarto.

An Act for erecting the Northerly part of the town of Worcester, in the county of Worcester, into a distinct and separate Township by the name of Holden.

Whereas the inhabitants of the Northerly part of the town of Worcester, commonly called North Worcester, by reason of the great difficulties they labour under, have addressed this Court to be set off a separate and distinct Township, whereby the inhabitants of said Town have manifested their consent.

Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, Council and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same—That the Northerly part of the Town of Worcester, within the following bounds, viz. :—bounding South-easterly on the lines dividing the North and South Proprieties of said Town, and is known as the dividing line; westerly partly on the Town of Leicester, and partly on the Town of Rutland; and easterly on the Town of Shrewsbury, be and hereby is set off, from the Town of Worcester, and erected into a separate and distinct Township by the name of Holden, and that the inhabitants of said Township shall enjoy all the Privileges and Immunities which the inhabitants of other Towns within this Province do and by right ought to enjoy.

Provided nevertheless that the said new Town shall pay their proportionable part of all such Province and County taxes as are already assessed upon the Town of Worcester, in like manner as tho' this act had never been made.

January 2, 1740. This bill having been read three several times in the House of Representatives, Passed to be enacted.

J. QUINCY, Sp.

January 2, 1740. This bill having been read three several times in the House of Representatives, Passed to be enacted.

J. WATKINS, S.

January 9, 1740. By his Excellency the Governor, I consent to the passing of this bill.

J. BELCHER.

Ordered that Mr. John Bigelow, a Principal Inhabitant of a New Town lately erected out of the Northerly part of the Town of Worcester, in the County of Worcester, be and hereby is authorised and Impowred to assemble the Freeholders and other Qualified Voters there on the first Monday of May next in some convenient publick place in said Town, in order to their choosing a Town Clerk and other Town officers for the Year next Ensuing.

Sent up for concurrence.

In Council, March 27, 1741, Read & Concurred.

J. QUINCY, Sp.

J. WATKINS, S.

J. BELCHER.

The town was named in honor of Samuel Holden, a merchant of London.

CHAPTER CLXXI.

HOLDEN.—Continued.

MILITARY HISTORY.

French and Indian War—The Revolution—Slave's Rebellion—The Civil War.

HOLDEN furnished a number of soldiers for the French and Indian War, among whom were William Fisher, Richard Flagg, Samuel Boyd and Peter Nutten, who enlisted into the company of Captain Benj. Flagg, of Worcester, to strengthen the forces stationed at Lake George. Henry Rice, Job Harris, Samuel Estabrook, John Murphey, Jedediah Estabrook, Samuel Hubbard, Jr., Samuel Bigelow, John Woodward, Samuel Thompson and Ebenezer Fletcher enlisted into the company of Captain John Chandler, for the invasion of Canada. In an expedition to Crown Point the following persons served under Captain Fletcher, of Rutland, viz., Ebenezer Fletcher (1st lieut.), Ebenezer Fletcher, Jr. (2d lieut.), Samuel Estabrook and son, Job Harris, Samuel Hubbard and John Murphey, privates.

THE REVOLUTION.—The first reference on the town records to the War of the Revolution appears in 1772, when the town sent the following reply in response to the circular from Boston:

1. *Resolved*, That Liberty, both Religious and civil, is a most precious and inestimable gift of the great and glorious Creator of all things, granted to all rational creatures, neither can any person or persons innocently give or sell it away from himself any more than he can take it from another.

2. If any have been so unhappy as to surrender their Liberty, such act of theirs cannot induce any moral obligation of servitude on them personally; especially if they were enslaved by irresistible power; surely then it cannot reasonably bind their successors in every future generation.

3. That it is to us equally manifest that no one nation, State or political society has any right to rule or command another, especially without the consent of the latter.

4. The people of New England have never given the people of Britain any right of jurisdiction over us, consequently we deem it to be the most unwarrantable usurpation, and view it as an insufferable insult in the British Parliament, that they assume a LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY over the American colonies.

5. We cheerfully profess the most perfect LOYALTY to the King, as having an essential voice in our charter government.

6. We are assured that no political community on earth can truly enjoy Liberty without civil government; Therefore, civil government is an invaluable divine blessing; and Anarchy is the greatest of public evils—one only excepted, that is a state of complete and confirmed Tyranny.

7. And such Tyranny is evidently the object of some very recent measures of the British administration and government; particularly those mentioned to us in a letter from our worthy friends, the citizens of Boston; and the project of despotic and arbitrary government appears to be nearly accomplished in Scotland, so that nothing but the vigorous and combined efforts of this people, under the auspicious Providence of Heaven, can save us from about Slavery and Total Ruin.

8. Therefore, we are compelled to speak and divulge our sentiments

very grievous apprehensions, and are willing all mankind should know that we are far from acquiescing in the many gross violations of our just rights, complaints and petitions now require a particular enumeration, and truly we should be chargeable with very criminal silence, if we did not remonstrate against every glaring attempt of any persons of what Rank or Denomination so ever, to betray us and our Liberty.

9. *Resolved*, That the right of Kings (whether it be a human or divine right) is founded on the same principles of public Liberty, which we assert; and the right of our present Sovereign, George III., to the British throne was explicitly by compact derived from the same principles.

10. And therefore we must behold them as guilty of treason against his sacred Majesty and his illustrious House, who are making attempts to subvert the liberties of his faithful subjects, as nothing can be more repugnant to the Constitution of England and of this province, than that George should be King of slaves; so if the antiquated doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance should now revive and move abroad, and half the nation were so blind and infatuated as to embrace such a deformed Monster, the throne must shake and tremble to its base! The Lord Almighty avert the horrid catastrophe; to prevent it our prayers and endeavors shall not be wanting!

11. In publishing our sentiments and resolutions we are moved by natural and Christian benevolence to the good people of Britain, whose prosperity is dear to us as our own. It is therefore our hearty prayer that God would preserve them from the depth of political lethargy and mercifully defend them from the iron yoke of tyranny, as slavery has ever been abhorrent to the Genius of Britain; it must be peculiarly shameful and painful to Englishmen, till we shall have lost the spirit of our truly worthy ancestors, and forfeited the English name. As we are far from suspecting the people of Britain (our old Ally) of being inimical to us, our ardent brotherly love to them is an additional incitement to assert our own freedom; it being very certain that if liberty expires here, it will not long survive there; we are therefore ambitious of transmitting our names to all posterity, as favored instruments in the hands of God, of having preserved Britain from destruction, therefore, we supplicate the Throne of Mercy, that God would excite his people in Britain and America to a reformation of morals, because, as sin is the reproach and ruin of any people, so righteousness exalteth a nation to the summit of happiness and glory.

12. Therefore, *Resolved*, That there is an intimate connection between the Liberty and Virtue of any people; if Liberty be gone, Religion will infallibly languish to extinction.

13. We plead for Liberty, because it is the respectable patroness of the liberal arts and sciences. This was doubtless the judgment of our pious and worthy ancestors, who chose a wild desert with Liberty, rather than the fruitful fields and beautiful gardens of their native land with slavery; and who were in their first settlement, very zealous to erect a seminary of learning as well as to build and multiply Christian Churches. We desire to follow their noble example, to promote in our measure learning and liberty, in delightful and harmonious union, and would now recommend it to our children and their successors, forever, to be imitators of us, and of our truly wise, and virtuous and venerable progenitors.

14. We think it our duty, on this occasion, on behalf of ourselves and our dear country, to express our sincere gratitude to the respectable gentlemen of Boston for the light and counsel, they have presented to us in the circular letter, and their many generous efforts in the cause of liberty, and it is our earnest prayer to Almighty God, that they may be animated, still to proceed, and that they may prosper according to the desire of their hearts, and receive the most ample and durable reward.

And, That the above resolves be recorded on the town books of records, and that the Town Clerk give an attested copy to said Committee of Correspondence at Boston.

The above being put to vote and passed in the affirmative.

JESSE CHILES,	} Moderator
JOSIAH WHEATON,	
ANDREW SMITH,	
JAMES DAVIS,	
JESSE CHILES, Moderator	

The late Samuel C. Damon, in his "History of Holden," says:

"The population of the town at that time numbered about seven hundred and fifty. Nearly one-

time, cut off to pay the taxes. After much negotiation it was sold, in the year 1826, for about eleven dollars per acre. The proceeds were transmitted to the heirs of the original owner in France; a sufficient amount having been deducted to defray expenses attending the sale. The origin of the name—*French land*, will have been apparent."

The following were in the service from Holden:

Jeremiah Fuller.	Benjamin Mead, Jr.
Peter Partridge.	Attai Hubbard.
Ezra Rice.	Timothy Marshall.
David Potter.	Solomon C. Cheney.
Moses Wheeler.	Constant Webb.
Nathan Wheeler.	ASA Greenwood.
Thomas Heard.	Jonathan Flagg.
William Flagg.	Francis Winch.
Increase Stearns.	Jabez Metcalf.
Andrew Allard.	Jonathan Howe.
Thomas Stevens.	Joseph Howe.
John Griffin.	Solomon Parmenter.
David Brown.	James Davis, Jr.
Thomas Kimball.	Edmund Davis.
John Williams.	Jacob Black.
Samuel Roe.	Nathaniel Shepherd.
John Bayley.	Francis Wilson.
Jonathan Bartlett.	Samuel Thompson.
Jonathan Flagg.	John Obens.
Simon Peter.	Samuel Hubbard.
Barzilla Stickney.	Isaac Chenery.
William Ebet.	Sparrow Crosby.
Daniel Perry.	Jonathan Moore.
Philip Boston.	George Webb.
John Abbott.	Bezaleel Turner.
John Potter.	Jonathan Nichols.
Artemas Dryden.	Tilla Chaffin.
Increase Stearns, Jr.	Solomon Davis.
William Heard.	Daniel Grout.
John Dodd.	James Potter.
Micah Harrington.	Thomas Davis.
Lemuel Harrington.	Samuel Grant.
Nathan Harrington.	Thomas Wheeler.
Lemuel Heywood.	Aaron Wheeler.
Samuel Heywood.	Daniel Hinds.
Ephraim Holt.	Joshua Gale.
John Black.	Simon Stickney.

Zillas Stickney.

The following is an account of what cost the Town of Holden has been at during the present war *in part*:

	£	s.
50 men the first alarm at Cambridge, April 19, 1775.....	40	0
27 men 8 months at Winter Hill, May, 1775.....	238	0
12 men 6 weeks at Dotchester, December, 1775.....	26	17
18 men 2 months at Dotchester, February, 1776.....	30	0
18 men 5 months at New York, July, 1776.....	180	5
3 men 1 year at the Northward, 1776.....	108	0
4 men 5 months at Ticonderoga, July, 1776.....	32	0
4 men 5 months at Boston, July, 1776.....	32	0
15 men 2 months at New York, September, 1776.....	63	0
15 men 3 months at the Jerseys, December, 1776.....	150	0
8 men 8 months at Rhodisland, upon a Request of the General Court, April 12, 1777.....	64	0
11 men 6 weeks at Bennington, July, 1777.....	70	0
15 men 3 months at Stillwater, September, 1777.....	90	0
7 men 2 months at Providence, May, 1777.....	28	0
20 men 1 month at Fort Edward, October, 1777.....	38	0
1 man 6 months to Guard Stores at Brookfield, June, 1777.....	8	0
2 men 6 months to Guard Stores at Brookfield, Dec., 1777.....	12	0
9 men 3 months at Rutland as Guards, March, 1778.....	27	0
3 men 6 months at Rutland, July, 1778.....	18	0
4 men 3 months to Dotchester, September, 1778.....	17	0
5 men 9 months to reinforce the continental army, July, 1779.....	187	10
4 men 8 months to Peekskill, May 29, 1779.....	100	0

6 men 3 months to Rhodisland, March, 1778.....	0	0
8 men 6 weeks at Newport, to reinforce Gen. Sullivan, 1778.....	24	0
4 men 3 weeks at Ticonderoga, May, 1778.....	4	15
2 men 3 months at Rutland to Guard, July, 1779.....	4	10
2 men 3 months at Rutland, January 30, 1779.....	3	0
5 men 9 months at West Point, July 8, 1776.....	187	10
5 men 2 months at Rhodisland, September 20, 1779.....	10	10
8 men 3 months to Claverick, October 9, 1779.....	58	16
19 men upon an alarm to Hadley, August, 1777.....	26	0
2 men at Rutland, April, 1780.....	16	0

SHAYS' REBELLION.—The insurrection known as Shays' Rebellion will not be treated in detail here. It may be found elsewhere in this work.

THE CIVIL WAR.—In the late Civil War Holden responded promptly to the President's call for troops, and her record is one in which her citizens may justly feel a patriotic pride. The town furnished two hundred and four men for the war, eleven of whom were commissioned officers. Amount of money expended, exclusive of State aid, was \$7,963.38, and a large amount was probably secured by private contribution. The first town-meeting relative to the war was held under date of April 20, 1861, when one thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated "for the benefit of the members of the Holden Rifle Company and their families."

The Holden Rifle Company formed a portion of the second regiment that went from Massachusetts (three months' men), and left for the South April 18, 1861.

In 1876 the town-hall was remodeled and memorial tablets were placed in the interior bearing the names of thirty men who lost their lives in the service, as follows: Captain Ira J. Kelton, George T. Bigelow, Albert Creed, John Fearing, Edward Clark, Charles Gibbs, James W. Goodnow, James W. Haley, Lyman E. Keyes, George W. Newell, Michael Riley, John B. Savage, Amasa A. Howe, George T. Johnson, John K. Houghton, William C. Perrey, Levi Chamberlain, Frank Lumazetta, Uriah Bassett, Henry M. Fales, George Thurston, Calvin Hubbard, Sergeant Harlem P. Moore, Winslow B. Rogers, Alfred S. Tucker, Henry M. Holt, H. Erskine Black, Elisha C. Davenport, John Handley and Horace L. Truesdell.

CHAPTER CLXXII.

HOLDEN—(Continued.)

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Congregational and First Baptist—Roman Catholic.

It has been mentioned on a previous page that one of the first acts of the town was to provide for religious worship. One year later, in 1742, it was voted to call Rev. Joseph Davis to the gospel ministry, and he was ordained Dec. 22, 1742, upon which date the church was organized with fourteen members. "The connection," says Rev. Mr. Damon, "of the Rev. Mr.

Davis, as pastor of the church in Holden, continued until January, 1773, when he was dismissed at his own request. From a printed sermon of Mr. Davis I have gathered some statistics relating to the history of this town, worthy of preservation, as they were collected by one so intimately acquainted with the first settlers of Holden. I would remark that Mr. Davis preached this sermon January 2, 1793, fifty years having passed since his introduction to the work of the gospel ministry. 'At first,' writes Mr. Davis, 'your increase was slow; little alteration for the term of five years; but afterwards the increase was more; for, at the end of ten years, your number of families was fifty-five. For the second ten years the increase in families was small—only ten. The last ten years of my ministry the increase was fifty-one. The whole number at my dismission, about one hundred and six families. There had been 642 births; about 330 were males and about 310 were females. There have died 214 persons; about 80 under the age of two years and more than half under the age of five. The number baptized by me, about 520. At the end of twenty years the church consisted of about 75 members, and when I was dismissed of 86: 38 males, 48 females. There was a remarkable sickness about seven years after my settlement; 22 persons died. And about six years after, the year after the *great Earthquake*, a raging distemper carried off about 45 persons in a short time, mostly younger persons and children.'

Mr. Davis remained until 1773. Dec. 21, 1774, Rev. Joseph Avery was ordained pastor, and remained with the church until his death, March 5, 1824. "During Mr. Avery's pastorate an unpleasant controversy, relating to church music, disturbed the peace of society in town, near the close of the 18th century. Some of the regular attendants upon public worship refused to occupy their seats in the meeting-house, unless the psalms and hymns could be sung without the aid of the unconsecrated viol and the unhallowed pitch-pipe. The venerable pastor exerted most strenuously his peace-making talents. An uncommon share he was acknowledged to possess. A reconciliation between the parties was effected by the counsel and advice of so wise a mediator."

One member, in a communication to Mr. Avery, in relation to this matter, says:

"The mode of singing is so much offensive to me, that I cannot glorify God, nor be edified myself: and further the Church have gone contrary to the Covenant owned by Every Brother of the Church: in the Covenant are these words promising Carefully to avoid all sinful stumbling blocks and Contentions to mention no more on the Covenant: the mere music as you call it, is the block in my way, as your self and the Church are sensible of: this mere music has no melody at all in it; and further I would wish to see the Carrecter Described in the Letter subscribed to Mr — and my self truly and faithfully observed,

and Not Lord it over any ones Conscience: I answer for my self and No other."

Horatio Bardwell, who had served a short time as joint pastor under Mr. Avery, remained until the ordination of Rev. William P. Paine, October 24, 1833. Mr. Paine remained pastor until his death, November 28, 1876,—a period of over forty-three years. His successors have been as follows: Revs. William A. Lamb, H. M. Rogers and Melven J. Allen, present pastor.

The first house of worship, which was erected in 1789, was remodeled in 1827-28. It was further improved and beautified in 1874, and in December of that year was rededicated.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The recorded history of the Baptist Church in Holden begins June 4, 1804, when Ephraim Mirrick was chosen moderator; John Hubbard, clerk; Asa Howe, collector, and Ephraim Mirrick, associate deacon, when no deacon was present from Templeton. The Rev. Elisha Andrews, pastor of the Baptist Church in Templeton, preached in town for some years before a church was organized. Baptist Church members here were regarded as a branch church of the Baptist Church in Templeton.

Rev. Mr. Damon says: "Tradition reports that Mr. John Perry, living upon the farm known as the Perry Farm, was the first person of this denomination belonging to the town. The records of the town partially confirm the voice of tradition. An article was inserted in the warrant for the town-meeting, to be held May 5, 1788, 'To see if the town will answer the petition of Mr. John Perry and others of the *Baptis* belonging to said Holden.' The vote of the town in reference to this article reads as follows: 'Voted not to allow the petition of Mr. John Perry and others of the *Baptis* belonging to Holden.' From other records upon the town-books it appears that this petition related to the abatement of taxes to be raised for the support of the Established Church."

The church was organized December 31, 1807, with the following members: Aaron Perry, Ephraim Mirrick, Hezekiah Walker, Abraham Gates, John Hubbard, Solomon Parminter, Asa Howe, Silas Walker, Charles Brooks, Eli Hubbard, Benjamin Hubbard, Jotham Howe, Thomas Howe, Samuel Abbott, John Walker, Paul Colburn, Thomas Marshall, Daniel Shepard, Pelatiah Allen, John Brown, William Everett, Polly Sargent, Lydia Parminter, Lydia Hubbard, Mehitable Colburn, Hannah Howe, Sally Howe, Polly Walker, Lydia Parminter, Jr., Polly Hubbard, Elenor Howe, Polly Henry, Lucretia Howe, Nancy Brooks, Polly Buck, Patty Caldwell, Sarah Pratt, Sarah Mason, Rachel Walker, Dorothy Howe, Tabitha Perry, Thankful Mason, Lucy Walker, Eunice Metcalf, Judith Gates, Persis Walker and Nabby Shepard.

The council which organized this church convened at the house of Abraham Gates, and the following

were present: From Harvard, Elder George Robinson, Deacon Ephraim Emerson, Charles Chase and Jeremiah Dyer; from Leverett, Elder Elijah Montague and Peter Ripley; from Sutton, Elder Samuel Waters, Deacon Moses Putnam, Solomon Marble and Jonah Golding.

The following is a list of pastors: Elisha Andrews, Thomas Marshall, John Walker, Appleton Belknap, George Waters, Samuel Everett, Andrew Pollard, Woodman H. Watson, J. H. Tilton, T. C. Tingley, J. H. Tilton (second pastorate), Lester Williams, John S. Harridon, George W. Kinney, John Rounds, John K. Chase, I. S. Hamblin and D. F. Ester, present pastor.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1820, and has twice since been remodeled and improved.

The additions by baptism the last two decades have been one hundred and ninety-seven, and since its organization, in 1807, six hundred and sixty-eight. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-nine.

Deacons.—Silas Walker,¹ chosen 1811; Winsor Newton,¹ chosen 1811; John Woodbury,¹ chosen 1820; Jonas Warren, chosen 1836; James S. Moore,¹ chosen October 4, 1839; Willard Allen,¹ chosen November 27, 1840; George S. Goddard, chosen May 15, 1857; William Howe, chosen December 4, 1873. William C. Metcalf, church clerk.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The history of the Catholic Church of Holden dates back to 1850, when a handful of Catholics applied for a priest to administer to them the rites of their holy religion. Instrumental in this cause were the old pioneers of Catholicity in Holden, the late Mr. Michael McLaughlin and Mr. James Prendergast; and divine services were held for the first time, and for a number of years, at Mr. McLaughlin's house by Rev. Father Gibson, then parish priest of St. John's Church, Worcester.

Later on, in 1860, the hall at Eagleville was used for church purposes; then the town-hall. In the year 1869 Rev. Thomas Griffin purchased land in Holden Centre, and by his untiring zeal a church was erected. Shortly after it was placed in charge of Rev. A. J. Derbuel as a mission of West Boylston parish, and later on as a mission of the parish of the Immaculate Conception, Worcester, Rev. Robert Walshe, pastor. During Father Walshe's charge the church was twice enlarged.

In 1884 Rev. James McCloskey was stationed as first parish priest of Holden. He remained until the fall of 1886, when he resigned. During his administration the present parochial residence was purchased.

Rev. Thomas F. Joyce was next installed as parish priest, and in the month of January, 1888, he died; his remains were interred in the church-yard near the church. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John D. McGann, who has done much to

strengthen not only the spiritual, but also the financial condition of the parish, and preparations are now in progress for the erection of a new church, as the present one is fast becoming too small to accommodate the increasing congregation.

The Catholic population now numbers over one thousand souls.

Among the prominent clergymen who have administered the spiritual wants of the parish are Rt. Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, D.D., bishop of Springfield; Rev. John J. Power, D.D., V.G.; Rev. P. J. Garrigan, D.D., vice-rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

CHAPTER CLXXXIII.

HOLDEN—(Continued.)

EDUCATIONAL.

Early Schools.—Statistics of 1840.—The Schools of 1888.—School Committee.—The Isaac Memorial.—Manufactures.

SCHOOLS.—The citizens of Holden early manifested an interest in educational matters, and at the second town meeting, held May 19, 1741, it was "voted to have a writing and reading school."

"During the early history of the town frequent mention is made that public schools were kept at houses of private persons. In 1752 a school was kept 3 months at Mr. Joseph Hubbard's house: another school, the same year, at Lieut. Cyprian Stevens' house. During the following year schools were kept in other parts of the town,—3 months at the centre; 3 months at Jonathan Lovell's house; and 3 months at Lieut. Richard Flagg's house. In 1754 it was voted, in town-meeting, that £14-6s.-8d. be appropriated for the erection of a school-house at the centre of the town. I have not been able to learn that this vote was carried into execution. Tradition reports that the first school-house was erected in the east part of the town, in the neighborhood of the Bullard place. The sum annually appropriated for schools gradually increased from year to year. In 1752 the sum of £11-12s. was raised for 6 months' schooling; and in 1762 the sum had increased to £30, including the interest upon the *lime lot*."—(Damon).

The following are school statistics for 1840: *

Part of the town		No. of scholars between 4 and 21 years.	Appropriations.
No. 1,	Centre	110	\$17000
" 2,	Unionville	145	16000
" 3,	East Part	65	9400
" 4,	Plaza District	48	7900
" 5,	Eagleville	169	15200
" 6,	Clough District	55	7600
" 7,	Waveret District	31	5500
" 8,	West Part	29	4000
" 9,	Near John Esdabrooks	18	4000
" 10,	Near Samuel Brooks	32	4570
" 11,	Near Widow Allen's	36	5300
" 12,	French Woods' District	59	6757
		744	\$106247

¹ Deceased

Average attendance—Summer, 57; winter, 114.
 Number of scholars between ten and twenty years of age, 18.
 Number of teachers—Summer, 13; winter, 13.
 Number of teachers—Winter—Males, 1; females, 12.
 Average wages per month, including board, \$14.4; females, \$8.00, males.
 Average value board per month, \$6.06; females, \$8; males.
 Private schools and schools kept to prolong common schools, 5.
 Aggregate number of months, 9.
 Aggregate number of scholars, 1,000.
 At an expense of \$1,000,000, \$1,000,000.

The following is a statement of schools, teachers employed and number of scholars, for 1887 and 1888:

High School.—Alonzo K. Learned, principal; assistant, Miss Lizbeth M. Larned; pupils, 48.

Centre District Grammar.—Teachers, Miss Addie M. Black, Miss Nellie M. Bascom; pupils, 43.

(Primary.)—Teacher, Miss Maggie Rice; pupils, 47.

Unionville School. (Mixed.)—Teacher, Miss Belle M. Rice; pupils, 18.

Chaffinville School. (Mixed.)—Teachers, Miss Eldridge, Miss M. E. Newcomb; pupils, 35.

Number Four. (Mixed.)—Teacher, Miss N. D. Chamberlain; pupils, 15.

Jeffersonville Schools. (Grammar.)—Teachers, R. D. Hubbard, C. W. Chace; pupils, 33.

(Secondary.)—Teachers, Miss N. M. Bascom, Miss S. L. Austin; pupils, 49.

(Intermediate.)—Teacher, Miss L. J. Andrews; pupils, 44.

(Primary.)—Teacher, Mrs. S. A. E. Thompson; pupils, 45.

Dawsonville School. (Mixed.)—Teacher, Miss Maud E. Davis; pupils, 28.

Northwood School. (Mixed.)—Teacher, Miss Irene A. Lord; pupils, 34.

New State School. (Mixed.)—Teachers, Miss Mary E. Murphy, Miss Bertha M. Drury; pupils, 31.

South School. (Mixed.)—Teacher, Miss Sadie I. Packard; pupils, 21.

Quinapoxet Schools. (Grammar Department.)—Teachers, Mary L. Corey, Miss Miriam W. Newcomb, Miss Grace C. Whiting; pupils, 25.

(Primary Department.)—Teachers, Miss Etta M. Greene, Miss A. E. Butterfield, Miss N. D. Chamberlain; pupils, 35.

Statistics.—Number of persons between five and fifteen according to the annual school census, taken in May, 1887, 492; number between eight and fourteen years of age, 341; number enrolled on our school records, including High School, 551.

Salaries of teachers: High School principal, \$1000; assistant, \$432. Total, \$1432.

Centre Grammar, \$300; Centre Primary, \$220; Unionville, twenty-four weeks, \$168; Chaffinville, \$220; No. 4, twenty-four weeks, \$168; Jeffersonville Grammar, \$360; Jeffersonville Secondary, \$240; Jeffersonville Intermediate, \$240; Jeffersonville Primary, \$236; Dawsonville, \$210; North Woods, \$210; New State, \$210; South School, \$210; Quinapoxet

Grammar, \$250; Quinapoxet Primary, \$210. Total, \$4,884.

The School Committee for 1887 and 1888 was as follows: W. E. Austin, chairman, term expires 1890; Mrs. M. E. Warren, secretary, term expires 1889; Charles E. Parker, term expires 1889; E. P. Thompson, resigned November, 1887; Mrs. I. M. Ball, term expires 1890; Mrs. Allen G. Davis, term expires 1888; Thomas Hennessey, truant officer.

LIBRARIES.—The Damon Memorial.—The citizens of Holden may well congratulate themselves in having one of the finest library buildings in the county. This building is known as the Damon Memorial, and was the gift of Mr. Samuel C. Gale, of Minneapolis, Minn. It contains the Gale Free Public Library and the High School. It was dedicated August 29, 1880, with appropriate ceremonies. It was presented to the town of Holden by Mr. Samuel C. Gale, and accepted by Mr. Charles E. Parker, chairman of the Board of Selectmen. An address was delivered upon the occasion by Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the distinguished *litterateur* of Cambridge.

The committee of arrangements at the dedication consisted of Alonzo K. Learned, Henry W. Warren, Waldo E. Austin, Charles E. Parker and Stillman F. Morse.

The Holden Library Association was organized October 4, 1876. The first officers were: Trustees—Colonel I. N. Ross, William Howe, Mrs. C. P. Phelps (three years), William C. Metcalf, Gates Chapman, Mrs. I. M. Ball (two years), H. B. Morse, J. T. Abbott, Mrs. W. H. Fairbanks (one year); President, I. N. Ross; Vice-President, H. B. Morse; Secretary and Treasurer, William D. Cheney.

At the annual meeting in 1880 the librarian reported 668 books as belonging to the library; in 1881, 755; in 1883, 1030.

Colonel I. N. Ross served as president until his death, in 1881, when William C. Metcalf was elected president. In 1883 H. W. Warren presided; W. E. Austin has been president since 1883.

In July, 1883, a special meeting was called to take action with reference to presenting the library to the town, which, with the books presented by the Hon. S. C. Gale, were to form a "Free Public Library," and it was voted that trustees of the Holden Library Association be authorized and directed to transfer the books and other property connected with this library to the proper authorities of the town of Holden whenever the said town shall vote to accept the same in accordance with the constitutional provisions of this association. In accordance with which vote fourteen hundred volumes were turned over to the "Gale Free Public Library of Holden."

CHAPTER CLXXIV.

HOLDEN—(Continued.)

Physicians—Masonic—The Centennial Celebration—Town House—Festivals—Guided—Notices—Epitaphs—Funerals

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician in Holden was Isaac Chenery. He was a surgeon in the Revolution, and was one of the town's most esteemed citizens. He was born in Medfield in 1742, and died October 20, 1822. Other physicians have been as follows: Thaddeus Chenery, son of Isaac; Moses Wheeler, Aaron Holbrook, John Smith and son, John M. Smith, George Estabrook, David Davis, Aaron E. Babcock, Warren Partridge, A. G. Skinner, Augustus Robbins, J. O. West, A. D. Smith, J. S. Ames, A. B. Robinson, J. S. Rood and C. W. Stickney. Drs. Ames and Stickney are the present physicians. The former has practiced here since 1858, and the latter since 1882.

A commandery of Knights Templar and appendant orders was established here June 24, 1825, with the following members: Jonas L. Sibley, James Estabrook, Lewis Thayer, Samuel Stratton, Orin Dalrimple, Elisha Andrews, Jacob Frieze, Daniel Tenney, George Estabrook, David Davis, Jacob Wood, Joel Nurse, Manasseh Willard and Adin Ballou.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION of the organization of the town was held May 4, 1841. The committee of arrangements consisted of Samuel Damon, Charles Chaffin, Silas Flagg, Lemuel Fiske, Paul Davis, John Davis, William Metcalf, Samuel Foster, Silas M. Hubbard, James Winch, Jason Mann, Jonathan. Rice, Judah Wright. The marshals were Chenery Abbott, Le Baron Putnam, Joab S. Holt, Charles L. Knowlton, Ethan Davis, Nathan Howe, William Howe, Sparrow Crosby, James S. Moore. The historical address was delivered by Rev. Samuel C. Damon, and was a faithful review of the history of the town. Other addresses were delivered by William Lincoln, S. F. Haven, Colonel Isaac Davis, Colonel James Estabrook and others.

The town-house was erected in 1837, at a cost of \$3,869.58. In 1876 it was remodeled at a cost of \$4,292.42. Previous to the erection of the town-house the town-meetings were held in the Congregational Church.

Holden has sent many bright and capable men and women into missionary fields; among these may be mentioned Deacon Isaac Fisk, to the Choctaw Indians, in 1819; Miss Abigail P. Davis, wife of Rev. William Goodall, to Beyroot, in 1822; Miss Hannah Davis, wife of Rev. Alden Grout, to the Zulus, in 1834; Edward Bailey and wife, Caroline Hubbard, to the Sandwich Islands, in 1836; Miss Myra Fairbanks, wife of Rev. Cushing Eells, to the Flathead Indians, in 1838; Mrs. Goddard, daughter of Asa Abbott, to China; Miss Isabel Davis, wife of James F. Clarke, to Turkey.

A worthy son of Holden was the Rev. Samuel C. Damon, who was born February 15, 1815. He was a clergyman, ordained September 15, 1841, and on the 15th of the following February he sailed for Honolulu, under the auspices of the Seaman's Friend Society, as chaplain. He remained in Honolulu until his death, in 1888. Mr. Damon was largely interested in the history of his native town, and, as before mentioned, delivered an historical address at the centennial celebration of the organization of Holden, May 4, 1851. He subsequently wrote the "History of Holden," which was published in 1841. Within a few years he had revised this work, and in about 1882 a proposition to publish the book was submitted to the town. The committee appointed to consider the matter reported favorably, but no further action was taken. (The writer is indebted to Mr. Damon's "History of Holden" for valuable material used in the preparation of this history.)

POPULATION.—The earliest census of the town was taken in 1765.

Number of families, 75; males under sixteen years, 161, above sixteen years, 109; females, under sixteen years, 116, above sixteen years, 107; negroes, 2. Total, 495.

The following is the census of 1773:

David Winch	5	James Davis	3
Elijah Rice	6	Rd Flagg	5
Masten Holt	5	Daniel Black	6
Moses Stickney	11	Benjamin Mead	5
Samuel Grant	6	Isaac Bartlett	11
Job Colburn	7	Isaac Chenery	8
Win Nichols	10	Israel Davis Jr.	3
John Perry	8	Nathaniel Shepherd ..	3
John Obens	2	Jason Gleason	7
Abra How	5	Peter Goulden	6
Asa How	7	Samuel Hubbard	7
Elisha Hubbard	7	Joseph Kingsbury	6
Elijah Rice, Jr.	6	Noah Haven	3
Peter Hubbard	8	John Black	5
Win Harris	9	Jabez Harrington	11
Elisha Merrick	8	James Cheney	6
Aaron Newton	3	Thomas Wilson	4
Joseph Morse	10	John Howe	6
Samuel Estabrook Jr.	1	Ebenezer Melet	5
Thomas Grout	9	Joseph Greenwood	5
Andrew Smith	11	Samuel Estabrook	3
Dea Jos Hubbard L.	7	Charles Heywood	13
Jonas Gale	11	Amos Heywood	9
Win Marshall	7	Israel Davis	8
Hezekiah Walker	3	Joshua Board	7
Seth Snow	7	Samuel Hubbard Jr.	8
Edmund Hall	4	Asa Lovel	4
John Winch	9	Peter Noyce	2
Josiah Broad Jr.	4	Ephraim Holt	5
John Abbott	12	Ezrael Fisk	6
Josiah Stratton	8	Increase Stearns	9
Jonathan Wheeler	4	Judah Wright	6
Abel How	3	Joseph Davis	5
Henry Taft	9	Thomas Kimball	8
Benjamin Allen	6	Jonathan White	6
Paul Goodale	5	Asa Lovel	8
Samuel Chaffin	9	Moses Wheeler Jr.	2
Eph Smith	6	Jeremiah Fuller	5
William Raymond	7	David Perry	5
Dea David Fiske	8	Jesse Allen	5
Samuel Heywood	9		

In 1790, 1077; in 1800, 1142; in 1820, 1402; in

1830, 1718; in 1840, 1351; in 1853, 1945; 1870, 2000; 1875, 2180; in 1880, 2499; in 1885, 2471.

The valuation of the town in 1781 was \$89,604.15; in 1840, \$576,622; in 1888, \$1,616,783.

MANUFACTURING.—The business of the large business now conducted by Messrs. Howe & Jefferson, at Jeffersonville (formerly known as Drydenville), was made in 1825, when a small factory of eight looms was built by a Mr. Morse. It was soon after purchased by John Jephardson and run as a satinette-mill. At about this period Colonel Artemas Dryden also built a mill which contained eight looms. In 1858 Deacon William Howe and Major Theron E. Hall began the woolen manufacture here in a small one-set mill. In 1860 Major Hall's interest passed into the hands of M. V. B. Jefferson, and the business was conducted under the firm-name of Howe & Jefferson until 1880, when Mr. Jefferson purchased his partner's interest, and the mill has since been run by him under the name of the Jeffersonville Manufacturing Company, making woolen goods. Jeffersonville is a station on the Fitchburg and Central Massachusetts Railroads. The post-office was established in 1874, with M. V. B. Jefferson as postmaster, who was succeeded under President Cleveland's administration by the present incumbent, William J. Prendergast.

The mill at Damonville came into the possession of Charles P. Dawson in 1869. Mr. Dawson has enlarged the capacity of the mills, and greatly improved the village. He manufactures satinets.

Spring Dale Mill was built in 1875-76 by its present proprietor, L. J. Smith, of West Boylston, for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres.

In 1821 the saw and grist-mills at Eagleville, owned by Caleb Kendall, were purchased by Samuel Clark, and a small factory erected. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1834, and in the following year was rebuilt, and has since been enlarged. In 1840 the establishment was called the "Eagleville Manufacturing Company." It had, at this time, sixteen hundred spindles, and the annual product amounted to two hundred and seventy-five thousand yards of sheeting. It is now run by S. F. Morse.

The factory at Unionville is claimed to have been the first factory in Worcester County erected for the purpose of spinning cotton yarn. This business was commenced here in 1809, by Eleazer Rider & Son. The weaving by power-looms commenced in 1822, and cotton cloth was manufactured. John Lees was the owner. These mills were burned in 1884.

The North Woods factory was built by B. T. Southgate for the manufacture of woolen goods. It was changed to cotton goods by William Bulfinch in 1827. Its capacity in 1840 was two hundred and fifty thousand yards of sheeting annually. It had, at that time, fourteen hundred and eighty spindles and forty looms. It is now owned by the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, and run by A. H. Turner.

The mill at Quinsepoxet Village was built by S.

Damon in 1831. It was burned in 1869, and rebuilt soon after. It is now owned by Cyrus G. Woods, and satinette is manufactured. The post-office was established here in 1884, with Mr. Woods as postmaster, and is located in the fine business block erected by him. He has also purchased the Lovellville property, which he has greatly improved, practically uniting the two villages.

The mills at Chaffinville were built about 1820. They were burned a few years since. Waldo E. Austin's saw-mill was rebuilt in 1881, and steam-power added in the following year.

The tanning industry at Eagleville dates back to 1825, when John Maynard built a tannery at this place, then called "Brick City." In 1840 Waterman G. Warren and his brother Samuel commenced tanning here. This partnership lasted until 1850. In that year Mr. W. G. Warren purchased the Edward Richardson tannery, which was built prior to 1789. The present tannery at Eagleville is a fine structure, and its facilities for producing card-leather are unsurpassed by any in the State.

This firm has been successively known as B. & H. W. Warren & Co., W. G. Warren & Sons., and W. G. Warrens' Sons. (See biography of W. G. Warren, on page 1393 of this work.)

CHAPTER CLXXV.

HOLDEN—(Continued.)

CIVIL HISTORY.

The First Town Meeting, 1741—List of Town Clerks from 1741 to 1889—Selectmen, Assessors, Town Officers, Representatives, Delegates to Congress, &c.

CIVIL HISTORY.—The first town-meeting was held May 4, 1741, and among the officers chosen were Cyprian Stevens, town clerk; Simon Davis, John Biglo and Cyprian Stevens, selectmen; and Samuel Clark, Samuel Pierce and Samuel Heywood, assessors. Two weeks later the second town-meeting was held and the first vote was "to have the gospel preached in town." It was also voted, at this meeting, "to have a writing and reading school."

The following is a list of town officers from 1741 to 1889:

Clerks.—Cyprian Stevens, 1741-46; Samuel Heywood, 1747-51; Samuel Pierce, 1752, '54-57; Joseph Greenwood, 1753; Israel Davis, 1758-74, '78-81; John Childs, Jr., 1775-82; David Fiske, 1783-86, '88, '89; Noah Haven, 1787; John Dodd, 1790-1801; William Dodd, 1802; Paul Davis, 1803-20; Paul Davis, Jr., 1821-57.

Selectmen.—Simon Davis, 1741-43; John Biglo, 1741-46, '48-51, '55, '56, '61; Cyprian Stevens, 1741, '44-46; Samuel Thompson, 1742, '54; Samuel Pierce, 1743, '46, '48-52, '56-58; Samuel Heywood, 1744, '48

-51, '59, '60, '64, '66; David Brown, 1745; Samuel Hubbard, 1747, '53-55, '57, '62, '64; Jonathan Lovell, 1747, '52, '59, '60; William Nichols, 1747; Richard Flagg, 1752-58, '60, '63, '79, '80; Israel Davis, 1753-55, '58-60, '63-71; Joseph Hubbard, 1753-55, '61, '62, '64-67, '72, '73; Joseph Greenwood, 1753, '61; James Boyd, 1756-58; Amos Heywood, 1756, '57, '62, '63, '80; John Child, 1758, '62-67, '70-76; Benjamin Howard, 1759; Bezaleel Fiske, 1759, '60; Jonathan Rice, 1761, '67-71, '74-76; David Fiske, 1761, '62, '69-71, '77, '78, '83; Jonathan Wheeler, 1763, '72; Isaac Smith, 1765; Benjamin Mead, 1765-71, '73-75, '79; Paul Raymond, 1768, '69, '73-77; Ignatius Goulding, 1768; Andrew Smith, 1772; James Davis, 1772-79, '84; Moses Smith, 1776-78, '80; John Child, Jr., 1777; Jason Gleason, 1778, '79, '88; John Perry, 1778-81; Samuel Thompson, 1780, '82, '83; Elisha Hubbard, 1781-83, '86, '87; Noah Haven, 1781, '83; Francis Wilson, 1781, '87; John Child, 1782, '83; William Nichols, 1782; Josiah Stratton, 1782, '88-91; Ebenezer Estabrook, 1784-86, '88, '90, '91, '94, '98-1803; Henry Taft, 1784, '89-91; Israel Davis, Jr., 1784-87; Elisha Myrick, 1784, '85; Nathan Harrington, 1785; Isaac Chenery, 1785, '86, '88, '89; John Dodd, 1786, '94-97; Samuel Hubbard, 1787, '92-95, '98-1801; Isaiah Brown, 1787; John Davis, 1789, '90-97; David Smith, 1789-97; George Webb, 1792, '93; Samuel Damon, 1792-97; William Drury, 1795-97, 1801, '05; Peter Hubbard, 1798-1800; Lemuel Abbott, 1798-1806; Elnathan Davis, 1798, 1802-04; James Dodd, 1799, 1800; Joseph Daniels, 1801, '03; Tilla Chaffin, 1804-08; Asa Wheeler, 1804-09; Ethan Davis, 1805-17; Heman Richardson, 1806-11; Samuel Heywood, 1807-11; Asa Greenwood, 1809-18; Lemuel Davis, 1810-14; John Chaffin, 1812-16; Abner Perry, 1812-15, '20-26; Silas Flagg, 1815, '17-26; Paul Davis, Jr., 1816-19; Samuel Damon, 1816-21, '27-31, '36; James Bailey, 1818, '19; Daniel Knowlton, 1819, '20; John Davis, 1820, '21; James Estabrook, 1821-24; William Metcalf, 1822-26, '30; Samuel Foster, 1822-25; William Flagg, 1825-28; Thomas I. Davis, 1826, '34-39, '40, '41; Thomas Howe, 1827-29, '31, '32, '34, '35; Samuel W. Hubbard, 1827-29; Farnum White, 1822-31; Charles Chaffin, 1829-35, '41; George Flagg, 1830-33, '40, '41; Tilla Chaffin, Jr., 1831, '33; John Lovell, 1832, '34; John F. Smith, 1832; Dennis Davis, 1833; Barney Howe, 1833, '37; Stillman Estabrook, 1834-36; John M. Goodale, 1835, '36; Joel Walker, 1836, '37; Paul Davis, 1837, '38; Willis Smith, 1837-39; Jacob Howard, 1837; Samuel D. Greenwood, 1837-40; Jonathan Chaffin, 1837-39; John Jepherson, 1838; Lyman Bryant, 1839, '40; James Winch, 1839, '40; James S. Moore, 1841; John Richardson, 1841.

Assessors.—Samuel Clark, 1741; Samuel Pierce, 1741, '43, '46, '48-52, '56-58; Samuel Heywood, 1741, '44, '48-51, '59; Simon Davis, 1742; John Biglo, 1742, '44-46, '48-51, '55, '56; Samuel Thompson,

1742, '54; William Nichols, 1743, '47; Cyprian Stevens, 1743-46; David Brown, 1745; Samuel Hubbard, 1747, '53-55; Jonathan Lovell, 1747, '52; Richard Flagg, 1752-58, '60, '61-64; Israel Davis, 1753-55, '59, '60, '63; Joseph Hubbard, 1753-55; Joseph Greenwood, 1753, '61, '62, '65, '66; James Boyd, 1756, '58; Amos Heywood, 1756, '57, '61, '62, '64-67, '69-71, '80; Bezaleel Fiske, 1759, '60; Isaac Bellows, 1762, '64, '68; Jonathan Wheeler, 1763; Benjamin Mead, 1765, '68; John Child, Jr., 1766-69, '75-77, '82; David Fiske, 1767, '69-71, '77, '78, '83-85, '87, '88; Jonathan Rice, 1770, '71; James Davis, 1772-76, '79, '82, '84, 1806; Ignatius Goulding, 1772, '73; Andrew Smith, 1772-74; Elisha Hubbard, 1774-78, '81-83, '86, '87, '89, '90, 1801-05; Isaac Chenery, 1778; Noah Haven, 1779, '81, '83, '84, '91, '92; Francis Wilson, 1779; Ebenezer Estabrook, 1780; Paul Goodell, 1780, '81, '87; Isaiah Brown, 1785, '86; John Dodd, 1785-1800; Paul Davis, 1788-1800; Elijah Rice, Jr., 1788; John Davis, 1789; George Webb, 1783; William Drury, 1794-1805, '07-17, '23, '34; James Dodd, 1801-03; David Smith, 1804, '05; Jonathan Flagg, 1806-10; Asa Greenwood, 1806-17; Lemuel Davis, 1811-14; Ebenezer Estabrook, 1815, '22-25-27; Paul Davis, Jr., 1818, '22-33, '35-41; Samuel Damon, 1818, '22-24, '35, '36; Ethan Davis, 1819-21; Abner Perry, 1819-21; Silas Flagg, 1825-33; William Metcalf, 1828, '29; Dennis Davis, 1830-33; William Flagg, 1834; Seth White, 1834; Willis Smith, 1834-36; Thomas J. Davis, 1837, '40; David Boyden, 1837, '38; Ira Broad, 1838, '41; Joel Walker, 1839, '40; John Richardson, 1839; Samuel D. Greenwood, 1841.

Town Treasurers.—William Nichols, 1741, '43, '45; John Biglo, 1742, '50; Samuel Thompson, 1744; Samuel Heywood, 1746-49; Israel Davis, 1751, '56-58; Joseph Hubbard, 1752-55; Jonathan Lovell, 1759; Bezaleel Fiske, 1760, '61; Samuel Hubbard, 1762-72; Nathan Harrington, 1773-83; James Davis, 1784-91; Elisha Hubbard, 1792-1803; Elnathan Davis, 1804; Ethan Davis, 1805, '06, '08-26; Samuel Damon, 1827-39; Paul Davis, 1840-51.

Representatives since 1780.—John Child, Jr., 1780, '82, '83, '90; Rev. Joseph Davis, 1781; Israel Davis, Jr., 1786; Josiah Stratton, 1787; John Dodd, 1792, '93, '95, '96, '98, 1800, '01; William Drury, 1802, '05-13, '20; Elnathan Davis, 1803, '04; Ebenezer Estabrook, 1814-16, '19; Ethan Davis, 1817, '21, '26; Samuel Damon, 1823, '24, '31-33; Silas Flagg, 1828, '29, '35, '38, '39; Asa Broad, 1830, '31; Charles Chaffin, 1832-34; Paul Davis, 1834-36; John Chaffin, 1831; Willis Smith, 1837; Tilla Chaffin, 1838, '39; John Richardson, 1840.

TOWN OFFICERS (chosen March 7, 1842).—Selectmen, Charles Chaffin, Thomas J. Davis, James S. Moore, John Richardson, John Watson; Assessors, Samuel D. Greenwood, Paul Davis, Ira Broad; Representative, William Flagg.

1843.—Selectmen, Samuel D. Greenwood, James S. Moore, John Watson, Willis Smith, Ethan Davis;

Assessors, Paul Davis, Samuel D. Greenwood, Ira Broad; Representative, Ira Broad.

1844.—Selectmen, Samuel D. Greenwood, David Davis, Lyman Bryant, Willis Smith, Ethan Davis; Assessors, Paul Davis, Samuel D. Greenwood, Ira Broad; Representative, David Davis.

1845.—Selectmen, Samuel D. Greenwood, David Lyman Davis, Bryant, George W. Bascom, Asa Broad; Assessors, Paul Davis, Samuel D. Greenwood, Ira Broad; no representative chosen.

1846.—Selectmen, Samuel D. Greenwood, Lyman Bryant, George W. Bascom, Asa Broad, Stillman Hubbard; Assessors, same as 1845; Representative, Samuel D. Greenwood.

1847.—Selectmen, Samuel D. Greenwood, Lyman Bryant, George W. Bascom, Asa Broad, Elisha Chaffin; Assessors, same as 1846; Representative, Samuel D. Greenwood.

1848.—Selectmen, Asa Broad, Elisha Chaffin, L. B. Putnam, Isaac Damon, Willard Allen; Assessors, David Davis, Jeremiah Parker, Paul Davis; Representative, James E. Cheney.

1849.—Selectmen, Charles Chaffin, Asa Broad, Willard Allen, Nathan Howe, Stillman Hubbard; Assessors, Paul Davis, Dennis Davis, Tilla Chaffin; Representative, Ira Broad.

1850.—Selectmen, Samuel D. Greenwood, Ira Broad, Willard Allen, Nathan Howe, William Howe; Assessors, Dennis Davis, Tilla Chaffin, William C. Metcalf; Representative, George W. Bascom.

1851.—Selectmen, Willard Allen, Nathan Howe, Ira Broad, William Howe, John Richardson; Assessors, Dennis Davis, William C. Metcalf, Charles L. Knowlton; Representative, George W. Bascom.

1852.—Selectmen, John Richardson, Alfred Sawyer, Charles Bryant, Samuel D. Greenwood, Dexter Broad; Assessors, Willard Allen, Tilla Chaffin, Dennis Davis; Treasurer, Charles L. Knowlton; Representative, Charles L. Knowlton.

1853.—Selectmen, Samuel D. Greenwood, John Richardson, Charles Bryant, Alfred Sawyer, Danford Hall; Assessors, Willard Allen, Dexter Broad, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, Charles L. Knowlton; Representative, Charles Burnett.

1854.—Selectmen, Charles Bryant, Joseph Davis, Silas Flagg, Jr., Joab S. Holt, John W. Howe; Assessors, Isaac Damon, Francis Davis, Samuel D. Greenwood; Treasurer, Charles L. Knowlton; Representative, William C. Metcalf.

1855.—Selectmen, Joseph Davis, Samuel D. Hubbard, Timothy Parker, Newell Moore, William C. Metcalf; Assessors, Samuel D. Greenwood, William C. Metcalf, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, Charles L. Knowlton; Representative, Silas Flagg, Jr.

1856.—Selectmen, William C. Metcalf, Timothy Parker, Jonathan M. Ladd, Simon Hubbard, Newell Moore; Assessors, William C. Metcalf, Joseph H. Gleason, Tilla Chaffin; Treasurer, Joseph Davis; Representative, Jonathan M. Ladd.

1857.—Selectmen, Joseph Davis, Ira Broad, William Howe, Sumner Chamberlin, Augustus F. Damon; Assessors, Isaac Damon, Silas Flagg, Jr., Charles Bryant; Treasurer, Joseph Davis; Representative, James E. Cheney.

1858.—Selectmen, Ira Broad, Sumner Chamberlin, Augustus F. Damon, George S. Goddard, Alfred Chaffin; Assessors, Isaac Damon, Silas Flagg, Jr., Charles Bryant; Town Clerk, John E. Chaffin; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton. Vote of thanks was given to Major Paul Davis for his thirty-seven years' services as town clerk, he declining further service.

1859.—Selectmen, Ira Broad, Sumner Chamberlin, George S. Goddard, Alfred Chaffin, John E. Chaffin; Assessors, Isaac Damon, Charles Bryant, Charles W. Gleason; Clerk, John E. Chaffin; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton.

1860.—Selectmen, Isaac Damon, Sumner Chamberlin, George S. Goddard, John E. Chaffin, James E. Cheney; Assessors, Isaac Damon, Charles W. Gleason, Theron E. Hall; Clerk, John E. Chaffin; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton; Representative (14th Dist.), Isaac Damon.

1861.—Selectmen, Sumner Chamberlin, John E. Chaffin, James E. Cheney, Charles Turner, William H. Walker; Assessors, T. E. Hall, Ethan Davis, Austin Flagg; Clerk, John E. Chaffin; Treasurer, Chas. Knowlton.

1862.—Selectmen, John E. Chaffin, Charles Turner, William H. Walker, George Bascom, M. V. B. Jefferson; Assessors, Isaac Damon, Ethan Davis, Austin Flagg; Clerk, John E. Chaffin; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton.

1863.—Selectmen, Ira Broad, Sumner Chamberlin, M. V. B. Jefferson, J. W. Rogers, William H. Drury; Assessors, Ethan Davis, Austin Flagg, Nathan Howe; Clerk, John E. Chaffin; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton; Representative, Nathan Howe.

1864.—Selectmen same as 1863; Assessors, Isaac Damon, Nathan Howe, J. H. Wright; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, C. Knowlton; John Wadsworth, clerk *pro tem*.

1865.—Selectmen, Ira Broad, Sumner Chamberlin, J. W. Rogers, Church Howe, Alfred Sawyer; Assessors, Isaac Damon, Nathan Howe, Austin Flagg; Clerk, Isaac Davis; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton; Representative (14th Wor. Dist.), Theron E. Hall.

1866.—Selectmen, Ira Broad, Sumner Chamberlin, J. W. Rogers, Church Howe, M. V. B. Jefferson; Assessors same as 1865; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton; Representative, Samuel Warren.

1867.—Selectmen, Ira Broad, M. V. B. Jefferson, J. W. Rogers, Austin Flagg, George Howe; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton.

1868.—Selectmen, Ira Broad, M. V. B. Jefferson, J. W. Rogers, George Howe, Charles Flagg; Assessors, Nathan Howe, S. Flagg, Jr., Samuel Warren; Clerk, S. W. Armington; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton.



W. G. Warren

1869.—Selectmen, M. V. B. Jefferson, George Howe, Charles Flagg, S. D. Hubbard, J. H. Wright; Assessors same as 1868; Clerk, S. W. Armington; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton. Town voted to abolish district system of schools.

1870.—Selectman, M. V. B. Jefferson, George Howe, Charles Flagg, Samuel D. Hubbard, J. H. Wright; Assessors, Nathan Howe, Jeremiah Parker, Silas Flagg; Clerk, George F. Rogers; Treasurer, Charles Knowlton; Representative to General Court, Isaac N. Ross. Voted to instruct the School Committee to choose a superintendent of school. William C. Metcalf chosen.

1871.—Selectman, Charles Flagg, Austin W. Ward, S. D. Hubbard; Assessors, Nathan Howe, J. H. Gleason, Ethan Davis; Clerk, George F. Rogers; Treasurer, Charles Flagg; Superintendent of Schools, William C. Metcalf; Representative to General Court, I. N. Ross.

1872.—Selectman, Charles Flagg, A. W. Ward, John Adams, James H. Wright, Samuel Warren; Assessors, Ethan Davis, Willard Allen, F. M. Stowell; Clerk, George F. Rogers; Treasurer, Charles Flagg; Superintendent of Schools, William C. Metcalf.

1873.—Selectmen, A. W. Ward, Samuel Warren, J. H. Wright; Assessors, Willard Allen, Isaac Damon, Silas Howe; Clerk, George F. Rogers; Treasurer, S. W. Armington; Superintendent of Schools, Dr. J. T. Rood.

1874.—Selectmen, J. H. Wright, Wm. Howe, W. H. Fairbanks; Assessors, I. Damon, Silas Howe, Silas Flagg; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, S. W. Armington; Superintendent of Schools, J. T. Rood.

1875.—Selectmen, M. V. B. Jefferson, W. H. Fairbanks, E. W. Mirrick, Geo. Howe, J. T. Rood; Assessors, Isaac Damon, Silas Flagg, Wm. C. Metcalf; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, S. W. Armington.

1876.—Selectmen, Wm. C. Metcalf, Chas. Flagg, W. H. Drury; Assessors, same as 1875; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, Samuel W. Armington; Auditor, Ethan Davis.

1877.—Selectmen, Wm. C. Metcalf, W. H. Drury, H. W. Warren; Assessors, same as 1875-76; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, L. B. Brigham; Representative, Wm. Howe.

1878.—Selectmen, same as 1877; Assessors, Wm. C. Metcalf, Chas. Dawson, J. C. Spaulding; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, L. B. Brigham.

1879.—Selectmen, H. W. Warren, Chas. Dawson, Gates Chapman; Assessors, Isaac Damon, Chas. E. Parker, E. W. Mirrick; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, L. B. Brigham.

1880.—Selectmen, Gates Chapman, Chas. Dawson, Fred. T. Holt; Assessors, same as 1879; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, L. B. Brigham. Voted to establish a "High School."

1881.—Selectmen, Chas. Dawson, S. W. Armington, W. E. Austin; Assessors, same as 1880; Clerk, Isaac

Damon; Treasurer, L. B. Brigham; Representative, H. W. Warren.

1882.—Selectmen, W. E. Austin, Isaac Damon, F. T. Holt; Assessors, Isaac Damon, E. W. Mirrick, Gates Chapman; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, L. B. Brigham.

1883.—Selectmen, same as 1882; Assessors, Isaac Damon, E. W. Mirrick, Ervin S. Hubbard; Town Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, Frederick H. Fales; Superintendent of Schools, C. W. Stickney.

1884.—Selectmen, H. W. Warren, F. T. Holt; A. A. Metcalf; Assessors, E. W. Mirrick, Ervin S. Hubbard, W. E. Austin; Town Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, F. H. Fales; Superintendent of Schools, C. W. Stickney.

1885.—Selectmen, Isaac Damon, C. E. Parker, A. D. Bascom; Assessors, Isaac Damon, C. E. Parker, E. S. Hubbard; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, F. H. Fales; Superintendent of Schools, C. W. Stickney.

1886.—Selectmen, same as 1885; Assessors, Isaac Damon, H. C. Cheney, Silas Flagg; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, L. B. Brigham; Representative, Samuel W. Armington.

1887.—Selectmen, William H. Drury, William J. Prendegast, A. A. Metcalf; Assessors, W. E. Austin, Samuel Warren, George Bascom; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, L. B. Brigham.

1888.—Selectmen, Isaac Damon, C. E. Parker, W. J. Prendegast; Assessors, same as 1887; Clerk, Isaac Damon; Treasurer, H. W. Warren.

Delegates to Provincial Congress: John Child, in 1775; James Davis, in 1776; and Richard Flagg, 1777; the latter in convention at Cambridge to form a Constitution.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

W. G. WARREN.

Waterman G. Warren was born at Ward (subsequently changed to Auburn), Mass., on the old Warren homestead, in that part of the town known as West Auburn, May 16, 1807. He was the oldest of six sons and a daughter born to Deacon Samuel and Sally (Goulding) Warren.

Samuel Warren was born at Leicester, September 10, 1779, and was the son of Jonathan Warren of that town, whose father, Jonathan Warren, had also resided there.

Sally (Goulding) Warren was born at Auburn, February 1, 1790. She was the daughter of Captain Jonah Goulding, a conspicuous rebel in the Shays' Rebellion. In this insurrection of 1787, Captain Goulding, afterwards a colonel in the State militia, led his company to Worcester and prevented Judge Artemas Ward from opening court. For this he was imprisoned, according to his own account, "forty days and forty nights" and in addition was threatened

with hanging. The daughter partook of the sterling character of her paternal ancestor.

Mr. Warren, the subject of this sketch, belonged to a family of tanners. His ancestors back four generations, upon both sides of the line, were tanners. All of his brothers, except one, the late Dr. Jonah G. Warren, of Newton Centre, a distinguished Baptist preacher and scholar, were at some time in their lives engaged in that industry; and the same is true of not less than thirteen of the children of the next generation.

His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited in the extreme. He worked upon his father's farm and in the tannery summers, and attended the district school winters, here acquiring the merest rudiments of an education.

On the 22d of April, 1830, he was married to Mary Eddy, of Auburn, his wedding present from his father being two dollars in cash to fee the minister, and the loan of his old horse and shay with which to bring home his bride.

His father's death occurring two years later, he inherited the ancestral tannery, which Jonah Goulding, when he moved from Grafton to Auburn, had purchased of Nathaniel Southworth. Mr. Warren conducted the tanning business here with varying success till 1840, when he loaded his household goods, consisting of a wife and five children, into a covered wagon and moved to Holden, where for ten years he continued the tanning business in partnership with his brother, Samuel Warren, in the tannery built at Eagleville (then Brick City), about 1825, by John P. Maynard.

This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Warren, in the spring of 1850, purchased the Edward Richardson tannery, located one-half mile west of Holden Centre. According to the record, this tannery, with seventeen acres of land adjoining, was sold by John Watson to Heman Richardson, December 23, 1789, for one hundred and twenty pounds sterling, and its earlier history is not of record.

The old tannery was enlarged and greatly improved and the business successfully continued, a part of the time with his son Samuel as his partner, for more than a quarter of a century.

In 1874, while continuing the business with his oldest son at the old tannery, he formed a partnership with his other two sons, under the firm-name of B. & H. W. Warren & Co., and this company erected the brick tannery nearer Holden Centre. This tannery, in its character and equipment, its facilities for producing the kind of leather which is its specialty, card leather, probably is not surpassed by any other in the State.

In 1882, business at the Richardson tannery having been discontinued, Samuel Warren became a partner, the style of the firm being changed to W. G. Warren & Sons, and the father and three sons continued the business with a good degree of success till 1886.

During these years there had been a gradual growth of the business from the tanning of perhaps fifteen hundred sides of leather in 1845 to twenty thousand sides in 1886.

Mr. Warren died August 7, 1886, at the age of seventy-nine, leaving a wife, who survived him but one year, his three sons, who still continue the business under the firm-name of W. G. Warren's Sons, and two daughters, one the widow of the late Rev. Lester Williams, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in Holden, and the other Susan E. Warren.

He was a devoted husband and father, kind-hearted and charitable. A man of good common sense, sound judgment and strictest integrity, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of all in his business and other relations. He had marked peculiarities and his strong personality impressed itself upon all with whom he came in contact.

He was the relentless foe of the liquor traffic and the cause of temperance and all the moral reforms of his day received from him a liberal and hearty support.

In his early life, in the palmy days of slavery, he was an abolitionist, a follower of Gerrit Smith, Garrison and Phillips. He boldly proclaimed his sentiments in favor of liberty for the oppressed, when such action meant hardship, scorn and persecution. After the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law he was zealous and active in all movements in behalf of the fugitive, and made his home a place of refuge for the bondman, a station on the underground railroad to freedom—thus earning the honor due to those who have the courage of their convictions, and the daring of their duty.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground,
Another race the following spring supplies,
They fall successive and successive rise:
So generations in their course decay,
So flourish these when those have passed away.

DEACON WILLIAM HOWE.

Deacon William Howe was born in Holden (in which town he has all his life resided), June 1, 1814. He was the son of Thomas Howe, born August 19, 1785. The parents of Thomas Howe were Jotham and Dorothy Howe. Mr. Howe's mother was Sally, daughter of Hezekiah and Lucy (Raymond) Walker. She was born May 30, 1787.

The subject of our sketch was the fourth child and fourth son in a family of thirteen children, of whom ten lived to maturity and eight still survive.

He lived at home, attending district school both summer and winter till eleven years old. After that he attended school only in winter, working on the farm with his father and brothers during summer.

In 1839 he settled on a farm of his own in the northern part of Holden, which he carried on with marked industry, energy and success till 1858. In



William Howe

that year he formed a copartnership with Major Theron E. Hall, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in the village of Jeffersonville, where he has since resided. This partnership continued two years, when Mr. M. V. B. Jefferson purchased the interest of Major Hall, and the business was continued under the firm-name of Howe & Jefferson for twenty-six years. The skill and success of this firm in the manufacture of woolen goods is sufficiently shown by the facts that when they commenced manufacturing they ran one set of woolen machinery, and that when the partnership was dissolved they were running twelve sets, with a corresponding growth of the village of Jeffersonville, which has come to be one of the most attractive and flourishing manufacturing villages in Central Massachusetts.

On January 1, 1886, Mr. Howe disposed of his interest in the business to his partner.

Mr. Howe married, in December, 1839, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. John Jefferson. Mrs. Howe died June 10, 1880. His family consists of three daughters: Augusta F., wife of M. V. B. Jefferson, of Worcester; Anna M., who married Addison N. Putnam (now deceased); and Dora L., wife of Henry W. Warren, of Holden.

Mr. Howe has been repeatedly chosen by his fellow-citizens to responsible positions in town affairs. He has been eleven times a member of the Board of Selectmen for the town of Holden, holding the office, when first chosen, for six years in succession. He was also chosen to represent his district in the Legislature of 1887, serving upon the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Howe was converted at the age of fifteen years—was baptized in December, 1830, and has maintained an active and honored connection with the Baptist Church for more than fifty-eight years. In 1873 he was chosen deacon of the church, the duties of which office he still efficiently discharges. His parents were constituent members of the Holden Baptist Church, and not less than thirty members of their family, near and remote, have been connected with it during its history, covering now fourscore years.

Mr. Howe's many excellencies—his good judgment of men, his wisdom and tact, his gentle firmness and unwearying patience, and his spotless honor—have endeared him to all who may claim his friendship, as well as to his family, and have made him highly respected and esteemed in still wider circles, as well as in church and town, where best known.

CHAPTER CLXXVI.

DOUGLAS.

BY A. F. BROWN.

Territorial—Early Grants—Boundaries—Topography—Geology.

THE true province of the historian is to collect and truly record such facts and events as he attempts to

describe, without prevarication or subterfuge; and the value of a history is enhanced in proportion as the writer adheres strictly to this rule. Very little has been known or correctly written in regard to the early history of the town of Douglas. Prior to the year 1708 the territory now embraced within the limits of the town of Douglas was an unbroken forest inhabited by a few Indian stragglers from the Narragansett or Nipmuck tribes. One small band occupied the extreme easterly part of the town, another the southern part and still another band were located northerly of the centre. In all these localities Indian implements and tools are frequently found, showing that they inhabited and cultivated in their rude way land in these several sections.

There was also living within this territory at that time two, and perhaps three, white families, whose farms were reserved and confirmed to them when the several grants and purchases were made from the General Court. One, a Mr. Simon Chamberlin, owned and lived on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres located southwesterly of what is known as the Ministerial or Minister's Lot, and nearly in the centre of what is now known as the "Douglas Woods," and south of the Thompson Road. The location is well known from the fact that it embraced within its limits what is now known as "Chamberlin Pond." In the three thousand seven hundred acre grant was the Aldrich farm of two hundred acres. This farm was located in the extreme south part of the town, and is now owned by Retus Walling and Jesse Chase; is westerly of the "Providence Turnpike Road," and southerly from the Mowry K. Thayer place, and was owned by a Mr. Edwin Aldrich, who was the father of Jacob Aldrich, who was the father of Amariah Aldrich, who was born here. The place is now covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber. Many of the present residents of Douglas well remember Amariah Aldrich, some of whose descendants are still with us. The "Streeter Farm," situated on the Webster Road, is another farm occupied by the father of Asa Streeter when the first grant was made of four thousand acres.

The town of Sherborn, in Middlesex County, was incorporated in 1674, a small agricultural town with few inhabitants, who lived chiefly within their own resources. In 1700 the Legislature incorporated the town of Framingham, taking from the town of Sherborn seventy-seven families with their estates to make up a portion of Framingham. This so exasperated the remaining inhabitants of Sherborn that they besought the General Court for redress. Finally, after several years' petitioning and importuning, the General Court granted to the inhabitants of Sherborn four thousand acres of land "Lying westwardly of Mendon" (now Uxbridge). This was called Sherborn Grant. Before this tract of land was located and divided, another grant of land of three thousand acres was obtained by the people of Sherborn, and the next

year, 1815, thirty-seven hundred acres of land were obtained by the people of Sherborn by purchase; these were called Sherborn New Grant, and very soon after these three tracts of land, with other adjoining tracts, were called New Sherborn. These several grants were finally located and divided by a rule adopted by the inhabitants of the town of Sherborn, so as to give each family or householder one or more lots. These tracts were divided by what they termed range-lines, running east and west, and said to be two hundred rods apart, and were designated first, second, third and fourth range-lines. Surveyors, now living, have been able to locate and follow these lines in many places in town. Every person's right extended from one range line to another, or, in other words, were two hundred rods in length from north to south; and the size of the lots depended much upon the standing and condition of the parties, and allotted according to the rule adopted in the division of the four thousand acre grant.

These several grants were located as follows: The 4000 acre grant embraced within its limits Douglas Centre and what is called the west part of the town. The southwest corner of this tract is at what is known as "Bear Corner," a large heap of stones, about sixty rods south of the Cold Spring on the Thompson Road. This Bear Corner is one of the oldest landmarks in town. It marks the southwest corner of the 4000 acre grant, the southeast corner of the lot of the twenty proprietors of Douglas, the southeast corner of the minister's lot, which was included in the twenty proprietors, the northeast corner of the "Boston Men's Farms" and the northwest corner of a part of the 3000 acre grant. From this point the line runs northwest 800 rods, passing a little west of Badluck Cedar Swamp to a point near the old Bailey place; thence easterly to a point in Sutton South line on the north line of land formerly of Micah Hill; thence southerly to a point in the south line of land formerly of Dr. Wm. Douglas; thence westerly to first bound. The 3700 acre purchase grant was located in the southeast part of the territory granted (now the southeast part of the town), bounded south on the province line and east on Mendon line (now Uxbridge), and contained 3603 acres besides the 200 acre Aldrich farm.

The 3000 acre grant was located in two tracts—one of 1101 acres was located on the north side of the 3700 acre tract, and between that and the 1000 acre tract bought by Dr. William Douglas and others, described further on; and 1900 acres, the remainder of the 3000 acre grant, was located west of the 3700 acre grant, was bounded on the province line, and included the north end of Walum Pond within its limits and extended north to Bear Corner.

Gov. Simon Bradstreet, who was Governor of the Province of Massachusetts before 1700, left by will to his grandchildren—John, Annie and Simon—children of his son, Doctor Samuel Bradstreet, among

other things, "what was due to him for salary as late Gov."

Annie married a Mr. Nathaniel Williams, of Boston, a schoolmaster. The other two heirs having died, Mr. Williams and his wife petitioned the General Court, in 1702, to have the claim adjusted and settled. In 1714 there was granted to them on their petition 1000 acres of "Province land, provided it could be located by a competent surveyor without infringing on any other grant."

In 1715 it was surveyed and platted by Mr. Thomas White, surveyor, and located in the northeast corner of New Sherborn, and on June 7, 1715, it was ordered by the General Court "That the land so platted be confirmed to the said Annie Williams, the other children having died."

Most of this tract of land of 1000 acres was soon after this sold by Mr. Williams and his wife to Jonathan Draper and Nathaniel Brewer.

Nathaniel Brewer soon after sold his interest in the tract to Capt. Benjamin Murdock. In 1728 Draper and Murdock divided their land, Draper taking the north and Murdock the south part; and on their petition, about this time, they, with their estates, were set to the town of Uxbridge.

Nathan Brewer also bought of the General Court, about 1716, eight hundred acres lying west of the Bradstreet grant. This tract was known for many years as the "Brewer farm."

In 1721 Dr. William Douglas, Habijah Savage, John Bining, William Tyler, Andrew Tyler and Benjamin Brousdon bought of the General Court one thousand acres south of the Brewer farm and the Murdock farm. This was called the Dr. Douglas grant, and in 1727 was divided between the owners—the Tylers settling on their rights.

About 1740 there was granted to what was called the twenty proprietors of New Sherborn, afterwards Douglas, 4524 acres in the westerly and northwesterly part of Douglas; a portion of this tract, however, a few hundred acres, was west of the Douglas town line, and in what was then Oxford South Gore. Included within the grant was the Simon Chamberlin farm of 150 and 400 acres, granted to the ministers, and the ministerial lot of the parish. This tract, with two or three additional grants, one of 1245 acres, one of 360 acres and one of 162 acres, extended the entire length of the west part of Douglas, from Nipmuck corner on Oxford line to Rhode Island corner. From Connecticut northeast corner to Rhode Island corner, which is just one mile, their land was only about two hundred and ten rods wide. At the extreme northwest corner of this tract, at Nipmuck corner, was located the Douglas School farm, so called, of 200 acres, which was sold many years ago for the benefit of schooling.

About this time, 1730, there was granted to Boston parties, a tract of land called the "Boston Men's Farm," bounded north and west by land of the twenty

proprietors, east by the three thousand acre grant and Wallum Pond and south by the province line, comprising about eighteen hundred acres. This tract was immediately settled by a few thrifty and intelligent families, who cultivated some very good farms on the hill west of Wallum Pond. The old town road leading from the north end of Wallum Pond to the Coffee house passed through this tract and for many years was a principal thoroughfare. This, with about six hundred acres in the northeast corner of the town (about three hundred acres of which came from the Bradstreet grant) and about three hundred acres back of the four thousand acres called "fragmentary lots," comprises the now entire territory of Douglas, making, with the overplus, about twenty-one thousand acres.

Douglas is bounded on the north by Oxford, Sutton and Uxbridge, on the east by Uxbridge, (formerly Mendon), on the south by Rhode Island, on the west by Connecticut and Webster (formerly Oxford South Gore). There are four large ponds of water, mostly within the limits of the town—Wallum Pond, in the southwest part of the town and partly in Burrillville, R. I., covers one hundred and forty acres in Douglas. Badluck Pond, a little west of the centre, covers one hundred and ten acres—these are both natural ponds. Reservoir Pond is an artificial pond of four hundred acres on the stream leading out of Badluck Pond. Manchaug Pond, in the north part of the town, and partly in Sutton, covers ninety-three acres in Douglas. This was originally a natural pond, but has been enlarged and deepened by the erection of a substantial dam at its outlet.

Mumford River has its rise in Badluck Pond, runs in a northeast direction until it unites with the Wallis Brook, forming the waters of Reservoir Pond, thence continuing in a northeasterly course about one mile, where it was diverted from its natural bed, and carried by an artificial channel in a northerly direction into the town of Sutton, where, uniting with the Manchaug River, it forms the upper pond at Manchaug Village. After doing effectual service for the wonderfully progressive and thriving village of Manchaug it re-enters again the town of Douglas, and, passing through the east village, enters the town of Uxbridge by such a circuitous route that one peculiar bend in the river so nearly resembled an old instrument our fathers used in making sausage that it was called the Fillbow, from which came the name, with a little variation of the high hills in the vicinity of "Gilboa."

The face of the country is uneven, beautifully diversified by hills and valleys, and contains some of the most lovely scenery in the county. None of the hills can hardly aspire to the name of mountain. Ball Hill is 711 feet high; Wallum Pond Hill is 778 feet; Mount Daniel, about 750 feet, and Bald Hill, about 700 feet.

The westerly part of the town, comprising more than six thousand acres, extending the entire length

of the town from north to south, is rocky and very uneven, covered with a growth of wood and timber, over its whole extent, with now but three families living therein. The buildings are in a dilapidated condition, surrounded with only a very few acres of arable land, and this under poor cultivation. The remainder of the town is dotted over with farms of about one hundred acres or less, some of which are under a high state of cultivation; many of them are held in the name or by the descendants of the original settlers. Fruit is raised in great abundance and of excellent quality. Vegetables, corn and other grain are now raised in paying quantities, and quite an amount thereof is annually carried to adjoining towns to market.

The geological formation is chiefly granite, large quantities of which are used for building purposes not only in this town, but for shipment to other parts of the country. Gold, silver and lead are said to be found in some parts of the town, but not in paying quantities. Boulders are found in all parts of the town, some of large size, and so numerous as to be a great detriment and inconvenience for the use of machinery in farming. Yet many of the farmers, by the free use of powder and dynamite, have so far cleared many of their lots as to successfully use machinery in the cultivation of their land and in harvesting their crops.

White oak, chestnut and white pine have been the predominating kinds of lumber grown, especially in the easterly part of the town; hemlock, black and red oak in the west, with small groves of hickory.

Many farms in different sections of the town that were once under a fair state of cultivation, where large stocks of cattle were kept, and barns well filled with hay, have been entirely abandoned for farming purposes,—the buildings torn down or gone to decay, and the best farming-lots covered, some of them, with heavy growths of wood and timber. More than forty such farms can be counted by persons now living, that within their remembrance were occupied by successful and intelligent farmers, many of whom reared large families of children.

From 1720 people began to settle on the new territory sparsely to begin with, for a few years, but in 1740 the inhabitants had become quite numerous, so much so that they began to agitate the question of separate town government. Up to this time, and until 1746, when the town assumed an independent town government by act of the General Court under the name of Douglas, all the municipal affairs were managed by the town of Sherborn.

In 1721 the town of Sherborn, in town-meeting, voted to give Mr. Ephraim Hill twenty acres of land in the fourth range of the four thousand acre grant in consideration of his being the first white man to settle in the new territory. This tract was at or near what was, for many years, known as the old Tiffany place, now owned by Chandler Titus.

In 1725 and 1726 the town of Sherborn voted to make an allotment of the last two grants of three thousand seven hundred acres and three thousand acres, according to the same rule by which the four thousand acres were divided.

In the division and allotment of these several tracts of land quite a good number of the people of Sherborn, to whom this land came by lot and assignment, settled on their several rights, but more of the settlers acquired their land by purchase, many of them from Holliston, Natick, Framingham and other surrounding towns.

The grant to the twenty proprietors of New Sherborn, afterward Douglas, was by deed, from a committee of the General Court of which Samuel Watts, Esq., was chairman, and was dated 1742, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds three years later.

The first meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Ensign Joseph Marsh, April, 1744, at which a committee was chosen to survey their land and divide it among the proprietors. The first meeting was called by John Harwood, Esq., a justice of the peace, and David White was chosen moderator, and Jeremiah Whiting, clerk, who was duly sworn, and their proceedings were conducted with all the formality of a regular town-meeting. These meetings of the proprietors were kept up with a good deal of regularity until 1767, when the record of their meetings ceases. Captain Benjamin Taft, of Uxbridge, who was the ancestor of the fifth generation of Doctor Bridgman A. Taft, through whose generosity the ancient plan and book of records came into my possession, although not one of the original twenty proprietors, yet by purchase soon became the largest owner of the purchases, and until the close of the record maintained a controlling interest in its affairs.

The meetings of the proprietors were not always harmonious; many times ill-feeling and jealousy, crimination and recrimination were indulged in to such an extent that, while they did not come to blows, yet their meetings were frequently dissolved without accomplishing anything.

Quite a number of men and families, besides those already mentioned, have been more or less prominent in the settlement of the town and in town affairs that might be worthy of mention, but those already named make the list sufficiently extended to give a fair knowledge of the early settlers of the town.

CHAPTER CLXXVII.

DOUGLAS—*Continued*

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

THE early settlers of Douglas were a hardy and vigorous class of men and women, well fitted to endure

the hardships of pioneer life, and to brave the rigor and privations of a New England winter. Located as they were in the wilderness, with a hard and sterile soil, without roads, and at no inconsiderable distances apart, a long way from their base of supplies, it is no wonder that they became self-reliant and jealous of their individual rights, and looked well to the character of all new-comers. Any person attempting to settle among them whose character was not above reproach, was immediately warned out of the district, and was obliged to leave forthwith.

Without going into a genealogical history of the early settlers of the town, a brief mention of some of them and their descendants, where they lived, and other incidents connected with their lives, will here follow. We will begin with the road in the northeast part of the town, leading from South Sutton to East Douglas, now known as North Street. As a fair sample of accuracy and distinctive points adopted by the early settlers in laying out roads in town, I here give the laying out of this road. The report of the selectmen is dated February 19, 1765, and is found in the Town Records, Book 1, page 64½:

Traverse taken and laid as follows: Beginning at Sutton line, at two white oak trees, with two chops on the south side, then running south westerly 1½ rods on land of Isaac Martin to a white oak tree marked, then turning ½ 7th of a mile to the west on land of Matthew Martin about 1½ rods to said Martin's house, to trees standing on the east side of the road, then running about south on said Martin's land about 30 rods to y^e land of widow Sarah Brown then on land of widow Sarah Brown to lag (a) lading place, starting at the west side of the road, thence from widow Brown's place south westerly by posts 42 rods to a stake and heaped stones, then turning more to the east and bounding east on land of Edmund Rawson about 40 rods on said Widow Brown's land by trees marked with two chops on the south side, thence on land of Isaac Martin, Jr., 12 rods to his house, thence from his house a southwesterly course to the river by points, and across the river on land of Jonathan Foster a westerly course by said river about 50 rods, then turning southwesterly by points, and running on land of Samuel Foster to his barn on the east side of the road, thence from said barn southwesterly to the county road.

Given Hereby
Isaac Martin, Jr. & Son
Robert Swasey

The first house on this road south of Sutton line was built by Isaac Martin from 1730 to 1746. In 1770 it was owned by his son, Jacob Martin; by him sold to William Batchellor, to Warren Batchellor, to Henry Howell, to Charles Fairfield and to E. Smith Johnson.

The house known as the Orison Hewett house was built for a wheelwright shop by Ellis Burt, about 1845. The house owned by Timothy Hewett was built by Ellis Burt in 1825, on land bought of Captain John Brown; sold by him to Joseph Swasey, and by him to its present owner.

The Archelaus Stone place on the hill in 1745 was owned by Mathew Martin, who built and lived in a small one-story house between the present house and the road. It was afterwards owned by Abel Morse, and by him sold to Archelaus Stone for two thousand dollars. Mr. Stone was a skilled mechanic, and built the present house. He was master mechanic for the Congdon Company when the first factory at Man-

chaug village was built. He was afterwards for many years master mechanic for P. Whitin & Sons. After his death his large farm was divided among his large family of children, and within a few years passed entirely out of the family name. The house and part of the farm is now owned by Robert Brown.

The house now owned by the Draper sisters was owned and occupied in 1760 by John Thayer; whether it was built by him or not I am unable to say. It was afterwards owned and occupied for many years by Elisha Thayer, his son, whose second wife was Molly Keith.

Elisha Thayer was a noted shoemaker and nail-maker, which business he followed until by age and infirmity he was unable to labor. He was also a famous skunk hunter, the oil of which was the only means of supply for his evening lamp. This shop was a place of general resort for boys and young men of the neighborhood, to be entertained by Uncle "Lisha's" stories. The next two houses in the street are both comparatively new houses, built about 1860, one by Mr. Alvin Hall and the other by Mr. Asel Fitts, both built on a part of the old Brown farm.

The next place is the Brown farm, originally containing about four hundred and fifty acres. A part of it came to the wife of John Brown, Sr., and a part purchased of the twenty proprietors, being some of their "fragmentary lands," and a part purchased of John Harwood, Esq., and being north of the Brewer farm and west of the Draper farm. John Brown, the first who settled on this farm, came from Leicester between 1730 and 1740, lived a few years in North Uxbridge, and came to this place in 1740 or a year or two earlier.

He married Sarah Freeman in 1742. She was a daughter of Edmond Freeman, Esq., of Boston; her mother was Eunice Williams, a daughter of Nathaniel Williams, a schoolmaster of Boston, and his wife, Annie, who was a daughter of Doctor Samuel Bradstreet, of the island of Jamaica, who was the oldest son of Governor Simon Bradstreet, Governor of the Province of Massachusetts. A part of this land was given by will of Governor Bradstreet to his granddaughter, Annie Williams.

John Brown, Sr., died in 1764, leaving a widow, Sarah, and seven children,—Mary, born in 1744; John, born in 1747; Oliver, born in 1752; Samuel, born in 1753; Robert, born in 1754; Thankful, born in 1755; and Elihu, born in 1757. In 1766 his large farm was divided between his widow and seven children. The oldest son, John, by inheritance and acquisition, soon came into possession of the larger part of the original farm. He, the second John Brown, died in 1813, leaving a widow, Abigail (Reed), formerly of Rehoboth, and six children,—John, Hannah, Abigail, Eunice, Freeman and Eleanor. John Brown (3d), by inheritance and purchase, soon came into possession of most of his father's home farm. He

died in 1855, leaving a widow, Rebecca (Draper), and four children,—Eunice F., Emily F., Adolphus F. and Harriet N. The son now owns a good share of the old homestead.

In the first division of the Brown farm the widow's right was set on the west side of the road, with the buildings—the right to John Brown on the east side of the road, extending from the Thayer place, on the north, to the present road, opposite the house of Erwin F. Brown—the right to Mary south of the widow's thirds, now known as the Hale place—the right to Hannah, who married David Draper, was north of John's right—the right to Robert Brown was east of the north end of John's right—the right to Samuel was east of the south end of John's right, and was afterwards known as the Drake place—the right to Elihu was south of John's right; and the right to Oliver east of Robert and Samuel's rights; each right contained about sixty acres.

The farm known as the Hall farm, a part of which is now owned by Hammond Metcalf, was a part of the original Brown farm, being the right set to Samuel Brown. His daughter, Abigail, married Stephen Drake, who built the first house and settled on this place. Two of his sons, William and Albee, built the house now owned by Henry Gould. It was originally two stories high, with a flat roof, and was built and used for a paint-shop. From its peculiar shape it was called the "Salt Box," by which name it has always been designated. William and Albee Drake were among the most skilled and artistic painters of their time. Among other specimens of their work, the older people will well remember the inside decorations of the old Baptist Church in South Sutton.

The old Hale house, as it is called, now standing on land of Levi Darling, was built by Robert Hale, who married Mary Brown, and was built on land set to her out of her father's estate. His son, Robert, built the house now owned by Hugh Johnson. The houses of Levi Darling, John Collar, Mary B. Williams and Alvin H. Brown are all standing on the old Hale farm, and only date back a few years.

The children of Robert Hale and Mary, his wife, were Sarah, who married Charles Rawson, of Uxbridge; Mary, who married Amos Morse, of Douglas; Robert, who died in the Hugh Johnson house, leaving a widow and two children, Philander and Hannah (his widow married Benjamin Wilson, who lived for some time at the Hugh Johnson house); Elisha Hale, who died in Sutton a few years ago; and Mason and Alpheus, who were both drowned when young men.

The Knap place, as it is called, was owned in 1765 by Isaac Martin, Jr., who lived in a small house on the west side of the road, which is now standing, but very much gone to decay. The farm was originally a part of the Brewer farm, and bought by Isaac Martin, Jr., who built the house and lived there until about 1775, when the place was sold to Captain Job

Knap, who was for many years a prominent man in town affairs.

Captain Job Knap married Ruth Wilson, who lived many years after his death. Their children were,—Job, Jr., Benjamin, Sally, Moses and Nancy. Benjamin died young, Sally was never married, Nancy married Ellis Burt, Job and Moses both married Balcombes.

Captain Knap built the house now standing about 1790 to 1800. Moses inherited the home-place, and married Olla Balcome, who is still living. His children were,—William, Fanny (who married David Stern), Benjamin, Mary Ann (who married A. J. Thayer), Elmira (who married Kendall Whittemore, M.D.), Edward B., Moses M. and Henry.

Job, Jr., the oldest son of Captain Job Knap, married Sarah Balcome, and left three daughters,—Betsy, Laura and Sarah Ann. He lived on the farm now owned by Mowrey Prentice, who married Laura Knap. The house was occupied for several years by his father, Captain Job Knap. The house was built by Ebenezer Claflin about 1770, on land bought of Edmund Rawson, which was a part of the original Brewer farm. This place was occupied by him and his son Oliver, who lived here until the place was sold to Captain Job Knap. Oliver Claflin married, for his first wife, Rebecca Reed, of Taunton, sister of Abigail, wife of Captain John Brown. His children were,—Comfort, Harry, Lyman and Content. His second wife was Lydia Reed, half-sister of his first wife. The land across the river from the Knap farm was owned in 1740 by John Foster, and was reached by a ford a little below the present road.

In 1765 the land where the Lower Village now stands was owned by Jonathan Foster, and where the woolen-mill of W. B. Haywood & Co. now stands, and the Frank Taft house, now owned by Mrs. Isaac King, was owned by Samuel Foster.

About the year 1800 Jonathan and Samuel Foster sold their property to a company composed of Ezekiel Preston, Welcome Whipple, Richard Olney, Benjamin Wallis and others, afterwards known as the Douglas Company and the Douglas Manufacturing Company. They first built the dam across the river, afterwards built the Old Green factory, the four tenement houses, the Old Green store, the machine-shop, and afterwards the boarding-house, all of which were completed in 1808 or 1810. The wheel in the Old Green mill or factory was built by a Mr. Reed, of Northbridge. Building water-wheels is said to be very nice work, and it is proverbial of millwrights "that they make haste slowly." The work on this wheel dragged along at such a dilatory pace that Colonel Preston, the agent of the company, who was a very energetic man, and wanted to see business move at a rapid pace, became so disgusted with the delay that one morning there was found the following lines posted on the bridge, said to be in the familiar handwriting of Colonel Preston:

Old Mr. Reed, he works with speed,
His head is made of cotton,
Before he gets the wheel half done,
The dam will be all rotten.

This indirect reprimand doubtless had its desired effect, for the wheel was finished in due time.

Col. Preston withdrew from the company in 1812, the company retaining the factory, privilege and tenements and about ten acres of land, and Col. Preston taking the rest of the real estate for his share in the company's property. He, with his wife's brother, Mr. Adolphus Taft, soon after built the grist and saw-mill, that was for many years known as the Preston Mill, afterwards known as the Taft and Eagle Mill. It was afterwards sold by Willard Taft to Deacon Warren Wait, and afterwards destroyed by fire. The privilege and property are now owned by W. E. Haywood & Co.

Adolphus Taft built the small house owned by W. E. Haywood & Co., now occupied by W. Schuster, and lived there until he died. Col. Preston built the large house on the opposite side of the road, now used for a tenement house, where he lived until he went West and died. He left his property to his three nephews, the sons of Adolphus Taft,—Dorris, Willard and Frank, in the proportion of five, three and two.

This tract of land of the Factory Company and Col. Preston, bought of the Fosters, was a part of a tract of one thousand acres sold by the General Court, in 1721, to William Douglas and others, being south of the Brewer farm. This one thousand acre tract was divided by William Douglas and his associates in 1727, and this tract, being a triangular piece of one hundred and fifty-two acres, was set to John Binning for his share. It was bounded easterly by the Brewer and Brown farm. Starting from a point on the road to Killingly, between the towns of Uxbridge and Douglas, thence north twenty-nine degrees west three hundred and sixty rods to a heap of stones on the four thousand acre grant, thence bounded west by the four thousand acre grant, south six degrees east three hundred and five rods to the Killingly road, thence bounded south by the Killingly or county road one hundred and sixty-six rods to the place of beginning. The old Forge School-house, now the Long School-house, stood on the southwest corner of this tract, and the old Noah Taft place, now owned by Mrs. Fanny Thayer, stands near the southeast corner of this tract. The old house that many years ago stood where the Frank Taft house stands, was built and occupied by Mr. Samuel Foster—was built as early as 1740. It was a large house, two stories in front and one back, and is remembered by many people now living as the old Preston house.

A house that stood near where the brick house now owned by Mr. Collins Keith stands, was built and occupied by John Harwood, Esq., who was a very prominent man in the early history of the town. The place was afterwards owned by the Spragues, and

Parley Brown, Noah Taft and the present owner. John Harwood's widow lived there many years after his death. The house owned by Charles A. Whipple was built by his father, Justin B. Whipple.

The Whipple family was a very remarkable family, and prominent in the early history of the town. For inventive genius, the Whipple family, sons of Welcome Whipple, Esq., who was agent of and clerk for the Douglas Manufacturing Company for many years, were very remarkable. Milton D., Virgil, Cullen, Justin B. and Homer B. were all possessed of remarkable mechanical genius. Some of the most important inventions of the last fifty years were the product of their inventive brain.

Welcome Whipple was born 1772, and was a son of Deacon John Whipple, who lived in South Sutton and died in 1845, aged ninety-seven years.

John Whipple, son of John and brother of Welcome, was born 1783 and was the father of Amanda, Rachel, Dexter and McDonough. The Noah Taft place now owned by Mrs. Thayer, being at the foot of the hill, and on the north side of the road to Killingly, as it was called, and the northeast corner of this Binning tract, was one of the first settled places in town. A partition of the one thousand acre grant, called the Doctor William Douglas grant, was made in 1727. This tract falling to John Binning, a merchant of Boston, he soon after built the house burned a few years ago on the Whipple place. He sold to the Spragues, who built a blacksmith shop near the brook. The place was afterwards sold to Mr. Paul White, Sr., father of Paul, Silas and Chloe. Paul White, Sr., died in 1794 or '95, leaving a widow whose name was Chloe, who was his second wife, and a daughter and son of the last wife. The widow lived many years after the death of her husband, and dying, left the old homestead to her daughter Chloe, who married Joseph Whipple and lived there until her death, a few years ago. The west part of the Paul White farm was sold by his administrator at auction after his death to Benjamin Cragin, Esq., and was by him sold to Mr. Sprague and by him to Noah Taft.

That part of the Doctor William Douglas grant which is on the south side of the road from the Binning farm was set to William Tyler, Andrew Tyler and Doctor William Douglas. The Tylers both settled on their rights; William on the old place now occupied by Mr. Wellington Young, and must have built the old house that stood there a few years ago. Joseph and Jeremiah Batcheller lived there for many years before Mr. Young bought it.

Andrew Tyler's farm was west of William's, and extended as far west as the land of the old Methodist Church. The Mannahan house, as it is called, stands on the Andrew Tyler farm. The original Andrew Tyler house stood near the brook south of the S. S. Davis place. It was afterwards owned by Micah Stearns and by his son, Nathan Stearns; afterwards by Job

Bartlet, whose wife was a Stearns, and by Amos C. Gould ("Old Knot-head," as he called himself). In 1770 Aaron Hill, who married a Tyler, lived in the Mannahan house, and lived there for many years after. He or his heirs afterwards sold the place to Theodore Stone, he to Leaver, Leaver to Jasper Rawson, and Rawson to Mannahan.

The Dr. William Douglas farm was west of Andrew Tyler's, and extended from the east side of the old Methodist meeting-house lot to the east side of the four thousand acre grant, which was a little west of the Heath store. It was bounded west on the four thousand acre grant, and extended south from the road three hundred rods to the three thousand acre grant, and was bounded south on the three thousand acre grant, and contained one hundred and fifty acres. Dr. Douglas sold this farm in about 1770. It was afterwards sold to the Sprague family, and by them sold to Mr. Samuel Legg, father of Nahum Legg and grandfather of Mr. E. H. Leaver.

The house belonging to the farm is the old Legg house, standing on the north side of the road.

Two houses that stood just back of the Axe Company's office, one of which was demolished and the other removed a few years ago, known as the Gale and Farwell houses, were standing there a hundred years ago, and belonged to the old Forge Company.

The brick house belonging to the estates of Joseph and Jeremiah Batcheller is one of the old land-marks in the village. The original house was owned by Mr. Jesse Balcom and sold by him to the Batchellers.

The brick house owned now by Minor Chase was built about 1828 or 1830 by Cullen Whipple. It was afterwards owned by Dr. Pierce, Lovel Southwick, Luke S. Keith, Mrs. Kendall, N. S. Caswell and the present owner.

The brick house opposite the common of the Congregational Church was built by Mr. Joseph Lee about seventy years ago. It has always been kept in the Lee family until within a few years.

The Deacon Warren Hunt estate is one of the older estates in the village. This was originally the Sprague place, and owned by Samuel Legg. The present house was built by Deacon Warren Hunt about 1825.

Among the oldest places in the village of East Douglas are the Old Cragin and Caleb Hill places.

The genealogy of the Hill family dates back to 1632, to John Hill, who was a resident of Plymouth Colony, and afterwards of the town of Dorchester. Ephraim Hill, who was a descendant in the fourth generation (great-grandson) of John Hill, was born in 1688, and was reputed to be the first settler in Douglas. He built and lived in a small house a little north of the present residence of Caleb Hill. He had three children—Caleb, Elizabeth and Hannah. Caleb built the house, the present residence of Caleb of the eighth generation. He was a very prominent man in town affairs, kept a hotel-tavern, as it was then called, until the time of his death, was deacon of the Congre-

gational Church at the Centre for thirty years and was respected by the entire community.

Caleb Hill left eight children, one of whom was Moses, born in 1757, who inherited the homestead of his father and kept it as a hotel until his death. He early entered public business—was very efficient and popular—was lieutenant of the military company, was a soldier in the Continental Army and held most of the offices of trust and honor in town. He died in 1800, aged forty-three years, mourned and respected by all. His children were: Azubah, who married Benj. Cragin; Caleb, who married Lydia Marsh; Lucinda, who married Silas Cummings; Micah, who married Sally Marsh; Submit, who married John Dudley; James, who married Sally Burdon; Benjamin, who married Doratha Dudley; and Paris, who married Sarah Chapin.

Caleb Hill, who was born in 1783 and married Lydia Marsh, succeeded to the inheritance of his father, and lived and died on the old homestead. He was captain of the military company, and succeeded in accumulating considerable property, which he left to his children, who were: Azubah, who married Colonel Emerson; Charlotte, married Fenner Batcheller; Mary, married Jeremiah Batcheller; Submit, who married Thos. Warren; and Caleb, who succeeded to the old homestead, thus keeping it in the Hill name for nearly two hundred years.

Micah Hill, brother of Caleb and son of Moses, built the house now owned and occupied by N. S. Caswell, and lived there until his death. He was a very exemplary man, deacon of the Congregational Church for many years and died in 1836. He bought his farm of Mr. John Brown, familiarly called "yellow-headed John Brown." His house and buildings were on the north side of his farm. After the death of Micah his large farm was divided among his six sons,—Moses, Aaron M., William R., Paris H., Luther and Calvin B. Hill—which all in a few years passed into other hands.

Benjamin Cragin, who married Azubah Hill, built the house near the old Hill place, now known as the Southwick place, where he lived for many years. The place was formerly owned by a Mr. Holbrook. Cragin was a prominent man in town affairs—was town clerk for many years—kept a store in the old store building, near the road, when it was a one-story building—was concerned in the manufacture of woolen goods, and assisted in the settlement of estates of deceased persons, and was justice of the peace and had jurisdiction in the trial of civil and criminal causes.

The house now occupied by Caleb Cummings was built for Silas Cummings, who married Lucinda Hill. The house was owned for many years by Mr. Benjamin Wilson, who was a tailor by trade, and carried on the business in a small shop near his house. The house owned by the Catholic priest was built by Dr. Ezekiel Wood about 1830, and the church was origin-

ally designed for a barn and built by Deacon Warren Hunt. The house now owned by Jesse B. Sweet, formerly owned by Charles Fairfield, Artemas Knowlton and Amory Thayer, is one of the oldest houses in this part of the town and was built by a Mr. David White, who for many years took an active and prominent part in town affairs. The house was called the "White House" for many years after his death. The house now owned by Charles W. Potter was owned for many years by Ellis and Sumner Balcome. This is one of the oldest estates in town; the original house was built in about 1750 by Mr. Jeremiah Whitney.

The place now known as the Obadiah Morse place formerly belonged to Fuller Marsh. Fuller Marsh was father of Deacon Judson Marsh. Fuller Marsh's mother was a Fuller, and she inherited the estate from her father, Thomas Fuller, who built the house, and was a man of considerable means and influence.

The Nelson Potter place was owned for many years by Mr. Jesse Williams. He sold the place in 1838 or '40 to Nelson Potter, and bought a farm in Belchertown. He was a son of Samuel Williams and one of a large family of influential men in their time. They were Wheeler, Jesse, Willard, Samuel, Thaddeus and Alpheus. Samuel built the old house on the Seth Howland place, moved away by him and sold to Jeremiah Luther. The Nelson Potter place was the original Marsh farm. Joseph Marsh, who came from Sturbridge about 1730 or '40, bought the place and built the original house. John Balcome once lived there. The first meeting of the twenty proprietors of Douglas was held at the house of Joseph Marsh. He was a very prominent man in his day, and his son after him, Aaron Marsh, Esq., had as much to do with town and public affairs as any man of his time. In the controversies in town affairs I notice that he was usually successful. He represented the town in the General Court several times. A large brick-yard on his farm was successfully operated for many years.

The place now owned by Judson Marsh, west of the school-house, was the old Obadiah Morse place, built by Obediah Morse, Sr. The first house was built by John Morse, on the right set to him in the first tier of lots in the four thousand acre grant. It was at or near where now stands the house owned by Judson Marsh. The Baxter Morse place was first owned by a Mr. Chase, who sold it to Obadiah Morse, Sr., and went to New Hampshire. The first house south of the school-house now owned by Reuben Place, was built by Luther Morse, and is on the old Richmond White place. Richmond was a son of David, a prominent man in early town affairs, and a brother of Alvah and Martin White.

The house now owned by Thomas Kelley was built by Mr. David Balcome, and owned for many years by Timothy Wallis, who married a daughter of David Balcome. The house owned by Joel Taft is the old Fairbank place, owned for many years by

Amos Fairbank, Jr., who was a son of Amos, who was a very prominent and influential citizen, and in the controversies that arose in town-meetings he usually carried his point. Aaron Marsh's family were Aaron Fuller; Lydia, who married Caleb Hill; Sally, who married Michael Hill, and ——— who married Timothy Taft, and their descendants are now quite numerous in town.

The place now owned by Joseph Howland is the old Seth Howland place; the house was built by him. The place was formerly owned by Samuel Williams. The house west of the school-house, now owned by Judson Marsh, is the old Obadiah Morse place. Obadiah Morse, Sr., the grandfather of Augustus, lived here, and his father, John Morse, was the original settler here; this was on a lot of thirty acres in the first range of lots in the four thousand acre grant.

The first house south of the school-house in District No. 7, now owned by Reuben Place, was built by Luther Morse, who sold soon after building and removed to the West. It was known as the Richmond White place. The old house that stood there when Luther Morse bought the place was built by Richmond White's father,—David White.

The house at the corner of the road, now owned by Thomas Kelley, was built and owned for many years by David Balcome.

The house now owned by Joel Taft is the old Fairbank place, owned for many years by Amos Fairbank, Jr., who inherited it from his father, Amos, brother of the elder Joshua and son of Jonathan Fairbank, Jr., who was a son of Dr. Jonathan Fairbank, both of whom had land assigned to them out of the four thousand acre grant. This farm was given to Joel Taft and his wife, who was a daughter of Joshua Fairbank, for taking care of Amos Fairbank and wife, who were aged and infirm and who had no children of their own.

The Rufus Johnson place, standing on the end of the road north of the Joel Taft farm, was the old George Benson farm, which he inherited from his father. He sold his farm to Amos Morse, Jr., when he moved to the West.

At the Morse place the brick house now owned by John McGrath was built by Amos Morse. Amos married Mary Hale, daughter of Robert Hale and granddaughter of John Brown. His children were: Adolphus, Amos, Luther, Elisha H., Andrew J., Ophelia (who married Seth Howland) and Henrietta (who married Lawton Johnson). Amos Morse had the reputation of catching more woodchucks and making more whip-lashes out of their skins than any other man who ever lived in Douglas.

Ezra Morse, who built and lived in the next house west of the Amos Morse place, was a brother of Amos, and they were sons of Jacob Morse, who built and lived in the old house that formerly stood about eighteen or twenty rods north of the Amos Morse place. Jacob Morse owned a large farm, under a fair

state of cultivation, which he divided between his two sons, each of whom kept large stocks of cattle.

Ezra Morse's family were John, Brigham, Ezra, Samuel and Henry, Sally (who married E. B. Tuttle), Hannah and Submit (who married Nelson Potter). Ezra Morse's wife was Zilpha Wallis, the oldest daughter of Samuel Wallis and one of twelve children. Jacob Morse was brother of Simeon Morse, who lived in Sutton, and Levi Morse, a resident of Douglas, and was son of Lieut. Jonathan Morse, who drew lot No. 20 in the first range of lots of the four thousand acre grant.

West of the Ezra Morse place, at the foot of the hill east of the Reservoir Pond, forty years ago stood an old dilapidated house, long since gone to decay. This was right 23 of the four thousand acre grant, of thirty acres, set out to Ebenezer Hill. Ebenezer Hill had a son (Job), who lived at this place for many years, and dying left a daughter (Ann), who was deranged, and left his place to the town to take care of his daughter. The town employed Mr. Jonathan Jenney, who lived there many years and had the use of the place for taking care of the daughter. After her death, which occurred at Abel Parker's, the town sold the place at auction to Ezra Morse. Many people now living, remember Crazy Ann Hill, as she was called.

Near the outlet of the Reservoir Pond stood, many years ago, a two-story wood-colored house, and about twenty rods east of the house, on the north side of the river, stood a grist-mill, two stories high, the upper story used for a wool-carding mill, and on the opposite side of the river was a saw-mill. This property, for many years, belonged to Mr. David Walker, who ran it for the accommodation of the community; but it was generally remarked that the miller always had fat hogs. The place was built by his father, Mr. Benjamin Walker, who was one of the first settlers of Douglas. David Walker, who lived to be an old man, was a remarkable and peculiar man in many respects. Independent and liberal in his religious belief, temperate in all his habits and upright in all his dealings, eccentric in his practices, with very strong likes and dislikes, which he sometimes carried to excess. He had unbounded confidence in Brandreth's pills, and frequently would say, "If a person would take enough of Brandreth's pills, he would live forever."

South of the Walker place, on the other side of the river, is the Humes place. The ancestors of the Humes family were among the early settlers of Douglas, and originally settled in the south part of the town.

Josiah Humes, who appears to be the first of the Humes family who lived in Douglas, married Lydia Wallis, the oldest daughter of Capt. Benjamin Wallis. She was born in 1748, and they settled at the old Humes place, now owned by Frank Kenyon. He was the father of Robert Humes, who was the father of

Amos and David Humes. James Wallis, who was son of Capt. Benjamin and brother of Lydia (who married Josiah Humes), married Chloe Humes, who was sister of Josiah Humes. He built the house where Amos Humes lived. Amos bought the place of him. Capt. Amos Humes was one of the leading men in town affairs—a man of excellent judgment, whose opinions were sought on all important questions in dispute between his neighbors. He was a man of temperate habits, honest and upright in all his dealings, very decided in his convictions of right and wrong, and never could be induced to swerve a particle from what he believed to be right. He served the town as Representative to the General Court, and in many other offices of trust and responsibility.

His children were Warren, Submit (who married Aaron A. Wallis) and Harriet (who married Levens Sibley).

Warren Humes, son of Amos, was born 1802, married Phebe Rich and built the square-roof house on the east side of the road from his father's house. His early educational advantages were limited to the district schools of his native town, and consisted of the simplest rudiments of the English language.

He was an expert in mathematics, and acquired a decided taste for geometry and surveying. His natural love for figures made him an expert in his chosen occupation, that of land surveyor. His reputation for accuracy as a surveyor soon gained for him a reputation that made his services in great demand in most of the towns in Southern Worcester County.

He was a very great reader, especially of history and international law and court decisions, and his memory was so good that he could, at any time, refer to any decisions he had read with great accuracy. His business of conveyancing, in connection with his surveying, was very accurate and extensive. His opinions were frequently sought in regard to the validity of legal documents, and his knowledge of law was such that his opinions were almost invariably sustained.

He wrote a great many wills, and did a large amount of probate business, with accuracy and fidelity. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat in politics, and had a controlling interest in town affairs for many years. He represented the town in the General Court, served as moderator, chairman of the Board of Assessors and Selectmen for many years. His children were John R., Amos A., George, Milton, Maria L. (who married Brigham Morse) and Juliette (who married Lewis Taft, of Uxbridge).

The Wallis family was one of the first families who settled in Douglas, and at one time, with their connections, were the most numerous family who ever lived in Douglas, and they owned almost the entire northwest part of the town, what is now known as Old School District No. 2, and was first known as Squadron No. 3. Captain Benjamin Wallis, who was

the first of the name who lived in Douglas, was born in 1723 in Sutton, and married Lydia Dudley, daughter of Samuel Dudley, of Sutton, about 1746, which was about the time the town of Douglas was incorporated. The branch of the Dudley family who lived in the westerly part of Douglas, and frequently intermarried with the Wallis family, came from Sutton. Captain Benjamin Wallis owned a very large tract of land, which was divided among his children, giving them each a large farm. He lived in an old house that stood near where now stands the Aaron A. Wallis house, now owned by Elbridge G. Wallace. His children were: Lydia, born 1748; married Josiah Humes, who settled in the south part of the town, on the farm now owned by Frank Kenyon, at what is now called the Old Humes place. Benjamin, Jr., born 1751; married Sarah Thayer; he built the house and settled near the school-house in District No. 2; was a man of large wealth and great influence in the church and in town affairs; was one of the original owners of the cotton-factory built in East Douglas in 1808; was justice of the peace, and represented his town in the General Court. His children were: Lydia, who married Mackintire, Peter, who settled in Charlton; Benjamin, who settled in Webster; Sarah, who married Samuel Dudley; Joseph, who married Prudence Wallis, a daughter of Aaron Wallis (he was father of Joseph T., Ira and Andrew J., and several other children); Moses, who willed a part of his property to the town, called the Wallis Devisé, was never married; and Rufus, who married Molly Paine. His children were Stephen P., Benjamin G., Elmira and Mary A. Rufus Wallis was chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Poor for many years, and was a man well-fitted for that position.

David Wallis, second son of Captain Benjamin, born 1753, who married Bial Albee, built the house and barn that fifty years ago was known as the Jonathan Wallis place, which was a part of the Captain Benjamin Wallis farm. His children were: David, who married Sybil Balcome; Olive, married Ebenezer Cragin; Jonathan, who married Polly Balcome; Willard, who married Joanna Wallis; and Prudence, who married David Balcome, (her children were: Fanny J., Prudence, Willard W. and Wellington).

Samuel Wallis, third son of Captain Benjamin, born 1758, married Hannah Dudley, and built the house and settled at the place recently known as the Salem Wallis place, now owned by William L. Church, whose wife is granddaughter of Samuel, and daughter of Salem. Samuel Wallis, who lived to be ninety years old, was an honest and upright man, of a strong physical frame, a strong mind, and of temperate habits; by industry and frugality he had acquired, at the time of his death, a large farm which was divided among his children. His children were: William, the father of Frederick and Lydia (who married William J. Wellman); Zylpha, who married Ezra Morse; Samuel, who never married; Timothy, who married

Charlotte Balcome; Hannah, who married Fuller Marsh, father of Judson and Thomas Marsh; Nancy, who married Alvah White; Polly, who never married; John, who married Mary A. Logee (whose children are Laura, George M. and Henry D.); Dudley, who married Mary A. Wallis (left no children); Salem, who married Cynthia A. Hazleton and Maria L. Flagg (he had one daughter by his last wife); Cynthia, who married William L. Church. Two other children of Samuel—Lorinda and Julia—were never married.

James Wallis, fourth son of Capt. Benjamin and Lydia, born 1761, married Chloe Humes, and settled on the farm recently owned by Capt. Amos Humes. He afterwards sold the farm to Capt. Humes, and moved to Webster, where he owned a mill. He afterwards moved to Southbridge, and subsequently to West Brookfield, where he died in 1840. Noae of his children ever lived in Douglas.

Jonathan, the fifth son of Benjamin, died when young.

Aaron, the sixth son, born 1768, married Prudence Aldrich, a daughter of Aaron Aldrich, settled on the homestead of his father, and was a prominent man in town affairs for many years. He held the offices of selectman and assessor for nearly twenty years in succession. His children were Prudence, who married Joseph Wallis; Joanna, who married Willard Wallis; Aaron A., who married Submit Humes, daughter of Capt. Amos Humes. Aaron A. Wallis inherited to a great degree the mind and characteristics of his father. He seemed to step into his father's shoes in the management of town affairs, and for many years, with his brother-in-law, Warren Humes, was looked up to as one of the "fathers of the town." Of his children, one, Marcus M., lives in Iowa, and two daughters in Webster.

Mercy Wallis, daughter of Capt. Benjamin, born 1756, married Capt. Benjamin Dudley, and settled at the place now owned by Nelson G. Dudley. She was mother of Samuel Dudley and Benjamin Dudley, who settled on the Capt. Benj. Dudley farm.

From 1780 to 1830 the Wallis family and their connections by marriage occupied almost the entire territory of old School District No. 2. Now, 1889, there is scarcely one of the name of Wallis or their connections that live on the farms originally owned by the Wallis family. Five or six of the grandchildren of Samuel Wallis and one of the grandchildren of Samuel Dudley are still living on the territory. I know of no other.

The farm now owned by Elijah Biglow, in the Wallis neighborhood, was never owned by the Wallis family. It was settled by Elijah's great-grandfather, Jedediah Biglow, who built and lived in the old house that formerly stood a little north of where Elijah now lives. His son was Thomas; Thomas' sons were Jedediah (whose son was Freeman) and Elijah (whose children were Julia, who married a Perry; Sarah, who married Stephen A. Paine; and Elijah, who

lives on the old homestead). A little way north of the house of N. G. Dudley, between his house and Manchaug Pond, off from the road, once stood a house and barn, and quite a farm was connected with it, where lived Mr. Pelatiah Parker, the father of Sumner, John, George, Pelatiah and Lucinda, who married C. W. Potter.

The buildings have long since been demolished and the farm grown up to wood and timber. Pelatiah was a son of Isaac Parker, who settled on the Sally Tuttle farm, as now called. Benjamin Gould owned a farm and building that was on the east side of the road that leads to what is called Coopertown. The buildings were long since taken down or gone to decay, and the farm mostly covered with water, when the Reservoir Pond was filled. He was the father of Aaron, who married a daughter of Peter Thompson, and Jedson, who never married. The house now owned by Perry Briant was owned by Deacon Bailey; it stands near the old Gould place. About one and a half miles up the Coopertown road there was once a good farm and buildings, and a saw-mill, where a large amount of business was done; it was owned by Peter Cooper. The saw-mill and buildings have long since gone to decay and the entire farm, with the exception of an acre or two, is grown up to wood.

On the Oxford road, through the woods, near the Sutton line, is the old Marvel Morse place. Marvel Morse's father was a brother of Jacob Morse, and Marvel married Betsey Morse, sister of Amos and Ezra Morse. His children were Jacob, Marvel, Rebecca, who married Nahum Legg; Betsey, who married a Gleason; and Maria, who married a Southwick. The family are all gone and the farm is now owned by the Sheldon brothers. The house on the other side of the road was built and owned by Chandler Stockwell, Jr.

Fifty years ago there was a farm and old buildings about half a mile from the road east of the Marvel Morse farm, that was then owned by Briant Curtis. His father was one of the first settlers of Douglas. The buildings have long since gone to decay and the farm grown to wood and timber.

East of the house of William J. Wellman, that was formerly the William Wallis place, and near the corner of the road that used to be called the Oxford road, that ran across the meadow now the Reservoir Pond, was a small wood-colored house, that was built and occupied for many years by Jonah Titus, who was father of Preston and Russel Titus. The house was occupied for many years by Bradford Arnold, who was a famous stonemason.

The next house on the road to the centre of the town, now owned by Wellington Balcome, was built by Minor Morse, and was afterwards occupied by Martin Van Buren Barnabas Davis, who married a Morse. The next house east of this, now owned by Thomas Manning, was built by Chester Morse, who was a

brother of Minor and son of Levi Morse. The house of James Dailey was built by Jonathan Jenney.

The buildings at the outlet of Badluck Pond, recently owned by John Wallis, were bought by him of Silas Brigs, Sr., who was one of the first settlers. The mill and the old house that stood where George M. Wallis' house now stands were owned by Philo and Aaron Fisher for many years, who bought of the Uxbridge Woolen Company, which, at one time, owned a large tract of land in Douglas Woods. It was used at one time for the manufacture of yarn; was originally built for a saw and shingle-mill, and, being near the Badluck Cedar Swamp, where large quantities of cedar were cut, and pine and oak timber were abundant, the business of manufacturing lumber and shingles was very profitable, although for many years after the first settlements the process of manufacturing shingles was by hand; the Badluck shaved shingles were considered the best in the market.

On the road leading south from the Wallis Mill, about one-half mile from the Webster road, stands the old house and other buildings which for many years was the homestead of William Dudley, called by everybody "Daddy Bill," to distinguish him from the William Dudley who was a son of Mr. Paul Dudley. He was a brother of Reuben Dudley and son of Lemuel Dudley, who was a son of the elder Paul. The other house on this road was formerly and for many years the home of George Starr. His wife was — Ides, daughter of Reuben Ides, who once lived here and owned this place.

About one mile west of the Wallis Mill on the Webster Road, is the old Streeter Place (so called). This farm, of about two hundred acres, is within the grant of four thousand five hundred and forty-two acres originally granted to the twenty proprietors of Douglas. The farm was first settled before the grant to the twenty proprietors by Mr. Asa Streeter, who lived here many years, and left the farm to his children, who afterwards sold most of it to the Uxbridge Woolen Co. The buildings have long since gone to decay and the cultivated lots are covered with wood and timber.

Still farther on the Webster Road, about half-way through the woods, stood another house and barn, built by John S. Chapin, about 1815.

John S. Chapin came from Uxbridge, and was extensively engaged in the wood and lumber business in this part of the town. He only cultivated a small tract of land near his buildings. The house was moved to East Douglas many years ago by Mr. W. D. Jones and was afterwards sold to Lucius Simpson, and now stands at what is known as "Bull Run." Another farm was situated within the limits of the grant to the twenty proprietors, called the "Chamberlin Farm," of one hundred and sixty acres; it was southwesterly of and adjoining the ministerial lot. The location of this farm is well known, but

the buildings were abandoned more than one hundred years ago, and no one would now mistrust that any portion of the land was ever under cultivation.

In this immediate vicinity, and within the limits of the twenty proprietors' grant is the ministerial lot, so called, originally consisting of four hundred acres,—two hundred acres granted to the First Congregational Society and two hundred acres to the first settled minister.

These lots were designated for many years as the "ministry" and the "minister's lot." The minister's lot was early sold to Colonel George Sanger, and was known for more than sixty years as the Colonel Sanger lot. It is now owned by William Knowlton & Sons, of Upton, Mass. The lot called the ministry lot—afterwards called the ministerial lot—was owned by the society for many years, but about the year 1830 was sold at auction. Benjamin Buffum bought forty acres on the west end of the lot, built him a log house and barn, and lived there many years, working at the wood and lumber business. The lot has ever since been known as the Buffum shanty lot. The next one hundred acres east of Buffum was bought by Deacon Hunt and owned by him at the time of his death. It is now owned by the heirs of J. M. Aldrich. The next lot east of this, of eighteen acres, was owned by Nahum Legg, afterwards by Gardner Chase, and is now owned by Elias T. Balcome, of Worcester. The remainder of the ministerial lot is owned by the heirs of Dr. David P. White.

Captain Benjamin Taft, who was early one of the principal owners among the twenty proprietors, owning at one time more than one thousand acres of their grant, had four hundred acres of his right set out at the extreme southwest part of their grant. It extended from the Connecticut corner to the Rhode Island line, and was two hundred and forty rods wide. About three hundred acres of this tract was sold by his son, Sweeting Taft, to Mr. John Tilley, of Boston. A road leading from Oxford Gore, as it was then called, passing by the house of Elder Harvey Wakefield, and crossing the county-road about one-half mile east of Connecticut east line, passed on south through this tract. About one-half mile south of the county-road this road became two roads—one, running in a southeasterly direction, led to the north end of Wallum Pond; the other, running in a southwesterly direction, terminated in Buck Hill woods. On the last road, near the corner of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, there was once an old house that was built by the father of Gideon Isaiah Wyman Thayer, and Gideon also lived there. East of this place is the Starr place, built and owned by Ebenezer Starr. Another house, and the only one now standing on this road, is the Buxton place. The house, from its appearance, is one of the first built in the town. Still farther north, on this road, is the Mason place, owned by Richard and Abraham Mason—once a large farm with good buildings. It is now a wilderness.

John Tilley, who came from Boston, bought of Sweeting Taft, who was a son of Captain Benjamin Taft, three hundred acres of the Benjamin Taft land. He sold two hundred acres to the Masons, and on the one hundred acres that he kept he built quite a respectable house and barn, a little south of the county-road, and for many years kept a hotel under the name of "coffee-house." This road has since that time always been known as the coffee-house road,—the whole of this tract of four hundred acres belonging to the Taft estate. Some of it, once under a good state of cultivation, is now entirely grown to wood, with the exception of two or three acres.

Near the easterly edge of Douglas Woods, on the county road, there is a famous and never-failing spring called the "Cold Spring," which has been so designated and known for more than one hundred years. Long before this, and before the first settlers located in Douglas, travellers, with their teams, used to stop at this place when passing through the country, pitch their tents near the spring, and take their midday meal or pass the night there; it was for very many years known as the White Oak tavern, although no buildings were ever erected there.

The farm at the south end of Badluck Pond, known as the Chase Place, recently owned by Silas and David Chase, was owned by their father, Asa Chase, who lived in a small house on the south side of the road from the Silas Chase house. Asa Chase bought the place from a Mr. Cooms or Cozzens, who was the first settler there.

The next house east of the Chase farm, now owned by C. W. Brown, was owned for many years by his father, Enoch Brown. Enoch was a prominent man in town affairs, very accurate and precise in all his ways and expressions, extremely sensitive to criticism, and an honest and honorable man. He served for many years on the Board of School Committee; was selectman and assessor many times, and in his younger days was a successful school-teacher. Enoch Brown bought the place of Henry Howell, who bought of his father, Philip Howell, who, in turn bought of Mr. Oliver Emerson. They lived in an old house standing a little north of the present house, and successfully operated for many years a hatter's shop, that stood on the south side of the road, east of the barn.

The next house on this road, recently owned by Joseph Morse, was owned by his father, Paris Morse, and was built by his grandfather, Levi Morse, and has always been kept in the Morse family.

The next house east, now owned by Joseph Briggs, was built by Levi Morse for his son, Minor. The house was unoccupied for many years under the superstitious prejudice that it was haunted; but for many years it has secured occupants without much trouble.

The house near the camp-meeting grounds, owned and occupied for many years by Deacon Levi M.

Stoddard, was built by Levi Morse for his daughter, who married a Stoddard, the father of Levi M.

On the road leading from the county road, south, over Wallum Pond Hill, there was once a house, quite a little way west of the present road, known as the old Watkins house, built and owned by the father of George Watkins. The hill on which it stood is now known as the Watkins Hill. The house was afterwards owned by John Alger, and a little west of this house was the Billings place. Both houses were long ago abandoned, and the farms are entirely covered with wood and timber. The house near the railroad near the Summit, known as the Flynn house, was owned for many years by Mr. Levi Brown. Levi was brother of Enoch and Simeon, who were sons of Jonah Brown, who lived at the south part of the town. The next house on this road, now owned by Peter Jarvis, was owned by Orrin Chase, some twenty years, and was formerly owned by Mr. John M. Whiting.

The old Asahel Aldrich place, now owned by Alfred Reynolds, is one of the early settled places in the town, and was owned by the father of Asahel Aldrich. Asahel Aldrich owned a large tract of wood and timber land west of his house, built a saw-mill and a shingle-mill and manufactured large quantities of lumber and shingles for market. The New York and New England Railroad went directly through his mill-ponds and demolished his dams, and he, about this time, sold out his farm and property and moved to the State of Illinois.

At the old cellar, where Daniel S. Buxton's house stood, was the old place of Timothy Aldrich. Lovell Parker's old place and Olney Angel's, the last house in Douglas, were on this road. On the road running east, past the school-house, the first is the Joseph Bowdish place, which was owned by his father, Nathiel Bowdish. The buildings are rapidly going to decay. On the road running south from this road, between the Bowdish and Olney Arnold places, there was, one hundred years ago, three or four good farms. The Simon Fairfield place, the David Harrington place and the Jonah Brown were all on this road and were well-cultivated farms. Now not an acre of the land is under cultivation.

The Olney Arnold farm, now rapidly running down, was once a good farm and under a good state of cultivation. The Zara Parker farm is one of the early settled farms in town, and was owned for many years by Zara's father, Mr. Prince Parker. The house of Harley Brown was owned by Mrs. Mary Fairfield, Abel Parker and a Mr. Prince.

North of this house, on the south side of Frog Pond, fifty years ago, stood the last log house in Douglas. It was owned and occupied by Mr. Jonathan Marsey or Massey. His daughter Ruth married Emer Esten, and recently died at the old Esten place.

The old house still standing near the Mormon

Chapel is the old Simon Harrington house, one of the early built houses in town.

The house of Potter M. Bates is one of the early built houses in town. It was the home of his wife's mother, Mrs. — Mowry.

An old cellar on the road between Potter M. Bates and Retus Walling shows where once stood the house of Joseph Emerson. The buildings have all been down many years. Joseph Emerson was the father of Caleb and Darling Emerson, and his father's name was Joseph. He built the house and was the first settler here.

Retus Walling, now living, bought his farm of John M. Whitney and built the house where he now lives. The place was formerly owned for many years by Elder Pliny Britt. Elder Britt organized the Reformed Methodist Church of South Douglas about 1806, assisted in building the meeting house and preached there for several years. Elder Amos Yates was his successor, who preached there until by the infirmities of age he was unable to preach longer. There have been no meetings there for many years.

The William Jefferson place, next east of Retus Walling's, now owned by Mr. Walling, is one of the earliest settled farms in town, originally including nearly all of what is now known as "Tassletop." William Jefferson was brother of Aaron, and their father, Aaron, lives in an old house near the church. He had a brother Seth, who was father of Waterman Jefferson, who lived in an old house near the Caswell place. The farm now owned by Lovel Parker is the old Caswell farm, owned originally by Mr. Nathan Caswell, who left it to his son Nathan, who left it to his children, some of whom live in the West. N. S., David, and Mary (who married John Fairfield) are still living in Douglas.

Jared Benson once owned what is now the Town Farm. He sold to David Richardson and he to the town of Douglas. The house now occupied by Darius Heath was the homestead of Captain Moses Balcome, who was brother of Amos Balcome, who owned the farm at the end of the road west of the Captain Moses Balcome farm. Amos and Moses Balcome were sons of Bezaleel Balcome.

Aaron Balcome was one of the early settlers of Douglas. He was the progenitor of the Balcome family that at one time was a numerous and influential family in town. He was the father of John Balcome, who had eighteen children. His sons were: Ellis, Samuel, John, Jesse, David, Warren, Aaron, with several daughters. Aaron and John Balcome owned the farm now owned by Dennis Quinn. Aaron, brother of Ellis, at one time owned and lived at what was many years ago known as the Ridell place.

John Balcome settled on the old homestead. Samuel married the daughter of Priest Stone, the second settled minister of Douglas, and settled on the farm belonging to his wife's father, in the centre of the town. Ellis married Eunice Hunt and settled on

the farm now occupied by C. W. Potter. Jesse at one time owned the brick house now belonging to the heirs of Joseph and Jeremiah Batcheller. David owned the place now owned by Thomas Kelley, and Warren built a small house now standing unoccupied at Centerville.

The farm recently owned by John Robins is one of the first settled farms in town; it was first settled by Dr. William Jennison, afterwards owned by his son, Samuel Jennison, Esq., and by Dr. Taylor, who lived there many years. The farm afterwards passed through the hands of Paul Dudley and William Dudley (who built the large house east of the church), Paris Hill and Caleb Hill (by whom it was sold to John Robins. The Holman house was built by Rev. David Holman), on land bought of —. The hotel of J. H. Dudley was built by his grandfather, Paul Dudley. It has always been occupied as a hotel. The house of A. J. Dudley and A. M. Hill was built by John Dudley. The house now owned by Joseph A. Richardson, and occupied by himself and his father, David Richardson, was built by Doctor Aaron Batcheller, and occupied by him until his death. Dr. Batcheller was one of the most skillful physicians who ever lived in the south part of Worcester County. His practice was extensive in all the adjoining towns.

The following stanza, composed by him, to be inscribed on his tombstone, shows that he not only entered heartily into his work, but that he also thought of the future:

"Thou shalt see a morning, bright and day,
I've been slowly on my way
To the south sea, but now I've gone
A journey never to return."

The house now owned by Chandler Titus, known as the old Jo Albee place, was the homestead of the elder Lemuel Tiffany, and was the place of twenty acres originally granted to Ephraim Hill for being the first settler after the grant of four thousand acres. This was in the fourth range of lots. The old Whiting farm, at the Benjamin Whiting place, is one of the oldest settled farms in town. Benjamin Whiting was son of Abner Whiting, who built the present Whiting house. Abner was brother of David Whiting; they were sons of Caleb Whiting, who lived at the Dennis Quin place, where David lived after the death of his father. Abner and Fred Whiting were sons of David. Cyron and Benjamin were sons of the elder Abner. The farm owned by Jesse B. Sherman is the old Daniel Aldrich farm, by whom it was first settled; it was afterward sold to Fred. Whiting and to the present owner. The Jesse Chase farm, known as the Daniel Logee farm, was originally owned by Sylvanus Holbrook.

The William Chase farm is one of the early settled farms in town. It was owned by his father, whose name was William, who lived in a house near the present one. William Chase, Sr., was brother of

Joseph Chase, who lived in the Sewell Chase house, known as the Rufus Young farm.

On the old Providence turnpike, near the south part of the town, fifty years ago stood a large two-story house and a large barn, known as the Thad. Thayer place. Thaddeus Thayer was the fifth son of Joseph Thayer, who was son of Isaac Thayer. Thaddeus was one of a family of twelve children, born about 1753, kept a hotel and owned a large farm, and was a distant relative of the Thayers now living in Douglas. West of the Thaddeus Thayer place sixty years ago, on a small road that ran by the two hundred acre farm reserved out of the three thousand seven hundred acre grant to the Aldrich family, and south of the Aldrich farm, there was a good-sized farm with fair buildings, owned by Israel Thayer. Israel Thayer had borrowed some money of a peddler, and one night, about sixty-five years ago, the peddler went to the house either to collect his pay or the interest on his money, and he accepted an invitation to stay all night. During the evening Israel's three sons—Nelson, Israel and Isaac—conceived the idea of putting the peddler out of the way, and thus settle his claim against their father, thinking, no doubt, that, as they had been killing hogs that day, it would be a favorable excuse to account for any blood they might shed in killing the peddler. They therefore loaded their father's gun and went out into the yard and shot the peddler through the window. Not killing him by the shot, they took an axe and beat his brains out. They were subsequently arrested and tried for the crime, were convicted and executed in Buffalo, in the State of New York. This farm and the Aldrich farm are now grown to wood and timber.

The Aldrich family probably all sprung from this Aldrich—Edwin, who was the first settler. His son was Jacob Aldrich, and his sons Aaron, Jacob and Amariah. Seth Aldrich, Sr., once lived at the Joshua Fairbank place. Aaron Aldrich settled on a large tract of land at or near the Simon Rawson place. His sons were Aaron, Ezra, John, Joseph and Seth. Their descendants still living in town are quite numerous.

The Southwick farm, in the neighborhood of the Aaron Aldrich farm, is also one of the early settled farms in town. This was originally the Lovell Pulsifer farm. He was a blacksmith and wore a leather apron wherever he went, was elected Representative to the General Court, and wore his apron and homespun clothes. Some of the Representatives undertook to tease him in regard to his appearance by asking him if there were no smarter and better men in Douglas to represent the town. His reply was, "Yes, I suppose there are some smarter men in Douglas, but they haven't got any clothes." Moses Southwick married the daughter of Lovell Pulsifer and succeeded to the farm. Moses was the father of Lovell, Moses, Luke and seven daughters, of which Chandler Walker

married one. Moses' father's name was Joseph, who lived in Smithfield, R. I. The numerous Thayer family that have lived in Douglas and Uxbridge for the last one hundred and fifty years all sprung from a Mr. Thomas Thayer, who came from England. Captain Marvel Thayer and his brother John, formerly living in the south part of the town, were sons of John Thayer, who was brother of Thaddeus and Joseph Thayer, Esq., formerly of Uxbridge; these three were sons of Joseph and grandsons of Isaac Thayer, who was the son of Ferdinand Thayer.

Mr. Asa Thayer, who is now living, was born in 1799; was one of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters—children of Mr. Asa Thayer, who lived in Uxbridge, and married Mary Murdock, daughter of Captain Benjamin Murdock, who bought Nathaniel Brewer's right in the one thousand acre grant, called the Draper and Brewer grant. Captain Murdock lived in the small house on the opposite side of the road from the house of Jacob Williams. Asa Thayer, Sr., built the house and barn now owned by Jerre Dunlavy and kept a hotel there for many years, and after his death the present Asa Thayer kept it for a hotel for many years. This is on a part of the Murdock farm—the original Brewer farm. Two of Asa Thayer's brothers—Emory and Turner—and two of his sisters—Olive, who married Ezekiel Taft, and Nancy, who married Arnold Taft—lived in Douglas.

Asa Thayer, Sr., was son of Samuel Thayer and grandson of Captain Thomas Thayer, who was a son of Ferdinand Thayer, one of the early settlers in the State.

The road leading from the village of East Douglas South, has for many years been called "the Martin road." About one mile south of the village and a little east of the four corners is the old Martin farm, which has been kept in the Martin family since the town was first settled. Harrison, who is still living, Aaron and Eliza Martin were children of Major Comfort Martin. Eliza married Robert Hannant, and her children still own the farm.

Comfort Martin was a large, portly man, who stood more than six feet in his stockings and was son of Comfort Martin, who raised a large family, mostly daughters; was one of the early settlers of Douglas.

The Gould family was one of the early families of Douglas. Mr. Ebenezer Gould settled on the place recently owned by Parley Gould. His sons were Benjamin, Daniel and Jason. Benjamin's sons were Aaron and Judson; Daniel's sons were George, Otis and Eliezer, and Jason's sons were Sylvester and Parley. The farm now owned by Hartford Thompson was the old Cummings farm, owned for many years by Ithael Cummings, and was also owned by his father.

The Stephen A. Paine place, east of the school-house, was the old David Mowry farm, and was settled by his father.

The house where Joseph Thompson now lives is on the old Peter Reed farm. Peter Reed was a promi-

The present postmaster at Douglas Centre is A. J. Dudley, and at East Douglas, A. F. Brown.

The fund known as the "Wallis Devise" was originated by the will of Moses Wallis, wherein he bequeathed a certain sum of money to be kept on interest until November 16, 1901, when both principal and interest should form a new principal to be "forever thereafter kept on interest, the annual interest" of this new principal, when it reaches twelve thousand dollars, to be applied to the building of a Town Hall, &c. The present agent of the fund is C. W. Potter.

SOCIETIES.—The Masonic Lodge is in a prosperous condition, with John M. Rawson as present Master.

Samuel Sibley Post, Grand Army Republic, No. 137, was organized about eight years ago, with George H. Walker, Commander, who was succeeded by Henry Hutchins, and he by J. Q. Bigelow, the present Commander. The members of the post are harmonious and united, and have done and are now doing a noble work in the distribution of charities and looking after the wants of the needy and destitute. The town has given them from one hundred to two hundred dollars annually, which they have judiciously expended.

THE PRESS.—*The Douglas Herald* was established March 7, 1868, by G. B. Quinby and George W. Spencer. Soon after Mr. Quinby retired and for a short time Mr. Henry F. Dudley was associated with Mr. Spencer. In 1872 Charles A. W. Spencer, a brother of George W., became interested in the paper, and it was published by George W. Spencer & Co.

January 25, 1873, the *Douglas Herald* and *Whitinsville Compendium* were consolidated under the name of the *Worcester South Compendium*, and was published here until October 4, 1873, when it was removed to Uxbridge.

Other sheets have been as follows: *The Advertiser*, by C. J. Batcheller; *Our Home Journal*, by W. D. Bridge & Co.; *The Engraver's Proof Sheet*, by William A. Emerson; and *Practical Instructions in the Art of Wood Engraving*, by William A. Emerson.

During the War of the Rebellion Douglas aided the Colonial cause nobly, both in men and money. It is impossible to ascertain the number of her citizens who served in the war, but it is safe to say that the number reached from seventy-five to one hundred, and this in a probable population of not exceeding three hundred souls. In April, 1775, Lieut. Ezra Whiting represented the town in the Provincial Congress at Concord, and in the following May Jeremiah Whitney was member of the General Court. Among others who were active in aiding the cause were William Johnson, Ezra Whiting, Robert Humes, Caleb Bill, William Dudley, Nathaniel Snow, Daniel Aldrich, Stephen Streeter, John Herendren, Joseph Emerson, Samuel Parker, Daniel Hunt, Abner Perry, John Taylor, Aaron Benson, Caleb Whiting, Jonah Martin, David Thompson and Job Knapp.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.—At the breaking out

of the Rebellion the town responded promptly to the President's call for troops, and its record during the struggle is one in which its citizens may justly feel a patriotic pride.

The town furnished about two hundred and fifty men, and appropriated for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, the sum of \$30,734.36. The following is a list of soldiers:

Second Massachusetts Volunteers.—Lebright Brown, John B. Johnson, John Richards, Thomas Lake, Thomas Wolf.

Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.—John Schiefer.

Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers.—Horace Belding, Lorrin B. Chase, Philip Gannon, J. Francis, W. Thompson.

Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Edwin T. Andrews, Rufus Holden (corporal), Kennedy Bronock, Franklin Bullard (corporal), Benjamin R. Elliott, Harlan Fairbanks (corporal), Sylvester Oakes, Nathaniel Putnam, Adoniram J. Rawson, Samuel Sibley, Harvey Sibley, Thomas Snow, Jr., Thomas A. Southwick, Hiram Ward.

Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Alexander Thompson.

Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.—Alfred H. Marsh.

Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.—John Blake.

Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Joseph Albee, Orrin J. Aldrich, John Allen, William DeForest Balcome (musician), Benjamin Bartlett, James O. Bartlett, Nathan S. Bartlett, Elbridge Buxton, Glory Busch, Orlando Carpenter, Samuel Cragin, Joshua Dubuque, Cornelius Emmons (band), George A. Gleason, Stephen Hall, George Hall, Samuel Hall, John Hall, Rensselaer G. Hamilton, Benajah Lodge, Allen R. Hough, Henry C. Lampson, George Leach, Joseph Hema, Jeremiah E. Luther (corporal), Thomas Magee, Timothy Megary, Aaron Metcalf, Marshall Purinton, Nathaniel Putnam, Lambert B. Simmons, Hiram Staples, Amos Steere (band), Francis A. Stockwell, Joseph Teabault, Charles C. Wall, William Wood.

Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.—Dr. Franklin Hunt (assistant surgeon), William Mayer, Lewis Satro.

Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Thomas J. Calden (band), Euoch Converse (band), Noah H. Jones (band), Edward L. Thayer (band), Bennett W. Thomas (band).

Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.—John Perry.

Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers.—James Ward.

Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Daniel A. Burton (sergeant), Patrick Callahan, Leonard A. Chapman, Elias H. Freeman, Matthew Hudson, William Mowry.

Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.—Leander Andrews, Nelson Angell, Joseph T. Arnold, Charles T. Balcome, Elmer H. Balcome, Wellington Balcome, Solomon V. R. Barnes, Lemuel C. Belding, John Bird, Philatus Buffum, Loami B. Carr, John Collar, John Donaldson, George E. Dunn, John N. Gaskell, Gilbert L. Gilson, Leonard G. Higgins (corporal), Moses W. Hollis, Joseph Hough, Josiah Hough, Jr., Loren M. Howell, William Hunt (captain), George F. Hutchins (band), William N. Jones, Oscar Keith, Benjamin Knapp (corporal), Alphonso Luther (sergeant), Francis A. Maynard (corporal), Charles W. Moore (second lieutenant), Francis L. Moore, Lewis T. Moore (sergeant), Nahum Morse, Ezekiel Packard (first lieutenant), Peter Roberts, Charles F. Russell, Jeremiah F. Russell, Alfred Snow, Ira Southwick, Willis W. Sherman, Simeon H. Staples, Lucius M. Thayer (captain), Elijah Thompson, David L. Thomas, Chandler Titus, Hiram Ward, Charles Whitney, Lucius S. Whipple, Charles A. Whipple, William A. Wilcox, William H. Wilcox, James Woodard, Dorris B. Young.

Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.—David B. Curtis, John N. Gaskell, Henry Glover, Abner A. Lenland, Lewis Mountain.

Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.—George A. Stone.

First Massachusetts Cavalry.—John P. Darling, Noah M. Knight, William N. Sprague, Charles C. Wall, John Kelley.

Third Massachusetts Cavalry.—Herbert R. Bragg.

Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.—William Brown, James Clark, John McGrath, Noah M. Knight (transferred from First Massachusetts Cavalry).

First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.—Stephen Martier, Alexander Miken, Andrew Peter.

For balance of list see Appendix, page 1748.

WORCESTER.

THE following history of the town and city of Worcester was prepared under the supervision of a committee, which consisted of Samuel Sargent, A.M., Director of the Free Public Library, Worcester; Charles Augustine Chase, A.M., treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings; and Mr. Nathaniel Fiske, Cashier of the City National Bank, Worcester. This committee selected the writers of the different chapters, and secured their services at as low a cost as possible, and has read the chapters, in manuscript and corrected as necessary required. The persons who form the committee are well known to have an extensive knowledge of local history, and are, all of them, members of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society. Special thanks are due to the chairman of the committee for the fertility of resource, energy, courtesy and executive ability which he has shown, and to all its members for the good judgment and aptness for the work undertaken by them, which they have displayed, and for the readiness with which they have given counsel, and out of their large stores of information have offered aid to writers and publishers. The editor and publishers wish to state emphatically that the services of the committee have been to the highest degree valuable. F. H. B.

CHAPTER CLXXX.

BY P. EMORY ALDRICH, LL.D.

§1. An outline of the history of Worcester, from the earliest attempts at settlement to the close of the Revolutionary War, is all that will be undertaken in this initial chapter; a fuller narrative of the events of that period will be given by other writers, to whom that duty has been assigned. The origin of New England towns has occupied the attention of many students of our early institutions, and much has been written and published on the subject within the last few years. These writings disclose a very considerable divergence in the views held by different writers as to the true origin of towns, and the formative influences by which their development has been controlled.

As this chapter is devoted to an account of the origin and early annals of Worcester, it has seemed to the writer that some discussion of the general subject of the origin and growth of towns in the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies would not be out of place in this connection.

The origin of these towns was not the same in all cases. The mode of acquiring title to the soil and the means of effecting settlements were not the same in all towns. But, although the methods of acquiring title to land might vary in different cases, yet the

primary sources from which all land titles in these colonies were derived were the same. At the time of the discovery and settlement of this country it had become a fixed principle of international law, among the European nations, that prior discovery by any of them gave to them the prior and better title, and grants from them passed an absolute title to the grantee, subject to the Indian occupancy. And it became a rule of law, also, in all English colonies that the Crown had the sole and absolute right to acquire or extinguish the Indian title. This statement does not agree with the very common opinion as to what was the real nature of the Indian's title to the land over which they roamed, but upon which they could hardly be said to dwell, or of the manner in which that title or right could be acquired, and yet the statement is strictly true. Chief Justice Marshall, in giving the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, in a case in which the question arose, says, "The power now possessed by the government of the United States to grand lands resided, while we were colonies, in the Crown or its grantees. The validity of the titles given by either has never been questioned in our courts. It has been exercised uniformly over territories in the possession of the Indians.

"The existence of this power must negative the existence of any right which may conflict with and control it. An absolute title to lands cannot exist at

the same time in different persons, or in different governments. An absolute, must be an exclusive title, or at least a title which excludes all others not compatible with it. All our institutions recognize the absolute title of the Crown, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and recognize the absolute title of the crown to extinguish the right."¹ It would not be difficult to demonstrate, if this were the proper place to do so, that what is called the absolute right of the Crown was, in reality, the right of the people of England, which, by their free choice, they had vested in the Crown.²

The Crown, in the exercise of that sovereign right, granted certain lands, lying within defined limits, to the Massachusetts Colony; subsequently the colony, through its constituted authorities, granted specific parcels of these lands to companies or proprietors, and the latter, sooner or later, became the founders of towns; and these proprietors, either before or after their organization into townships, conveyed, in smaller parcels, the lands they held in common to individuals who held the same in severalty.

In this way Worcester had its origin, as will hereinafter be more fully set forth, with the conditions upon which the original grant was made and the struggles and hardships through which the early settlers passed before they finally succeeded in laying the foundations on which this goodly city of eighty thousand inhabitants now, after the lapse of more than two centuries, securely rests.

Worcester furnishes a good illustration of the manner in which many of the Massachusetts towns originated, and it will hardly be necessary to seek among the primitive Teutonic institutions on the continent or look to the Anglo-Saxon or Norman institutions in England for models on which these towns were built. "In that land," says De Tocqueville, speaking of America, "the great experiment was to be made by civilized man of the attempt to construct society upon a new basis; and it was there, for the first time, that theories hitherto unknown, or deemed impracticable, were to exhibit a spectacle for which the world had not been prepared by the history of the past."

It is true that local self-government, in a modified form, had been known both in Germany and England before the earliest colonization of America. But long before that colonization commenced the Crown had, by repeated encroachments, deprived the people of their ancient right of self-control, and that right or power had been vested in municipal councils or other local boards, and which were self-perpetuating bodies.³ But when removed from the presence of that dominating power of the few over the many, the colonists at once returned to what has been called the natural order of society in the establishment of government.

Writing upon "The American System," a writer already quoted says: "The village or township is the only association which is so perfectly natural that whenever a number of men are collected it seems to constitute itself. The tithing or town exists in all nations, whatever their laws and customs may be; it is man who makes monarchies and establishes republics, but the township seems to come directly from the hand of God."

This may be regarded as an ideal or speculative, rather than an historical statement of the origin of towns, yet it contains the announcement of a fundamental truth connected with the subject, and that is, when men come to live together in society, they find it necessary, when left to regulate their own affairs, to establish, within comparatively narrow territorial limits, some form of local self-government; and this they do, not because some more or less remote ancestors may have done the same thing, but rather in obedience to a necessary law of social existence.

And every generation or community of men, when left free to act, will establish such local institutions as will best subserve the necessities and wants growing out of their environments; and this they will do without any servile imitation of those who have gone before them. The late Professor Parker, of the Dane Law School, a learned writer on legal and historical subjects, said, in a paper on "The Origin, Organization and Influence of the Towns of New England," that "a careful examination of the history of New England towns will show that they were not founded or modeled on precedent; . . . they were not contrived in the closet, nor in the hall of a legislative assembly, and brought into existence, with the powers and duties which we find attached to them, by the enactment of a law for that purpose. They did not burst into mature life by any previous contrivance. But, like most other useful machinery, they had their origin in the wants of the time, and came into existence by a gradual progress from imperfect beginnings." The learned author of a memoir of Plymouth County declares that "the origin of town government in New England is involved in some obscurity. The system does not prevail in England. Nothing analogous to it is known in the Southern States; and, although the system of internal government in the Middle States bears a partial resemblance to that of New England, it is, in many respects, dissimilar."

In another part of the same memoir the author says: "To the independent churches we may trace the original notion of independent communities, which afterwards assumed the name of towns, and which, having passed through an ecclesiastical state, and after the proprietaries became extinct from the special appropriations of all the lands within the bounds of their charter, assumed the shape of political corporations, with municipal and in part legislative powers within their limits." This will hereafter

¹ Wheaton's *Rep.*, p. 588.

² J. T. Follen Southon, "The Government," *Ch. on the Gov.*, etc.

³ *Prichard's* *Rise of the Republic*, pp. 14-15.

be shown by the undisputed facts of history to be an imaginary and not the true genesis of towns.

Another late writer on this subject, and quoting the opinion of an earlier author, says, "New England towns are models after the plan of King Alfred's hundreds."

To show the fallacy of this theory of the origin of our towns, it may suffice to state that it is but a tradition that Alfred devised the arrangement into hundreds and tithings; and, beside, the tradition itself is inconsistent with the facts of authentic history.¹ And, moreover, the English hundred had very little in common with the New England townships or towns.²

In his "History of Charlestown" Mr. Frothingham affirms that "the nearest precedent for New England towns were those little independent nations, the free cities of the twelfth century, or the towns of the Anglo-Saxons, when every officer was elective." In another connection the same writer says, that "the German and Anglo-Saxon principle of local government was early asserted in all the colonies, and that whether the organization was called parish, borough, hundred, town or county, the principle was carried out that the inhabitants should manage their local affairs through officers legally elected. Municipality in New England was the simplest of all municipal forms, and the best adapted to develop the republican idea."

An inquiry respecting the origin and constitution of the free cities of mediæval Europe would show that they differ very widely from the towns of New England. Most of these cities had existed before the fall of the Roman Empire in the West; they had suffered from invasions and civil wars, and "upon the fall of the Empire had still been repressed by the feudal polity." Their inhabitants had been despoiled and their commerce and industry destroyed. "But the municipal traditions of Rome had survived, and were confirmed by the free customs of the Teutons. The towns gradually obtained from the crown, and from feudal superiors, charters of enfranchisement, which secured to them the rights of maintaining fortified walls, of raising troops and maintaining self-government."

In Italy and other parts of Europe some of the principal towns grew into sovereign municipal republics and formed alliances among themselves more or less permanent; hence arose the Hanseatic League and the other great confederation called the Rhenish League, and the confederation of towns and cantons in Switzerland. And, above all, the Roman law, the greatest monument of legislative wisdom the world has ever seen, survived the fall of the empire, and became the law of the nations that overran and destroyed the empire, and exerted a

controlling influence in the formation of all their institutions.

From these brief statements the great dissimilarity between the so-called free cities of the twelfth century and New England towns is apparent. The former had existed as component parts of pre-existing nationalities, and had been over-run by barbarians, and their liberty destroyed by feudalism, and after centuries of struggle they succeeded in throwing off the oppressions of feudalism, and regained, in a measure, their franchises as independent municipalities; whereas, the New England towns were original creations, on a virgin soil, and far removed from the scenes of older civilizations, and instead of being separate and independent municipalities, these towns were component parts of the State, forming together one body politic.

"In their origin our boroughs," says the author of the "History of the English People," "were utterly unlike those of the western world. The cities of Italy and Provence had preserved the municipal institutions of the Roman past; the German towns had been founded by Henry the Fowler with the purpose of sheltering industry from the feudal oppressions around them; the Communes of Northern France sprang into existence in revolt against feudal outrages within their walls. But in England the tradition of Rome passed utterly away, while feudal oppression was held fairly in check by the Crown. The English town, therefore, was in its beginning simply a piece of the general country, organized and governed precisely in the same manner as townships around it. Its existence witnessed, indeed, to the need which men felt in those early times of mutual help and protection. The borough was probably a more defensible place than the common village. But in itself it was simply a township, or group of townships, where men clustered, whether for trade or defense, more thickly than elsewhere.

"The towns were different in the circumstances of their rise. Some grew up in the fortified camps of the English invaders. Some dated from a later occupation of sacked and desolate Roman towns. Some were the direct result of trade. There was the same variety in the mode in which the various town communities were formed." This passage has been quoted partly for the purpose of testing the soundness of those theories which attempt to trace the beginning of New England towns to a definite German or Anglo-Saxon origin. Neither English towns nor towns on the continent of Europe had a common origin, and they differed essentially in the elements of their organization and powers. The historian Stubbs, who seems to have explored the beginning of English institutions more thoroughly than any of his predecessors, says: "The historical township is the body of allodial owners who have advanced beyond the stage of land community, retaining many vestiges of that organization; or the body of tenants of a lord who regulates them, or allows them to regulate themselves, on prin-

¹ Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England*, vol. i, p. 11.
² *Ibid.* ii, p. 11.

ciples derived from the same. In a further stage, the township appears in its ecclesiastical form as the parish, or portion of a parish, the district assigned to a parish." The same writer clearly shows that in different parts of England these primary divisions of territory or people assumed different forms, and passed under different names.

The description of an English town, by the distinguished historian of the Norman Conquest, exhibits a most marked contrast, rather than similarity, between an English and a New England town. "An English town," says that writer, "was a collection of every class of inhabitants, of every kind of authority, which could be found in the whole land, all brought close together. Lords with their *sac* and *soc*; churches with their property and privileges; guilds—that is, artificial families, with their property, their usages, their religious rites; thanes and churls in the language of one age, barons and villains in the language of another, merchants, churchmen, monks, all the elements of English society, were to be seen side by side in a small compass. The various classes thus brought together were united by neighborhood, by common interests, by common property and privileges."¹ There is very little in all this to remind one of the simple and homogeneous character of a New England town, either of the earliest or latest type. The statement of Maine, in his interesting work on "Village-Communities in the East and West," "that the earliest English emigrants to North America organized themselves at first in Village-Communities for purposes of cultivation," is too broad and unqualified for the facts upon which it is based. It is true the Pilgrims at Plymouth held and cultivated their lands in common for a short time, but they soon made a division of the common property and each person held his own in severalty. As early as 1625 every man at Plymouth planted for himself, and all the products of his labor were to be his own individual property. The fact that the Colonial Legislatures made grants of lands to companies, who undertook to establish towns, were made with no expectation or design that the members of the company should continue to hold the lands as tenants in common, but rather that they should make allotment of portions of the lands to the several members of the company, and convey the remaining portions to other persons whom they could induce to join them in the organization of a new town. One ingenious writer on the origin of our early political institutions declares "that here (in New England) the fathers laid deep and broad the foundations of American freedom, and that here was developed the township, with its local self-government, the basis and central element of our political system—upon the township was formed the county, composed of several towns similarly organized; the State, composed of several counties, and

finally the United States, composed of several States." But this remarkable genesis of town, county, State and nation is wholly imaginary, resting on no basis of fact. In any consideration of this subject an essential fact to be remembered is that both the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies were settled under charters, which incorporated the grantees and empowered them "to make, ordain and establish all manner of orders and laws for and concerning the government of the colonies and plantations which should be necessary and not contrary to the laws of England." So that in both colonies, before the organization of any towns, a government in fact, though not in name—equivalent to the State government—existed, with ample powers of legislation and administration in all matters, both civil and criminal. And the right to establish towns and the title to all lands within the territorial limits of the colony were to be derived from and through the colonial government. It is therefore manifest that so far from its being true that the State, by some imaginary process of evolution, is derived from the town, towns are in every instance dependent on the State government for their very existence. And the origin, organization and functions of towns can be shown in no better way than by the following statement which has been condensed from judicial decisions and legislative acts: *The towns of Massachusetts have been established by the Legislature for public purposes and the administration of local affairs, and they embrace all persons living within their territorial limits. At the first settlement of the colony, towns consisted of clusters of inhabitants dwelling near each other, and by means of legislative acts designating them by name, and conferring upon them powers of managing their own prudential affairs, electing representatives and town officers, making by-laws and disposing—subject to the paramount control of the Legislature—of unoccupied land within their territory; they became, in effect, municipal or quasi corporations, without any formal act of incorporation. Indeed, it is not known that any formal act, similar to modern acts of incorporation of towns, was passed until near the close of the colonial government and the establishment of a new government under the Province charter. And not until after the adoption of the Constitution of this Commonwealth was it for the first time expressly enacted that "the inhabitants of every town within the government were declared to be a body politic and corporate."*

In some cases the General Court granted land to proprietors, who maintained an organization separate from that of the town, having the same territorial limits, and divided the land among the settlers who participated in the grant, or sold them to others for the common profit of all the original grantees. The records of the proprietors were kept in books commonly called "proprietors' books," many of which are still in existence, and are often referred to for evidence in controversies in the courts respecting land-titles.

¹ Vol. V, Freeman's "Norman Conquest."

In other cases of the settlement of towns, there was no grant of land to a separate body of proprietors, but the town itself became the owner of all the land within its assigned limits. Sometimes the land granted was called a district or outlying portion of an existing town; again, in other cases, the grant was called a plantation, which in process of time became a town as population and wealth increased.

Grants were sometimes made to a considerable number of settlers, who were afterwards recognized as a plantation, settlement or town by a proper name, vested by general laws with certain powers, and had their bounds declared; or at a much later period, grants of a tract of land were made to a company of individuals named, with a view of constituting a town afterwards. In either case, their rights and powers, both of soil and jurisdiction, were derived from the existing government. And in all cases, and from the earliest period, the Legislature of the colony exercised the unquestioned authority of deciding what rights should be possessed by towns and what public duties they should perform.

The town of Groton, which dates its origin back to 1665, furnishes a good illustration of the manner in which many towns came into existence. A number of individuals who seemed to be in want of "fresh woods and pastures new," petitioned the General Court for a grant of land, and the answer to them was, "The Court judgeth it meet to grant the petitioners eight miles square in the place desired to make a comfortable plantation, which henceforth shall be called Groton." A certain number of persons named in the act were at the same time appointed by the court to act as selectmen for two years, at the end of which time other selectmen were chosen by the inhabitants of the town. It appears from the earliest records of the Massachusetts Colony that, before the arrival of Winthrop and a majority of the assistants with the charter of 1630, a great number of private grants of land had been made by Governor Endicott and his special council, and as these grantees would naturally desire to take their grants in proximity to each other for mutual defence, convenience and comfort, they formed themselves into settlements or villages; and the first step towards forming these settlements into corporations was to give them a name. But as they had no fixed limits or boundaries, and it became necessary to fix such limits, in order to ascertain what proprietors should be rated in any assessment, and who should be subject to the duties and entitled to the immunities of each village or settlement, these settlements, first named and then bounded, must have assessors to apportion and collect their taxes. They were also, by general acts of the Legislature, vested with authority to choose other necessary officers and to manage their own prudential affairs and thus they grew to be "*quasi* corporations;" and afterwards, either with or without formal acts of incorporation, these settlements

or villages became towns. It is true that many of the powers now possessed by towns in this State are the product of comparatively recent legislative grants; but in all its essential features as a corporation vested with the right of local self-government, the town has undergone no material change from the first settlement of the colony to the present time. These towns, as has been said, grew out of the wants, the dangers and necessities pressing upon the early settlers of the Pilgrim and Puritan Colonies, and they were from time to time clothed with such powers and privileges, as were best adapted to meet those wants and ward off those dangers. And as advancing civilization has created new local wants, the Legislature has granted corresponding municipal powers and privileges to provide for them.

The Pilgrim and the Puritan came to these shores for certain definite purposes—purposes which could never have been accomplished except through and by means of just such institutions as they founded. They were not living among the ruins of ancient empires, nor were they surrounded by hostile feudal barons, by whom they might at any unguarded moment be plundered. They were confronted only by the unbroken forest and the untamed savage, and they built their houses, organized their towns, adopted means of self-defense and common safety against the actual dangers by which they were surrounded; they cultivated their fields either in common or severally as they chose; they erected churches and school-houses, enacted laws and provided for the administration of justice, and in all things else acted with reference to the exact situation in which they found themselves. They built according to no archaic or mediæval patterns, but established institutions as original in their character, as their own situation was novel.

§ 2. Having presented these general considerations respecting the origin and organizations of towns, the remaining portion of this chapter will be occupied with the narration of some of the principal facts relating to the settlement of Worcester and an outline of its history for the first century of its existence.

May 6, 1657, a grant of three thousand two hundred acres of land was made to Mr. Increase Nowell, of Charlestown. May 6, 1662, one thousand acres were conveyed to the church in Malden, to be forever appropriated to the use of the ministry. October 19, 1664, two hundred and fifty acres were given to Euseb Thomas Noyes, of Sudbury, who had served under Capt. Hugh Mason in the military service of the Colony. The above statement of a grant of land to Mr. Nowell, and which will be found in existing sketches of the "History of Worcester," is not entirely accurate, as will appear from the following entry in the Colony Records under date of October 14, 1656: "The court, being sensible of the true condition of the late honored Mr. Nowell's family, and remembering his long service to this Commonwealth in the place not only of a magistrate, but also secre-

tary, for which he had but little and slender recompense, and the county's debts being such as out of the country rate they cannot comfortably make such an honorable recompense to his family as otherwise they would judge meet, therefore do give and grant to Mrs. Nowell and his son Samuel two thousand acres of land, to be laid out by Mr. Thomas Danforth and Robert Hale." Under date of May 6, 1657, there is this additional entry:

"Mr. Thomas Danforth, of Cambridge, and Mr. Robert Hale, of Charlestown, are appointed as commissioners to lay out the land, being three thousand two hundred acres of land granted by the General Court, 22d 3d mo., 1650, to the executors of the last will of Mr. Isaac Johnson, to Mr. Increase Nowell's executors, according to the grant, provided the ten pounds due to the county from the executors of the said Mr. Nowell be first paid to the county's treasurer or security given for the same."

These extracts from the record are interesting as showing who Mr. Nowell was and why lands were granted, not to him, but to his family; and also as showing the extreme poverty of the country in everything but land, and that this grant of land was only made upon the express provision that the last pound of the indebtedness of Mr. Nowell's estate to the Colony should be paid into the public treasury.¹

The grant of 1,000 acres to the church in Malden was made upon the petition of that church, and was made to be forever appropriated to the use and benefit of the ministry of the place, and not to be aliened or otherwise disposed of, "and all this on condition that they cause it to be bounded out and put on improvement for the ends professed within three years next ensuing." The grant of the land to Ensign Noyes was accompanied with this recital: "Whereas, Ensign Thomas Noyes, of Sudbury, was chosen to be a lieutenant under Capt. Hugh Mason, for his Majesty's service, and he having expended some time and money about that design, there being a considerable sum due him upon that account, the court judgeth it meet to grant the said Lieut. Noyes two hundred and fifty acres of land, for and in consideration of the premises, and in answer to a former petition, he being willing to take it as full consideration for what is justly due to him." As these were the first grants of land within the present limits of Worcester, it has been deemed proper to show upon what considerations and conditions they were made.

John and Josiah Haynes, of Sudbury, Nathaniel Treadaway, of Watertown, and Thomas Noyes having purchased the Nowell grant, they became proprietors of a large tract of land, extending along the west shore of Quinsigamond, including two of its islands near the "outgoing of Nipnapp" (now Blackstone) "River;" they petitioned the Great and General Court for the appointment of a committee to view the

country. Upon this petition Capt. Daniel Gookin, Capt. Edward Johnson, Lieut. Joshua Fisher and Lieut. Thomas Noyes were appointed a committee, Oct. 11, 1665, to make survey to determine if there be a "meet place for a plantation, that it may be improved for that end, and not spoiled by granting of farms," and directed to report to the next Court of Elections. The death of Lieut. Noyes and the unsettled state of the country prevented the execution of the order to this committee.

The attention of the Legislature was again called to the subject of effecting a settlement in this locality, and May 15, 1667, Captain Daniel Gookin, Captain Edward Johnson, Mr. Samuel Andrews and Andrew Belcher were appointed a committee and directed "to take an exact view as soon as conveniently they can, to make true report whether the place be capable to make a village, and what number of families, they conceive, may be there accommodated. And if they find it fit for a plantation, then to offer some meet expedient how the same may be settled and improved for the public good." The first two and the last-named members of that committee performed the duty assigned them and made their report to the Legislature October 20, 1668, which is a document of sufficient importance and interest to be copied in full in this place. The committee in their report say: "We have, according to the Court's order, bearing date 15th May, 1667, viewed the place therein mentioned, and find it to be about twelve miles westward from Marlborough, near the road to Springfield, and that it contains a tract of very good chestnut tree land—a large quantity; but the meadow we find not so much, because a very considerable quantity of meadow and upland, about five thousand acres, is laid out unto particular persons, and confirmed by this Court, as we are informed, which falls within this tract of land; viz., to Ensign Noyes, deceased and his brethren three thousand two hundred acres; unto the Church of Malden one thousand acres; unto others, five hundred acres, bought of Ensign Noyes; but all this, notwithstanding, we conceive, there may be enough meadow for a small plantation or town of about thirty families; and if those farms be annexed to it, it may supply about sixty families

"Therefore, we conceive it expedient that the honored Court will be pleased to reserve it for a town, being conveniently situated, and well watered with ponds and brooks, and lying near midway between Boston and Springfield, about one day's journey from either; and for the settling thereof we do offer unto the court that which follows: viz., That there be a meet proportion of land granted and laid out for a town, in the best form the place will bear about the contents of eight miles square. That a prudent and able committee be appointed and empowered to lay it out; to admit inhabitants, and order the affairs of the place, in forming the town,

¹ Colony Records, vol. 4, pp. 7, 8.

granting lots, and directing and ordering all matters of a prudential nature, until the place be settled with a sufficient number of inhabitants and persons of discretion, able to order the affairs thereof, in the judgment of the Court.

"That due care be taken by said committee that a good minister of God's word be placed there as soon as may be; that such people as may be there planted may not live like lambs in a *large* place; that there be two or three hundred acres of land, with a proportion of meadow, in some convenient place, at the discretion of the committee, reserved and laid out for the commonwealth; and the committee to have power and liberty to settle inhabitants thereupon for lives or times, upon a small rent to be paid after the first seven years."

This report was accepted by the Legislature and its recommendations adopted, and Captain Daniel Cookin, Captain Thomas Prentiss, Mr. Daniel Hubbard and Lieutenant Richard Beers were appointed a committee to carry them into execution.

The suggestion in this report that the eight miles square of territory, on which a thriving population of from 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants now dwell, in the enjoyment of all the necessities and many of the luxuries and elegancies of civilized life, might possibly support thirty or sixty families,—that is, from 150 to 300 persons,—was made without any anticipation or thought of that magnificent development of mechanical and manufacturing industries so characteristic of the present age.

The committee, in making their report, were only thinking of the capability of the territory for agricultural purposes. And when we contrast the toilsome journey of a whole day between Worcester and Boston with the fact that that journey can now be made in little more than an hour, and with a degree of comfort which our ancestors in their forest homes never dreamed of, we gain some just conception of the great changes in the conditions of human life that have been wrought here during the lapse of two centuries.

Notwithstanding the Legislature had, by its order of May 15, 1667, prohibited the laying out of lands within the new plantation, yet the committee, in the execution of their powers, were embarrassed by the selection of lots made by elements under the earlier grants heretofore mentioned. And to relieve themselves from these difficulties they asked for the intervention of the Legislature in the following petition, May 27, 1669:

We, the committee of the General Court, being empowered to lay out, settle and manage a plantation, at or about Quinsigamond Pond, twelve miles beyond Marlborough, in the roadway to Springfield and Hadley, which place is very commodious for the situation of a town, the better to unite and strengthen the inland plantations, and in all probability will be advantageous for travelers, it falling near midway between Boston and Springfield, and about a day's journey from either; we having lately been upon the place to make an exact discovery of the land, and to see what persons are willing forthwith to settle themselves there; but finding

some obstruction in the work, which, and as this Court please to remove, and we ourselves may assist in it, the proceeding was be utterly neglected, and therefore, we shall humbly offer them unto the honored Court, desiring their help.

1. We find that, though the place contains a tract of good land, yet the same is scattered far and away. We cannot find above three hundred acres of meadow belonging to it within several miles; but there are swamps and other moist lands that, in time, with labor and industry, may make meadow.

2. We find there is reserved to no thousand acres to the ministry of Mr. May, and some more laid out in this place. This farm contains a choice tract of land, and swallows up about one hundred acres of the aforesaid meadow; but the condition of the grant, as the record will declare, is that it be improved, within three years after the date of the grant, whereupon it does expire, but that being not done, for it is now about six years since, and no improvement made, we apprehend the grant is void; but yet, if the Court please to renew it in any other place, we speak not to oppose it, but if it be continued and confirmed in this place, it will utterly hinder the settling a plantation here.

3. There is another grant of land, unto Ensign Noyes, deceased, laid out in this place, containing two hundred and fifty acres of choice land, with a considerable quantity of meadow, lying in the heart of this place, and by him was sold to one Ephraim Carter, a young man living in Sudbury. We would that the Court will please to make void this grant, as it is voidable by law, for the said land is already sold to one Ephraim Carter, and it will very much prejudice this town. The person concerned may have his land in another place, bordering upon this town, where there is sufficient room to accommodate it, and also may have a lot in this town if so desire it.

4. Whereas, the Court, in their grant of this town, hath reserved two or three hundred acres of land, with a proportion of meadow, to be laid out for the Commonwealth, if it please the Court, because of the straitness for meadow, to abate that reservation, so far as concerns meadow, it will greatly encourage the work. If the honored Court please to remove these obstructions, we hope it will not be long before this place be settled in a good way, for the honor of God and the public good.

The Committee, in their journey, having discovered two other places beyond this to the westward, that will make two or three towns, the one called Pamaquasset, lying upon the head of Chiquabue River, the place called Squakag upon Connecticut River, nearer to Boston than Hadley, we desire the Court will please to order that these places be reserved to make towns, the better to strengthen these inland parts, and the laying out of particular grants prohibited in the said places.

In response to this petition, the reservation to the public in the meadow was released; but the General Court did not undertake to recall or declare void the grants to Mollen and to Noyes. At the first meeting of the committee, held July 6, 1669, in Cambridge, it was proposed "that the territory, including Worcester and which is now Holden, and a large part of Ward (now Auburn), should be first divided into ninety twenty-five-acre house-lots, and in the apportionment of these, to the settlers, respect should be had to the quality, estate, usefulness and other considerations of the person and family to whom they were granted; that the most convenient place, nearest the middle of the town, should be set apart and improved for placing the meeting house for the worship of God; a convenient lot of fifty acres for the first minister should be laid out as near to it as might be; another lot, in the next convenient place, not far from them, for the ministry that should succeed in all future times; that twenty acres should be reserved, near the centre, for a training-field, and to build a school-house upon; that a lot of twenty-five acres should be appropriated for the maintenance of a school

and schoolmaster, to remain for that use forever, and that two hundred and fifty acres should be for the use of the country."

Provision was made for the equal apportionment of common charges upon the proprietors of lots, for erecting mills, opening and repairing ways, and for the equitable division of the remaining lands.

§ 3. The efforts of the committee to effect a permanent settlement proved unavailing for several years, but finally, in the year 1673, a company of thirty families were induced to commence the plantation, and in the spring of 1674 thirty house-lots were laid out and the settlers began to build houses and cultivate their lands. But the adverse claims of Mr. Curtis, who, it is believed, had taken possession of a tract of land near the centre of the town, continued to embarrass the committee to such an extent that the following petition for relief was presented to the Legislature by those who proposed to become inhabitants of the new town :

The humble petition of Daniel Gookin, Senior, Thomas Printice, Richard Beers and Daniel Henchman, a committee, appointed and authorized by the General Court to order and manage a new plantation granted by this Court, lying and being on the road to Springfield, about twelve miles westward of Marlborough, together with divers other persons hereunto subscribed, who have lots granted and laid out there, humbly sheweth :

That, whereas, your petitioners have been at very considerable expense, both of time and estate, in order to settle a plantation there, which they conceive, when it is effected, will more conduce to the public good of the country than their particular advantage, and have so far advanced in that work as to lay out about thirty house-lots and engage the people to settle them speedily ; also have begun to build, plant and cut hay there ; but now, meeting with an obstruction and hindrance, by a young man called Ephraim Curtis, of Sudbury, who does lay claim unto two tracts of land, containing about five hundred acres, lying in the centre of this plantation, especially one of the parcels, being about 250 acres, in which place the committee have laid out a minister's lot, a place for a meeting-house, a mill and ten other particular men's house-lots, so that if this place be taken from us, this town is not like to proceed, to the damage of the public and your petitioners ; now, although we cannot grant that the said Curtis hath any legal right to debar our proceeding, yet, for peace sake, we have offered him a double share in the plantation, viz. : two house-lots and accommodations to them, which will, in the end, amount to much more land than he pretends unto ; but all offers he declines :

Therefore, our humble request unto the Court is that you will be pleased to order that the said Curtis may be sent for, and that both him and your Committee may be examined either before some Committee of the Court, thereunto to report the matter, or by the whole Court ; for the substance of the case will, as we conceive, turn upon this hinge ; whether an order of the General Court, dated in May, 1667, prohibiting the laying out any particular grants in this place, in order to reserve it for a village, shall be of force and efficacy to nullify the acceptance of a particular grant laid out in this place, as is pretended, a year after : namely, at a Court held *Anno* 1668 ; the untying of this knot, which none can do but the General Court, will resolve the matter of controversy one way or other ; so that this town will proceed or cease, and that your committee, and others concerned, may not be wrapt up in trouble and contention about this matter, whose scope and aim is the public good, and that the good of many may be preferred before one, wherein we have no cause to doubt of this honored Court's favor and encouragement.

This petition was signed by the aforesaid committee and twenty-nine other persons. Having heard the parties upon this petition, the deputies adjudged, the magistrates consenting, that said Curtis "shall have fifty acres of the land that is already laid out to

him, where he hath built, so it be in one place, with all manner of accommodation appertaining thereto as other inhabitants have." And also that he shall have liberty to take up two hundred and fifty acres of land without the bounds of the town, but near and adjoining thereto.

This closed the controversy between Mr. Curtis and the other settlers, a controversy which ought not and could not have arisen if the Colonial Legislature had exercised more care in making grants of land. The grant which Curtis had acquired by purchase was to Noyes, of two hundred and fifty acres, with the right to locate upon any lands not already granted. This was earlier than the grant of the eight miles square for the Worcester plantation, and yet the latter grant was made without excepting the tract of land which had then been located under the grant to Noyes within the limits of the eight miles square. But it was not an infrequent occurrence in those early times, when land was of comparatively little value, for successive grants to overlap each other, and thus endless confusion in land titles ensued ; and even to this day it is well-nigh impossible to fix with any certainty the exact boundaries of some estates in this county, especially estates which have never been under cultivation or enclosed, and consisting of forest or swamp lands.

§ 4. Having adjusted their controversies with all other claimants and established rules for conducting the affairs of the settlement, the committee proceeded to obtain a release of title from the Indians to the lands embraced within the limits of their grant from the Legislature, and for the sum of twelve pounds in lawful money of New England, or the full value thereof in other specie, the Indians relinquished their title (whatever that was) by a deed, executed by several of their Sagamores with great formality, July 13, 1674. The receipt of part payment, viz., two coats and four yards of trucking cloth, valued at twenty-six shillings, as earnest in hand, was acknowledged. The conveyance was to the committee in fee, and to the rest of the people admitted, or to be admitted, to be inhabitants—a most indefinite designation of the grantees. Another peculiarity about this deed was the fact that the acknowledgment was taken by Gookin, one of the grantees. But in reality it mattered little what was the form of deed executed by these untutored and nomadic savages, for, according to the law as interpreted by the highest courts in this country and in England, the Indians had no fee in the land, but only a right of temporary occupation, and the Crown, only, had the power to extinguish that right. But, nevertheless, as a means of promoting friendly relations with their uncivilized neighbors, it was good policy for the settlers of the town to go through the form of purchasing their lands from them ; yet the worthlessness of the covenant contained in that deed, that the grantees, their heirs and assigns, should forever peacefully enjoy the granted

premises, was made painfully manifest not many months after the giving of the deed, when the Nipmucks and other neighboring tribes joined Philip in his war of attempted extermination of the English settlements throughout the colony. But Gookin and Eliot, who had the amplest means of knowledge on the subject, earnestly asserted that the praying Indians of the Nipmuck and other tribes remained faithful and true to the English.

We have now reached a stage in the history of the settlement of Worcester when, as appears from the foregoing brief narrative, a grant of a territory eight miles square had been made by the Colonial Legislature to a committee, representing in reality the future inhabitants of the place, and that committee had procured from the Indians whatever right or title they might have had in or to the territory. Provision had been made for the public worship of God and popular education; a training-field had been laid out, and a block-house or fort erected for purposes of defence in case of need; public highways had been provided for, and other appropriate measures adopted for establishing a civilized and Christian community.

And in the spring of 1674 as many as thirty house-lots were laid out and houses began to be erected. But "most of those who had expressed an intention to become planters, and who joined in the petition of the Committee in May, 1674, discouraged by difficulties or delay, had abandoned their purpose." Still, notwithstanding this desertion of many who had promised to give aid to the new enterprise, the work of settlement was pushed forward with vigor by those who were willing to encounter the inevitable hardship and dangers connected with the planting civilization in regions inhabited only by wild beasts and nomadic tribes of savage men. In the spring of 1675, and in the early summer of that year, the settlement had so far advanced that, in the language of an annalist of the period, the inhabitants "had built after the manner of a town." This was the hopeful state of affairs when, in midsummer of 1675, King Philip's War broke out in Plymouth Colony, and soon carried devastation and terror into every part of that and the Massachusetts Colony.

The commencement of hostilities in that desolating war, in what is now Worcester County, furnished an illustration of a trait in the Indian character which education and Christianity combined seem powerless to eradicate. Matoonus, a Christianized Indian, had a son who was executed in 1671 for the murder of an Englishman. Matoonus, described as a grave and sober Indian, and who had been specially befriended by Gookin, and appointed by him as one of the police officers of the neighborhood, still cherishing the vindictive spirit so characteristic of his race, visited Mendon, with others of his tribe, July 10, 1675, and there avenged, according to his notion of retributive justice, the death of his son by the murder of five of the unoffending inhabitants of that town.

"This," says Lincoln in his admirable "History of Worcester," "was the signal for the commencement of a desperate contest. Common dangers produced that efficient union of the Northern Colonies, cemented by the necessity of self-preservation. The war was not of long duration. Energetic and rapid excursions laid waste the resources of the hostile tribes; the allies enticed to their support, foreseeing their fate, grew cold towards ancient friendships; their supplies were destroyed; their wigwams were consumed, and Philip and his forces, hunted from post to post, deserted homes, and took refuge among the Nipmuck villages, where they received shelter and reinforcements. Unable to maintain open fight, they continued an unsparing predatory warfare upon the exposed homes and garrisons. Alarm prevailed throughout New England. None knew when to expect the visitation of the foe, lurking unseen in the solitude of the forest, until the blow fell, as sudden as the lightning, and left the effects traced with fire and blood. The husbandmen went forth to cultivate the field, armed as if for battle; the musket and the sword rested by the pillow, whose slumber was often broken, as the war-whoop rose on the watches of the night. The planters of Worcester, placed hard by the seat of the enemy, remote from friendly aid, with no dwelling of civilized man nearer than Marlborough on the east, Lancaster towards the north, and Quabaug (now Brookfield) westward, to afford assistance and support, were compelled to desert their possessions, and dispersed among the larger towns. The silence of desolation succeeded to the cheerful sounds of industry, and the village was abandoned to the wild beast and fiercer foe." And so ended the first act of the heroic struggle to plant a new town on this then perilous frontier.

§ 5. Before proceeding to any account of the second unsuccessful attempt to establish a permanent settlement here, it may be well to call the reader's attention to the absolutely original plan upon which the settlement was to be effected, and how every step in the progress of the enterprise was directed and controlled by the character of the planters and the peculiar circumstances under which they were compelled to act; to the original constitution of the committee; their petition to the colonial government for a grant of territory; the grant and its conditions; to the meetings of the committee and the measures devised by them; to the principles announced by them upon which they proposed to act and to the objects to be attained by the planting of a new town in this unsettled part of the colony; to their early and embarrassing controversies respecting the title to land within the limits of the territory assigned to them and to the constant dangers by which they were menaced from the surrounding tribes of hostile Indians; to their early and careful provision for popular education and to that supreme purpose of theirs, the establishment, in its purity, of the worship of

God; to their sublime faith in the unseen and eternal, which inspired them with a courage adequate for every temporary peril and with an invincible fortitude for every trial and disappointment. It was these peculiar qualities in the character of the founders, combined with their lofty and well-defined purposes and the wholly novel circumstances under which they were called to act, that distinguished the origin and organization of towns during the first decades of the Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies from those of any other municipalities of any other age or country.

And the writer has set forth in the foregoing pages, in more of detail than may seem necessary, the principles, resolutions and plans adopted by the first settlers of Worcester, for the purpose of showing how broad and deep and abiding were the foundations upon which they proposed to build. For although the first attempt and the second failed, yet the principles and objects of the subsequent and successful founders of the town remained the same as those of their predecessors. In this connection brief notices of the members of the committee, by whom the affairs of the plantation were managed during the first twenty-five or thirty years, may not be deemed inappropriate; especially as every great enterprise, like the founding of a new community, derives its characteristics from those who control it in its origin and early developments. The most distinguished and influential member of that committee was Daniel Gookin, sometimes spoken of in our annals as Captain and at other times as General Gookin, for he was promoted in the military service from the office of captain to that of major-general of the colony. He was also appointed by the General Court in 1656 as superintendent of all the Indians who submitted to the government of the colony. He was the associate and fellow-laborer with John Eliot in the work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians; he was one of the best and firmest friends the Indians ever found among the colonists, and for more than twenty years preceding his death, in March, 1687, his devotion to the interests of the Worcester settlement was constant and unabated. He was a native of the county of Kent, England, and the son of Daniel Gookin, who became one of the patentees of Virginia, and in 1621 planted a colony at Newport News, in that colony. Major-General Gookin, then a youth of nine or ten years only, accompanied his father in this attempt to plant a colony, and after his father left the colony, as is supposed, young Gookin remained, and subsequently secured large grants of land in different parts of Virginia. In 1642 missionaries were sent from Massachusetts to Virginia to convert the people from the error of their Episcopalian ways. These missionaries were not well received, and the year following their advent the Assembly passed an act forbidding them from preaching or teaching in public or private, and they were finally expelled from the colony; but not

until Captain Gookin, as he was then called, had become one of the converts, and in 1644 he left Virginia and removed with his family to Massachusetts; by which removal Virginia lost and Massachusetts gained one of the noblest of men. A few days after his arrival in Boston he became a member of the First Church; was made a freeman of the colony; resided in successive years in Roxbury, Boston and Cambridge; he was a Representative in the General Court from Cambridge in 1648 and 1651 and Speaker of the House in 1651. In 1652 he was elected an assistant and re-elected thirty-four successive years. He revisited England in 1654, and while there was appointed by Cromwell a commissioner to induce New Englanders to emigrate to the island of Jamaica. On his return to this country he endeavored to promote Cromwell's colonization scheme, but without success, and in 1657 he resigned and asked to be relieved from any further duty under his commission, which request was granted. Gookin was at that time living in Cambridge, and was appointed one of the first two licensers of the printing-press at that place.

Upon the outbreak of King Philip's War the Indians who had been gathered into villages by Gookin and Eliot, and there taught some of the arts of civilized life, became objects of suspicion and dread to the people, notwithstanding Gookin and Eliot's assurances that they would remain faithful to their vows of friendship for the English. And so great did the excitement become among the people that Gookin, for the safety of his wards—the praying Indians—removed three thousand of them to Deer Island and provided for them there and in Cambridge until the close of the war, when they were sent back to their villages. By these acts of fidelity to the Indians Gookin became excessively unpopular, for a time, with the colonists, and his life was repeatedly threatened, but he continued the undaunted friend of the Indians, and never lost faith in their loyalty. Many of these Indians enlisted in the war against Philip, in many memorable instances rendering signal services as soldiers and spies. In 1674 Gookin published "Historical Collection of the Indians in New England; of the Several Nations, Customs and Manners, Religions and Government before the English planted there." He also wrote an account of the doings and sufferings of the Christian Indians in New England in 1675, '76 and '77. His manuscript "History of New England," in eight volumes, was lost. In 1657 the General Court granted to him five hundred acres of land for services in behalf of the colony. His services to the colony were constant and of the highest value, both in the civil and military line of public duty. General Gookin descended from an ancient and honorable family in England, and his descendants in New England became distinguished in various departments of public service, and by intermarriage they became connected with several of the leading families of the colony. Captain Daniel Henchman,

another member of the committee, and second to General Gookin only in the value of his services to the early settlers of Worcester, made his first appearance in the colony as a teacher of a grammar school in Boston in 1666.

He was admitted freeman in 1672, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1674, and appointed captain of Fifth Boston Company of Colonial Militia. In May, 1675, he was sent with his company of one hundred men to the assistance of Plymouth Colony against the Indians. In July of the same year, the day after the attack by the Indians on the whites at Swansea, he again marched with his company and was present and took part in the attack upon Philip and his men at Pocasset Swamp, when the conflict only ended with the darkness, which rendered its further continuance impossible. All the other troops having been withdrawn, Captain Henshman was left with his men to watch the movements of the wily Philip, whom, having made his escape, Henshman, with only a few of his men, pursued as far as Mendon and Brookfield, in this county. He continued in active military service during that fearful and final struggle of the ruthless savage to regain possession of New England. He was regarded as one of the bravest and most skillful Indian fighters. Captain Henshman was a cousin of Judge Samuel Sewall, and allied by family ties to the Hulls, Gookins, Quincys and Eliots.

At the close of Philip's War Captain Henshman again became active as a member of the committee having charge of the "Plantation at Quinsigamond." He erected a house here in 1683, which was the home of his family till his death, in 1685. Before his death, although he had shown himself for years as a staunch friend of the plantation, he had become very unpopular, in consequence of his action respecting a controversy between Captain Wing, a favorite of the people, and Mr. Danson, about the title to a small tract of land, which both of the contestants claimed; and although, as it subsequently appeared upon full inquiry, Capt. Henshman was entirely right in his view of the case. But this vindication of his conduct was not until after his death and burial, the latter of which was attended by the immediate members of his family, two servants (one white and one black), and one or two other friends, presenting a striking illustration of the fickleness of popular favor and of the gross injustice that may be committed by what is sometimes called public opinion.

Captain Richard Beeres, an original proprietor of Watertown—admitted freeman March, 1637—was selectman more than thirty years, and represented his town many years in the General Court. He was also actively employed in the military service of the Colony. In 1675 he marched with his company to the relief of Brookfield, thence to Hadley, thence to Hatfield and Deerfield; in the months of August and September was present in several engagements with

the Indians, in which he exhibited the qualities of a brave and skillful leader. September 3, 1675, he started with only thirty-six men to bring off the men from the garrison at Northfield. The next day, while pushing on towards the fort with a part of his men, they fell into an ambuscade, and were driven back by the deadly fire of the Indians to a place called Beeres' Hill, and there the conflict was continued until the brave leader and most of his men were slain.

Captain Thomas Prentice, born in England 1620, came to this country 1649 and settled at first in Cambridge. He was a farmer. He became a member of the church in Cambridge and freeman in 1653. He was elected lieutenant of a company of troopers in 1656. In 1662 was captain, and represented Cambridge in the General Court in 1672, '73 and '74; was chairman of the Board of Selectmen of New Cambridge many years. He was an extensive landowner in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. He was noted for his courage, self-possession and keen sense of justice. He was a terror to the Indians in war and a firm and judicious friend of theirs in times of peace. He was ever ready to answer the call of the country and served with marked distinction during the war with King Philip. He commanded the troops sent to escort Sir Edmund Andros, who had escaped to Rhode Island, back to Boston. Upon the death of General Gookin, Captain Prentice was appointed superintendent of the Christian Indians as his successor upon the petition of the Indians. He was in command of the troops that escorted them to Deer Island by order of General Gookin in 1675. His death, at the age of eighty-nine, was caused by a fall from his horse, July 7, 1709.

Adam Winthrop, grandson of John Winthrop, born 1647 and graduated at Harvard in 1668; was made freeman in 1683; was one of the commissioners for the town of Boston 1684, 1685 and 1690; selectman, 1688-89; Representative in the General Court, 1689, 1691 and 1692. He was appointed a member of the Governor's Council under the provincial charter, but failed to be elected by the people in the following year (1693). At his death, in 1700, he left one son, graduate of Harvard 1694, and one daughter,

Captain John Wing, of Boston, acquired his title, it is believed, by his service as a mariner; was appointed constable in Boston in 1671-72. In 1676 was chosen to "look after too much drinking in private houses." This was probably done more to secure the excise duties on liquors than for the purpose of promoting moderate drinking. He was for many years the popular landlord of the Castle Tavern, which stood on the corner of Elm Street and Dock Square. He was elected a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery in 1694. He became interested in the plantation near "Quinsigamond Pond," and undertook, as early as 1684, to supply the town

with a grist-mill and saw-mill, two indispensable things for a new frontier town. In October, 1684, he was made a member of the committee for the plantation. He gave much of his time for the next six years after his appointment to the business of the committee. He was the first town clerk elected by the inhabitants. He died in Boston, February 22, 1703.

Captain William Bond, of Watertown, son of Thomas Bond, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk County, England, was a man of large and varied capacity for affairs, and filled many public offices, the duties of which he never failed to perform acceptably. He was successively selectman, town clerk, justice of the peace (not an unimportant office in his day), member of the Council of Safety, Representative and first speaker of the General Court, under the Provincial charter; and he was one of the committee for rebuilding the town of Lancaster, after its destruction by the Indians.

Captain Joseph Lynd, of Charlestown, was a wealthy merchant and large land-owner, Representative in the General Court, member of the Committee of Safety in 1689, and one of the Council under the new charter.

Penn Townsend, born in Boston, 1651, made free-man in 1674, and the same year was elected member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was promoted in the military line until he reached the rank of colonel. In civil life he was, in succession, selectman, Representative, commissioner and judge.

Captain Ephraim Hunt, of Weymouth, was of English origin. He accompanied the expedition to Canada in 1690. This was the expedition devised by the congress of the Colonies which met in New York in May, 1690. The conquest of Canada was to be attempted by marching a land force by way of Lake Champlain against Montreal, while Massachusetts should, with a fleet, attack Quebec. It was the latter that Captain Hunt accompanied. He afterwards served as colonel on an expedition against the Indians at Groton, in 1706-7. He was a Representative and Councillor.

Deacon John Haynes, at one time a member of the committee, resided in Sudbury, and was a Representative of that town in the General Court, and was a person to whom his neighbors frequently resorted for the adjustment of their controversies. Such is a brief record of the men who were conspicuous actors in the settlement of Worcester; and any community may deem itself fortunate, which can find names of such men upon the roll of its founders.¹

§ 6. The war, which had desolated many parts of New England, ended with the death of Philip, its chief instigator; and upon the return of peace the committee renewed their efforts for a permanent settlement

of the town, for which they had so long and earnestly labored.

One of their first acts in this new attempt was to acquire any right Pannasumet, a Sagamore, who did not sign the first deed from the Indians, might have had in the territory upon which the town was to be built. This second deed, bearing date of December, 1677, was executed by the widow of Pannasumet and his heirs. It contains covenants that the grantors had "good and just title, and *natural* right and interest in the territory, and that they would warrant its enjoyment" by the grantees. The committee, in 1678, directed the planters to return before the year 1680; but this direction was disregarded—no one of all the former settlers returned.

At a meeting in Cambridge March 3, 1678, attended by Gookin, Henchman and Prentice of the committee and by sixteen other persons, it was agreed "that, God willing, they intend, if God spare life and peace continue, to endeavor, either in person or by other persons and means, to settle said plantation sometime next summer." They proposed to build a town according to a model furnished by "Major Gookin and Major Henchman."

The objects sought to be attained by this new endeavor show how firmly the planters adhered to their original purposes. They were, "1st, security from their enemies; 2d, for the better *comenity* of attending God's worship; 3d, for the better education of their children in society; 4th, for the better accommodation of trades people; 5th, for better helps to civility; 6th, for more convenient help in case of sickness, fire or calamity."

But these good resolutions were not then carried into execution; and no effectual measures had been adopted for a re-settlement when, in October, 1682, the General Court gave notice to the committee, that the grant to them would be considered forfeited unless some decisive measures were soon taken to form a plantation.

This led to renewed efforts on the part of the committee, and such arrangements were made as induced a small number (not exceeding five or seven) of the former settlers to return; and they, with other new associates, undertook to rebuild, on foundations that had once been laid and abandoned, a citadel as a refuge for all in times of alarm and danger. "Care was to be taken to provide a minister with all convenient speed, and a school master in due season." Until a minister could be provided, the people were to assemble on the Sabbath and conduct religious services as well as they could. The land was divided into lots of ten and twenty-five acres. The north part of the territory, called at one time North Worcester, but is now the town of Holden, was divided into two hundred lots.

On the 10th of September, 1684, according to Lincoln, the General Court passed an act, at the request of Gookin, Prentice and Henchman, that their planta-

¹ Many of the facts contained in these notices are derived from the historical notes published with the bones of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the naming of Worcester.

tion at Quinsigamond should be called Worcester. Honorable George F. Hoar, in his instructive and eloquent address on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the naming of Worcester, says this act of the General Court granting the request of Gookin and his associates, was passed October 15, 1684. Captain Henchman, one of the most active and efficient members of the Committee, died in 1685 or '86—both dates are given by different writers. At that time the public affairs of the Colony were conducted by a President and Council appointed by the Crown, after the Crown had most unjustly procured the abrogation of the Colony charter.

Upon application to that President and Council—for there was then no other competent authority to appeal to by the proprietors of Worcester—General Gookin and Captain Prentice, of the old committee, were reappointed, and Mr. William Bond, of Watertown, Captain Joseph Lynde and Deacon John Haynes, of Sudbury, were appointed new members. This committee was entrusted with the general powers to order and regulate all matters relating to the settlement. From this date, 1686, till 1713 authentic information respecting the transactions and progress of the new settlement is meagre and fragmentary. The Proprietors' Book of Records contains no entries of transactions during that interval of twenty-seven years. It is known that appointments were made to fill vacancies in the committee as late as 1691, from which it is safe to infer that the number of settlers was too small, or that other reasons existed to render them unable to manage their own community affairs. It is also known that at this time an unfortunate controversy arose between Captain Wing, a man of great popularity among the planters, and Mr. Dawson, a Quaker and resident in Boston, respecting the title to a tract of land. This controversy, although a private one, seriously disturbed the harmony of the little settlement and retarded its growth.

Another cause which still further disturbed the peace and harmony of the settlement was the building, or attempting to build, a second citadel in the southerly part of the plantation, the first being in the northerly part; this was in 1692.

In consequence of the dissensions growing out of these causes, some of the planters were induced to remove to other and older towns in the colony, and some into the adjoining colony of Connecticut. In 1699 still another event occurred which depressed the fortunes of the struggling settlement. Application had been made to the Governor and Council for aid, but instead of granting the desired assistance, the General Court, on March 20, 1699, passed an act striking Worcester from the list of frontier towns, and left it to its own resources, without much hope of further aid from the government. After this the plantation ceased to flourish, and finally there was only one family remaining on the whole territory of eight miles square,

and that was the family of the brave Digby Serjent, who at last, while heroically defending his lonely dwelling on Sagatobscot Hill, fell a victim to the ferocity of his savage foes, and his wife and five children were carried off into captivity. The wife and mother, however, being unable to endure the hardships of a hurried journey through the trackless forests, was slain by her captors, and the children alone held captive, from which some of them never returned, and, it is said, two of them having become enamored of the wild freedom of savage life, did not desire to return to the pleasures and restraints of civilized society. This final avenging blow fell upon the new settlement, according to differing accounts, in 1702, '03 or '04. And from that time silence and desolation reigned over the "Plantation at Quinsigamond," until the last attempt to give permanency to this plantation was made in 1713.

§7. In the year 1709 Joseph Sawyer and fifteen other persons presented a petition "To his Excellency Joseph Dudley, Esq., Capt. General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and to the Honourable the Council and Representatives in General Court assembled," etc., saying they were willing to undertake the settlement of Worcester, if they could have a firm foundation of settlement laid and a fort built and needful protection. Upon this petition the Council ordered that Elisha Hutchinson, Samuel Sewall and Nathaniel Paine should be a committee to consider the expediency of granting the request and the course to be adopted. But the House of Deputies refused to concur, as the disturbed condition of the times rendered the enterprise too dangerous to be sustained by legislative approbation.

The dangers here adverted to were not those alone which the colonists had reason to apprehend from their Indian neighbors. During the thirty years from 1683 to 1713, many events, with which the Indians had no connection, occurred to disturb the public tranquillity and to hinder the peaceful settlement of country and seriously to retard its growth; such as the unjust, if not absolutely illegal, abrogation of the colony charter in the reign of Charles II.; the subsequent establishment of a new and arbitrary government here under Andros. The commission of James II. to Andros contained a suggestion that the King claimed title to all "lands, tenements and hereditaments" in the colony, and that they were to be granted to such persons and upon such conditions as the monarch might see fit to select and impose. And the charter having been annulled, the people were told that "their land was the King's, that the grants from the General Court had not been made under the seal of the colony," and were therefore worthless, and that all who would perfect their titles must take out new patents upon such terms as the King in his pleasure might be disposed to grant. This alone was sufficient to check, for a time, all attempts to estab-

lish new settlements. But, fortunately for the cause of human liberty and good government, the infatuated James was soon driven from the throne, and the tyrannical rule of his minion, Andros, over the colony was speedily brought to an end. But the unsettled state of public affairs during and following the Revolution of 1788, the struggle on the part of the colonists to regain their ancient charter, of which they had been most unjustly deprived, and the change from that to the less liberal provincial charter, produced a condition of things in the colony wholly unfavorable to the building up of new towns. And during the first years of the eighteenth century Massachusetts, with the other New England colonies, was almost continually exposed to the hostile incursions of the French from Canada and their Indian allies, and was only relieved from that menace at the close of the war between England and France, which was terminated by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713. It will be remembered that as long as Canada remained under the dominion of France, the colonies of necessity became involved in any general war between that country and England.

Six months after the last-named date, that is, on October 13, 1713, Colonel Adam Winthrop, Gershom Rice and Jonas Rice, of Marlborough, presented a petition to the General Court, on behalf of themselves and others, setting forth that they desired to enter upon a new settlement of the place from which they had been driven by the war. Their petition was received with favor, and Hon. William Taylor, Colonel Adam Winthrop, Hon. William Dudley, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ballantine and Captain Thomas Howe were appointed a committee "to direct in ordering the prudentials of the plantation till they come to a full settlement."

This committee made their first report June 14, 1714. They had allowed thirty-one rights of former inhabitants, and twenty-eight new settlers were allowed to take lands upon the payment of twelve pence per acre for their planting or building-lots only, and upon the further condition that they would build and dwell "on each right, whether acquired by purchase, grant or representation." Provision was made for the support of the ministry and schools. The report was accepted and approved by the proper authorities. The first of the former planters to return and begin the re-settlement was Jonas Rice; and the permanent settlement of Worcester takes its date from the day of his return, October 21, 1713. He, like the unfortunate Serjent, built on Sagatobscot Hill, and with his family he remained for eighteen months sole inhabitant of the place, till he was joined by his brother Gershom, in the spring of 1715. The daring and fortitude of the pioneer builders of these pleasant and now peaceful towns cannot be too much admired or too highly honored. Twice had the attempt been made to settle Worcester, and twice had the infant settlement been left in ruins

and every inhabitant driven from his possessions by a savage foe, as unreasoning as he was vindictive and relentless.

And now the third attempt is to be made in the midst of lurking dangers and well-known hardships, which would have daunted a less sturdy and heroic race of men. They made provision for guarding against the dangers by which they were surrounded by building garrison-houses and fortresses, and even their own dwellings were built for defence as well as for shelter. Mills were early constructed for the manufacture of lumber and the grinding of grain, roads were built, and soon a tavern—that species of a temporary home so much admired by Dr. Johnson and Shenstone—was opened by a Mr. Rice on the site of the present Walker building.

A building was erected on Green Street in which the people assembled for worship from Sabbath to Sabbath, until a meeting-house was erected in 1719, on the site recently occupied by the "Old South."

From evidence furnished by the proprietary records, and derived from other sources, it is probable that the inhabitants of Worcester had increased to two hundred in 1718-19. About that time a company of Scotch immigrants attempted to settle in Worcester; they were a portion of a larger emigration from the north of Ireland, where they had formed a plantation in the time of James I. They were Presbyterians, and although under William they were permitted to retain their form of worship, yet they were required to aid in the support of the Established Church. They, therefore, like the Pilgrim Fathers, not being satisfied with the new home, for which they had left their native country, again embarked for a country where they supposed they would be allowed to enjoy both religious and civil liberty. But they soon learned that the spirit of intolerance had crossed the ocean with those who came to these shores to escape the intolerance to which they were subjected in the land from which they came.

These "frugal, industrious and peaceful" people formed a religious society here, and began to erect a meeting-house in which to "worship God according to the dictates of their consciences," following the Presbyterian formularies. But while the building was in process of construction, a mob of citizens assembled at night and completely demolished the structure. These people were otherwise persecuted and annoyed to such an extent that many of them left the town and settled in the town of Pelham, in Hampshire County. And thus Worcester, by intolerance and bigotry, drove from her borders many who would have been among the most valuable of her early inhabitants. But this unjust treatment of Presbyterian emigrants was not peculiar to Worcester. Wherever they settled they were subject to outrage and persecution. It is said that this was, in part, at least, due to the fact that these people came from Ireland, and were represented as Irish, who, at that

time, were "generally, but undeservedly, obnoxious" to the English colonists.

This prejudice against both Irish and Presbyterians admits of a ready explanation, if this were the time and place for it, but it cannot be justified.

All of these emigrants from Scotland through Ireland did not leave Worcester, but some of them became permanently settled here, and their names are still borne by their descendants, who are among the more honored and respected citizens of Worcester of the present generation.

The population of the place had become so great by the year 1721 as to have outgrown the government and management of its affairs by a committee, and the freeholders and proprietors, therefore, petitioned the General Court for an act of incorporation.

And on the 14th of June, 1722, the following resolve was passed:

Resolved, That the said Committee be and they are hereby authorized to procure the necessary papers and documents relating to the said town of Worcester, and to cause the same to be examined and reported to the next meeting of the General Court, and to cause the same to be printed and distributed to the several parties submitting their differences relating to the Rev. Mr. Anderson's petition.

And it is further resolved, That the said Committee be and they are hereby authorized to cause the necessary to be done for the procuring and establishing of peace in said town, according to the submission of the parties; and that the Freeholders and inhabitants of Worcester be assembled on the last Wednesday in September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to choose all town officers as by law accustomed for towns to do at their annual meeting in March; and that, at the opening of the meeting, they first proceed to the choice of a moderator by written votes.

This is commonly cited as the charter or act incorporating Worcester as a town. It is in form a resolve, and not an act, and confers only such powers and privileges as were possessed by other towns in the province. And it was long after the date of this resolve—in fact, not until after the adoption of the State Constitution, in 1780, that the first act was passed (St. 1785 ch. 75) declaring towns within this government to be bodies politic and corporate. No town was formally incorporated in the colony, province or State until the passage of that act; but by that act all towns that had been previously erected by resolve or otherwise were made bodies corporate. It is true that "the earlier statutes of the colony and province concur with those under the present constitution investing towns with the power to agree upon and make rules, orders and by-laws for managing and ordering the prudential affairs of the town."¹ But they were not thereby made municipal corporations, as that term is now understood.

The same learned judge (Chief Justice Shaw), from whose opinion in the case cited the above quotation is made, says, in another part of the same opinion, that "townships were originally local divisions of the territory, made with a view to a settlement and disposition of the property in the soil.

But the proprietors or inhabitants of such territorial divisions were not at first invested with political or municipal rights and powers." It was in this way that Worcester originated, and it was nearly or quite fifty years after the first settlement before the plantation passed from the control of a committee, and the inhabitants and proprietors began to exercise municipal powers and rights in the choice of their own officers and the management of their own affairs.

The first town-meeting called under the foregoing resolve was held September 28, 1722. The necessary town officers were chosen, who entered at once upon the discharge of their duties; and Worcester then, released from its fifty years of pupillage and discipline, asserted its individuality as a corporate power, and has since performed no inconspicuous part in the history of the Commonwealth and nation in times both of peace and war.

§ 8. Having now briefly sketched the various stages through which Worcester passed, from the first heroic struggles of its founders till it assumed its equal place among the other organized communities of the Province, the main purpose of this chapter has been accomplished.

And as the writing of its military, ecclesiastical, educational and industrial history, during the sixty years that intervened between 1722 and the close of the Revolutionary War, has been assigned to other hands, a few only of the more strictly municipal events of that period will be touched upon in the remaining pages of this chapter. Although the town had become firmly established, and was no longer menaced by hostile tribes of Indians in its immediate vicinity, yet for many years its growth and prosperity were retarded by the actual or apprehended hostility of what was called the Eastern Indians, then inhabiting portions of what is now the State of Maine and the adjoining Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia. This state of insecurity made it necessary that considerable numbers of the able-bodied men of the town should be employed to guard the outposts and to give warning of approaching danger. And it may with historic truth be affirmed, that the inhabitants of Worcester and other frontier towns were never permitted to dwell in safety and free from the apprehension of hostile invasion from the French or Indians, or both together, until after the crowning victory of Wolfe at Quebec and the treaty of 1763, by which France lost her North American possessions forever, and the Indians, left without civilized allies, became less formidable and obstructive to the planters of frontier settlements.

In 1731 an event occurred which produced a beneficial and lasting influence on the fortunes of Worcester.

At the date of the resolve conferring municipal powers upon Worcester, the town formed a part of Middlesex County, and was situated on the western

¹ 23 Pickering's Rep., p. 77.

border of that county. On April 2, 1731, an act was passed by the Provincial Legislature establishing the county of Worcester, and Worcester was made the shire-town of the new county, not because of its relative importance so much as by reason of its central location.

There was a proposition, says Mr. Lincoln in his history, "to make Lancaster and Worcester half-shires, having the sessions of Court held alternately in each, and it would have prevailed, except for the opposition of Joseph Willard, Esq., who remonstrated against the administration of justice in Lancaster, lest the morals of the people should be corrupted."

There can be no reason to doubt the correctness of the historian's statements that such a proposition was made and that Mr. Willard opposed it; but the assignment of the reason for his opposition can hardly be accepted without material qualifications. The real reason influencing the careful Mr. Willard may probably be found in another passage from the same historian, in which he records the fact that "the terms of Court were the great holidays of the county, and its population assembled in Worcester, as a general exchange, for the transaction of business, or pursuit of amusement in the rude sports of the period. The judicial proceedings, now forsaken, except by parties, witnesses and officers, were generally attended by a multitude that thronged the streets. Wrestling, fighting and horse-racing were common exercises, and frequent exhibitions of discipline in the stocks and pillory and at the whipping-post attracted crowds of spectators."

Horse-racing in Main Street during the terms of courts was at length forbidden under a penalty of twenty shillings lawful money. This was in 1745. But the prohibition was, by the terms of the vote, to continue for the space of three years only. This was a very common method of legislation during the Colonial period and even later. And the statutes whose duration was fixed by definite limitation were called "temporary laws" in contradistinction from other laws which were termed "perpetual." The establishment of the courts in Worcester at that early period was an event far more important to its prosperity as a municipality than any similar transaction would be at the present day, when our great mechanical and manufacturing industries, extensive trade and unsurpassed railroad facilities render the presence of the courts here relatively an insignificant factor, in the aggregate of influences, which are carrying Worcester forward in its marvelous career of increasing population and wealth. It is indeed true now, as it always has been, that the existence of the courts here makes Worcester the residence of a large proportion of the members of the county bar, who constitute a very influential body of citizens, and whose influence in the main is beneficial to and confers honor and strength upon, the place of their residence.

In 1722 the owners and tenants in common of the two hundred lots forming the north part of the township held a meeting duly convened for the purpose, and organized a distinct proprietary, called North Worcester, which, however, continued to be a part of Worcester until 1740. In 1730 the planters in the north part were exempted from town rates in the south part for seven years, on condition of making and maintaining their own highways. In 1740 the town voted to consent to the incorporation of North Worcester as a separate town, "if it be the pleasure of the Great and General Court, in consideration of the great distance from the place of public worship." And on the 9th of January, 1740, an act was passed whereby the northerly part of Worcester was set off and "erected into a distinct and separate township, by the name of Holden." The date of this act is given in Lincoln's "History of Worcester" as November 2, 1740—upon what authority does not appear. The above date of January 9, 1740, is taken from vol. ii., pp. 1043-1044 of the "Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay," recently printed by authority of the Legislature.

The new town was called Holden in honor of Mr. Samuel Holden, who died in London the same year the town was incorporated. He was a man of wealth and a leader among the Dissenters in England. He was a friend and benefactor of the Province, and was distinguished for his general benevolence and many charities.

After his death his heirs, to whom he left an ample fortune for those times, followed his worthy example in deeds of charity, and it was to them and the widow of Mr. Holden that Harvard University is indebted for Holden Chapel.

In 1733 the proprietors of the township of Worcester passed the following vote, viz.: "Voted, that 100 acres of the poorest land on Mill Stone hill be left common for the use of the town for building stones." This vote, nearly one hundred years after its passage, became the cause of an interesting lawsuit, in which the inhabitants of Worcester were the plaintiffs and William E. Green the defendant. They claimed that the vote conveyed to them the one hundred acres in fee simple; the defendant, who derived his title from the same proprietors by mesne conveyances, claimed that the fee was his; and the Supreme Judicial Court so held, saying, "It was no doubt the intention of the proprietors to secure to the town or its inhabitants a valuable and perpetual interest in the land described in the grant, but that the land itself did not pass." This suit was in 1824.¹

Again, in 1851, the owner of the fee brought suit against an inhabitant of the town who had entered upon the one hundred acres, and taken stones from the quarry thereon for building purposes. In this case the court decided that the terms of the grant by

the aforesaid vote included the right to get stone for the use of the inhabitants, not merely for buildings, in the narrow and restricted sense of that word, but for all those structures and purposes for which such material, in the progress of time and the arts, may be made useful. In this sense it would not be a violation of the right to appropriate the stone to the building of fences, bridges, arches, culverts, drains, curb-stones, monuments in cemeteries, and to the various ornamental uses to which it is usually applied. The erection of public buildings by the town in its corporate capacity, or of houses and stores by persons not resident in Worcester, to be occupied and improved by the inhabitants, would be for the use of the inhabitants, and so within the fair intent of the grant. But the use of the stone for building purposes, without the limits of Worcester, by inhabitants of other towns, is clearly a violation of the right. The court adds, that the grant of the right to the stone carries with it, as a necessary incident, the right to enter and work the quarry, and to do all that is necessary and usual for the full enjoyment of the right, such as hewing the stone and preparing it for use.¹

The right secured by that vote, passed more than one hundred and fifty years ago, was of comparatively little value for many years, but the extraordinary growth of Worcester in population and wealth, and the consequent increase in the demand for building material, has rendered the quarries on Mill Stone Hill a mine of wealth to the city and its inhabitants.

From 1740 the town increased slowly but steadily in population and wealth until 1763. But few events, however, occurred during that period, the record of which comes properly within the scope of this chapter.

Worcester, in common with other New England towns, was more or less involved in and affected by the wars between England and other European countries, as has already been stated, and especially in and by those which prevailed, with intervals of peace that were little more than truces, between England and France, from the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, to that of Paris, in 1763, a period of fifty years. During what was known in this country as the French and Indian War, extending from 1754 to 1763, Worcester furnished soldiers every year for the English armies of defence or conquest, and in all four hundred and fifty-three men, besides those who enlisted in the regular army.

In 1754 the voters of the town were called upon to vote on a question relating to the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors: not, indeed, upon the question whether licenses for selling such liquors should or should not be granted, but whether the consumers of liquors, sold by unlicensed sellers, should pay the duty thereon.

A bill was passed by the General Court requiring every householder, when called on by a collector, to render an account, under oath, of the quantity of such liquors used in his family, not purchased of a licensed person, and to pay the duty thereon. Governor Shirley refused to give his assent to the bill; but instead of vetoing it outright, he had it printed and submitted to the consideration of the people. The voters of Worcester gave a unanimous vote against the bill "relating to the excise on the private consumption of spirituous liquors being passed into a law," and instructed their Representative, John Chandler, "to use his utmost endeavor to prevent the same." To understand this peculiar transaction, it should be remembered that the Provincial Legislature used, from time to time, to pass "acts for granting unto His Majesty an excise upon spirits distilled, wines," etc., the act providing that the excise should be paid by taverners and other persons licensed to sell the same. Such an act, for instance, was passed December 19, 1754, and the money collected under the act was to be used in lessening the debt of the province and for no other purpose. One section of the act provided that every person consuming or using in his or her house, family, apartment or business any distilled spirits or wine, "except they purchased the same of a taverner, inn-holder or retailer in this province and in a less quantity than thirty gallons, shall pay the duties" prescribed by the act. As the negative vote of Worcester above referred to was given September 2, 1754, and this act was passed December following, it is evident the voice of Worcester did not prevail to prevent the passage of the act. There is another fact connected with that vote of the town worthy of notice, as showing the custom of the people, at that early day, of giving their Representative instruction as to his legislative duties. The last section of the act above referred to would hardly be adopted at the present day as a part of a prohibitory or license law. It was as follows: "That none of the clauses in this act, respecting persons being obliged to render an account of the spirituous liquors aforesaid, shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to his excellency, the governor, lieutenant-governor, president, fellows, professors, tutors and students of Harvard College, settled ministers and grammar school masters in this province."

In the fall of 1755 eleven persons came to Worcester, or rather were sent here, to be provided for by the town authorities. They were strangers, and spoke a foreign language. Some were old and some young—they were of both sexes. They were apparently an inoffensive folk, willing and able to work for their own support, except one aged pair, who were past labor, and were taken care of by a young girl of seventeen.

These eleven persons were a small detachment of many thousand involuntary exiles from their native land. They were, in short, a small part of the thou-

sand Acadian exiles who had been forced by the military power of England to leave their pleasant homes "on the shores of the Basin of Minas," and had recently been landed in Boston, and distributed thence among the several towns of the Province by a committee appointed for that purpose. Why this forcible removal of the inhabitants from Acadia, by direct command of the British Government, should be characterized, as it is, by one of our local historians, as the darkest blot on *our* history is not very clear, unless he means that this Province, being then a part of the British Dominions, was a participant in the guilt of an act of cruelty which it had no power to prevent. It is true that the forces employed to drive these unoffending people from the homes they had built, and which they passionately loved, were commanded by Gen. John Winslow, a relative of Gov. Winslow, of Plymouth; but he was an officer in the British army, and acted upon orders emanating from the head of that army, and not upon any orders from the Provincial Government. It is also true that in the army commanded on that occasion by General Winslow there were many soldiers from Massachusetts, and among them were seventeen from Worcester. But all these things combined are not sufficient to render Massachusetts or New England responsible for an act which admits of no justification; for it was an act quite beyond their control. And while we may agree with the historian, as he declares that "I know not if the annals of the human race keep the record of sorrows so wantonly inflicted, so bitter and so perennial, as fell upon the French inhabitants of Acadia, or have our sympathies deepened and intensified for the sufferers in reading the enchanting lines of Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' yet there are explanations which can be made that would, perhaps, mitigate the severity of the judgment which the reader, without the explanations, is ready to pronounce upon the actors in a transaction which drove a whole people into exile, and from which they were never permitted to return." But all that remains that is pertinent to be said in this connection is that the small number of these exiles who were sent to Worcester were treated by the inhabitants with great kindness, and that they, while dwelling here, continued to pursue "their industrious and frugal habits and mild and simple manners." And some of the oldest among them having died, as it is said, broken-hearted, the remnant, after the lapse of twelve years from their first coming to Worcester, returned to their countrymen in Canada."

During the years 1764, '65 and '66 several attempts were made in the Legislature for the formation of a new county from the northern part of Worcester County and the western part of Middlesex. These projects were vigorously and successfully opposed by Worcester and other towns in both counties. At the same time a petition from Lancaster was presented to the Legislature asking to have that town

made a half-shire; but this attempt, like those for a new county, failed. In relation to the removal of some terms of the court to Lancaster, the people of Worcester again exercised the right of instructing their Representative and directed him "to use his utmost endeavor to prevent the removal;" also to procure another term of the Superior Court in Worcester. The courts were not removed, nor was any additional term established in Worcester at that time.

§ 9. A brief sketch of the history of Worcester from 1763 to 1783, a period of twenty years, will complete this chapter. It will be recollected that the last war between France and England, ending with the treaty of Paris in 1763, left England mistress of all the northern and Atlantic portions of North America; and the colonies were relieved from that state of almost incessant hostility by which they had been harassed so long as the French remained in possession of Canada. To the ordinary observer of coming events, this condition of affairs would seem to promise a long period of peace and prosperity. But, on the contrary, the colonies were engaged in actual war, or in preparation for it, most of the time during the twenty eventful years from 1763 to 1783. And there was a signal fulfillment of the prediction of the sagacious French statesman, who, when he heard of the entire cession of Canada to England, said: "England will ere long repent of having removed the only check that could keep her colonies in awe. They stand no longer in need of her protection; she will call on them to contribute toward supporting the burdens they have helped to bring on her, and they will answer by striking off all dependence." The then late war in which England had been engaged doubled her national debt, and upon the return of peace, Parliament entered upon a series of unjust measures for taxing the colonies, which were at once met on the part of the colonies with vigorous resistance, and which finally issued in the war of independence. Worcester, although having within its borders a large and influential body of loyalists, was yet one of the earliest and most persistent of all the towns in the colony in its opposition to the oppressive acts of Parliament, and in the prosecution of the war when the appeal was taken from the discussion of principles to the arbitrament of the sword.

The instruction of the town to its Representative in the General Court in May, 1767, are significant of the state of feeling among the citizens at that time, and of their clever apprehension of the rights of man in general, and of their own particular rights.

In addressing these instructions to their Representative, they say:

1. That you use your influence to maintain and continue that harmony and good will between Great Britain and this province which may be most conducive to the prosperity of each by a steady and firm attachment to English liberty and the charter rights of this province, and that you willingly suffer no in-

vasions, either through pretext of precedency or any other way whatever; and if you find any encroachments on our charter rights, that you use your utmost ability to obtain constitutional redress.

2. That you use your influence to obtain a law to put an end to that unchristian and impolitic practice of making slaves of the human species in this province, and that you give your vote for none to serve in his majesty's council who, you may have reason to think, will use their influence against such a law, or that sustain any office incompatible with such, and in such choice prefer such gentlemen, and such only, who have distinguished themselves in the defence of our liberty.

The fourth instruction is upon quite a different subject and yet it had reference to the means of preserving liberty—it reads as follows: That you use your endeavor to relieve the people of this province from the great burden of supporting so many Latin grammar schools, whereby they are prevented from attaining such a degree of *English learning as is necessary* to retain the freedom of any State.

6. Take care of the liberty of the press.

The town records furnish plenary evidence that Worcester, during the ten or twelve years preceding the commencement of hostilities, in 1775, constantly and resolutely resisted the enforcement of all acts of Parliament passed in violation of the great principle for which the Colonies so steadily contended, that there should be no taxation without representation.

In the spring of 1774 an event occurred which exhibited in a striking manner the strength of popular feeling against any and all measures which the people believed tended to destroy or impair the safeguards of their rights. Parliament had passed an act the object of which was to make the judges of the Superior Court (the highest court in the Colony) dependent on the crown and independent of the Colonial Legislature. Whereupon, after ineffectual negotiations with Governor Hutchinson, the Legislature resolved "that any of the judges who, while they held their offices during pleasure, shall accept support from the crown independent of the grants of the General Court, will discover that he is an enemy to the Constitution, and has it in his heart to promote the establishment of arbitrary government." Chief Justice Oliver, of that court, was the only one of the judges who chose to defy popular sentiment by declaring that he had accepted His Majesty's bounty, and could not refuse it without royal permission. After this declaration was made public, it was reported that the chief justice would be present and hold the April term of the Superior Court in Worcester (1774); whereupon the grand jurors summoned for that term, with Joshua Bigelow, of Worcester, at their head, addressed a communication to the justices of the court, in which they say: "We, the subscribers, being returned by our respective towns to serve as jurors of inquest for this court, beg leave humbly to inform

your honors that it is agreeable to the sense of those we represent, that we should not empanel, or be sworn into this important office, provided Peter Oliver, Esqr., sits as chief justice of this court; and we would further add, that our own sentiments coincide perfectly with those of our constituents respecting this matter; so to whatever inconvenience we expose ourselves, we are firmly resolved not to empanel, we are first assured that the above gentleman will not sit as a judge in this court." They then give the reasons for their conduct, all having relation to the unfitness of the chief justice to sit as a judge in consequence of his disloyalty to the Colony and his subserviency to the crown. The result was the jurors were not impaneled until they received assurances that the obnoxious judge would not preside over them.

This action by the grand jurors was taken under the advice of the American Political Society, as it was called, and which during the two years of its existence from December, 1773, exercised a controlling influence in the town and county. It was, in fact, a self-constituted vigilance committee. At the annual March meeting, 1774, a committee, appointed to take into consideration the acts of the British Parliament for raising revenues from the Colonies, presented a report, which was adopted by the town. That report, which is quite too long to be copied here, goes over the whole ground of controversy between the Colony and the mother country, and points out the measures that should be adopted to preserve the rights of the Colonies against the encroachments of Parliament and the crown.

The royalists of the town, with Colonel Putnam as their leader, opposed the adoption of the report and accompanying resolutions, and being defeated, forty-three of their number presented a petition for another meeting to be held on the 20th of June following, hoping to rally their associates in sufficient numbers to rescind the patriotic resolutions of the March meeting. But they were again defeated, and the very able report which had been prepared by the distinguished and eloquent counselor, Colonel Putnam, was rejected or refused all consideration. But the Tory town clerk nevertheless entered the report on the town records, and which he was shortly thereafter compelled by a vote of the town to expunge so effectually that the blackened pages of the record are to this day illegible.

The signers of the petition for the June meeting were glad of an opportunity to express their penitence for having signed a petition so at variance with the popular will. Timothy Paine, of Worcester, and Colonel Murray, of Rutland, were compelled by the demands of the people to resign what were known as the mandamus commissions which they had accepted from the crown. The courts acting under royal authority were suspended in Worcester in September, 1774, in obedience to popular sentiment, and

were opened again in 1776, under the new government which had taken the place of the old.

A convention of all the Committees of Correspondence was held in Worcester September 21, 1774; it assumed legislative powers, and during the interregnum between the suspension of the royal authority and the establishment of constitutional government the orders of that convention were obeyed as laws. In a convention of the blacksmiths of the county, held in Worcester November 8, 1774, among other resolutions one was adopted which would be quite appropriate to a convention of modern boycotters, "and in particular," say the patriotic blacksmiths, "we will do no work for *Tim. Ruggles*, of Hardwick, *John Murray*, of Rutland, and *James Putnam*, of Worcester, Esqrs.; nor for any person cultivating, tilling, improving, dressing, hiring or occupying any of their lands or tenements."

But, notwithstanding the bold and apparently uncompromising spirit of the people, yet it is perfectly apparent, upon a careful study of their whole course of conduct, that they acted entirely on the defensive until the actual commencement of hostilities by the British troops, sent here to overawe the people, and, finding that that could not be done, resort was had to the force of arms.

In March, 1775, a company of minute-men was formed in Worcester, and were trained under that veteran soldier, Captain Bigelow, so that when the call "To arms to arms! the war is begun!" was heard in the streets of Worcester on the 19th of April, this company was in "a short time paraded on the green, under Capt. Timothy Bigelow; and after fervent prayer by Rev. Mr. Macarty they took up their line of march" to the seat of war. The history of Worcester during the eight years from 1775 to 1783 is largely of a military character, and does not fall within the purview of this chapter.

Soon after April 19, 1775, some of the royalists of Worcester left their homes here and took refuge in Boston. Those who remained were summoned before the Revolutionary tribunal and made to give assurances that they would not leave the town without the consent of the selectmen. Some having violated their parole, two were arrested and sent, under guard, to the Congress at Watertown; the remaining royalists were disarmed, having refused to vindicate the sincerity of their pledges by joining the American troops.

The Declaration of Independence was received in Worcester July 14, 1776, and was read by Isaiah Thomas, the patriotic editor of the *Spy* of that day, from the porch of the Old South meeting-house, to an enthusiastic assembly of his fellow-citizens. The first anniversary of the Declaration was celebrated in Worcester July 8, 1777, by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannons and illuminations at night.

On the proposition to ratify the Constitution, which was reported by a committee of the General Court,

the vote of Worcester was largely in the negative. Great distress prevailed among the people in 1779-80 in consequence of the depreciation of the currency and the high prices of all the necessities of life. At a town-meeting in August, 1779, resolutions were passed severely denouncing "regraters in the public markets, forestallers and engrossers of the produce of the country." One of the resolutions declared "that whoever refuses to sell the surplus of the produce of his farm, and retains the same to procure a higher price by means of an artificial scarcity, is very criminally accessory to the calamities of the country, and ought to be subjected to those penalties and disabilities which are due to an inveterate enemy." Is not that doctrine equally applicable to the heartless speculators, "regraters, forestallers and engrossers" of the necessities of life in our own times? In May, 1780, the Constitution prepared by a convention of the people was submitted to them for ratification and was accepted. Worcester disapproved of the third article of the Bill of Rights relating to the support of religious worship, on the ground that it would interfere with the rights of conscience. It is singular that the same people at the same time should object to the twentieth article, conferring upon the Legislature only the power of suspending the execution of the laws, and this objection was placed on the ground that the article placed too great a restriction on the executive department.

Upon the question as to the manner in which royalist refugees should be treated, the judgment of Worcester was emphatic and stern. It was "voted" May 19, 1783, "That, in the opinion of this town, it would be extremely dangerous to the peace, happiness, liberty and safety of these States to suffer persons of the above description (refugees) to become the subjects of and reside in this government; that it would be not only dangerous, but inconsistent with justice, policy, our past laws, the public faith and the principles of a free and independent State, to admit them ourselves or have them forced upon us without our consent."

But not withstanding this severe condemnation of the forgiveness of enemies, some of the refugees, who had been banished for life and threatened with death if they returned, were allowed to come back and live in peace in their former homes during the first generation after the close of the war.

And long since the healing influences of time have done their perfect work, and the descendants of loyalists and patriots are living in the towns of their ancestors, side by side, on terms of amity and perfect equality.

CHAPTER CLXXX.

WORCESTER.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

BY FRANCIS A. GASKILL, A.B.

From the Close of the Revolution to the Present Time.

WORCESTER AT THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION.

—In 1783 the town of Worcester had a population of about 2000, devoted mainly to agriculture and slightly to trade. Its municipal expenses were almost solely for the repair of its roads and the maintenance of its schools. The appropriation in the following year for the former purpose was £200, and for the latter, £100. Its means of communication with the seaboard were restricted, although in that very year, on the 20th of October, the first regular stage from Boston arrived in Worcester, and thus began an enlargement of facilities for travel. There was no necessity to divide the town into precincts to accommodate the voters, for the total vote cast in that year for Governor was only 57, of which John Hancock had 49 and James Bowdoin 8. The right of way in its streets was contested by pedestrians, cattle and swine; the only restriction on the swine being embodied in a vote of the town in that year that they "being yoked and ringed shall go at large."

The mornings and evenings were not melodious with the cry of the newsboy.

But one newspaper was published here, the *Massachusetts Spy*, and its issue was weekly. Flax was spun on the spinning-wheel at almost every home. Wood was the only material used in building. The open fire-place was the only medium of warmth, and wood alone was burned. Stoves were unknown inventions and coal an unknown agent. Fires were lighted with the spark from the flint, and not with the then unimagined match.

The floors were in most instances carpeted with the bright sand, and not with warmer materials.

County conventions were not accommodated in any public hall, but were held at some house, that in 1784 being called at "the house of Sam Brown."

The town illustrated from time to time its paternal character, as in the case of Cato Walker, in 1784, to whom it voted an anvil, "he being unable to buy one,"—a wiser method, perhaps, of dealing with its poor than later years have developed, though the gift of a stock in trade to every pauper would be attended with rather grave embarrassments.

But the capacity of the people for self-government, and their ability to deal with questions of State and federal policy, had been attained by years of practice and thought. The Representative to the General Court was in fact, as well as in theory, their

servant, and his entrance upon his labors was through the passport of their instructions.

A stern sense of duty seems to have dominated them and made the expression of their views, solemnly recorded in their records, a joy and a delight. No more instructive revelation of the customs then prevalent can be had than is contained in some of the reasons adopted January 25, 1782, why the town disapproved of a late act of the Legislature laying an excise on wine, rum, wheel carriages, &c.:

3d. That it is necessary to lay duties for the support of Government and suppression of luxury and extravagance, said Duties ought to be laid on such articles only as are not merely luxuries, and not on some of those mentioned in said act, spirituous liquors being absolutely necessary for our seafaring brethren coasting along our shores in Boats and Lighters at all seasons of the year to supply the market with wood, Lumber and Fish, besides the Farmers, whose Fatigues almost insupportable in hay time and harvest and other seasons of the year, and for the New Beginners in bringing forward new Townships when they have nothing to drink but water, and perhaps are exposed to more Hardships than any other persons; nor on Bohea Tea, which, in populous places, and in many places in this country is substituted for many Poor People for their support and sustenance in the Room of milk, which is not to be had, and they find it necessary to buy Beer.

4th. That all Consumers of Spirituous Liquors at Taverns will pay about eight times as much as the Duties amount to, for it is well known that the Tavern-keeper sells his mixt Liquors for two pence more in a mug than before the Excise was laid, when, in fact, the duties on each mug does not amount to more than a farthing, and so in proportion on other Liquors.

5th. That all Persons living upon the Borders of this Government will purchase Liquors for their own consumption of the neighboring Governments, and thereby avoid paying any of said Duties.

7th. The act exempts all persons from paying Duty who buys at one time 50 lbs. of bolon or 25 of other India Tea, which appears to be calculated to lay a Tax upon the Poor and exempt the Rich.

Delightful surprises, such as this, often appear in the records of the town, and the page is luminous with the light of forgotten views of life, or aflame with controversies long since buried. We get clearer notions of the shrewdness of our fathers and the plain honesty with which they announce their views. We see, too, at times specious reasoning applied to vexing problems, but also grave, earnest, scholarly and powerful presentation of thoughts which the experience of later generations has proved to be profound.

The history of Worcester since the close of the Revolution seems appropriately to be divided into four periods, each having a distinctive feature and each illustrated by a progress peculiarly its own.

First. Covering the time to the opening of the Blackstone Canal in 1828, being the preparatory and formative period.

Second. From the beginning of traffic over the canal and covering the vast accession of trade incident to the opening of railroad communication with Boston, Springfield, Providence and Nashua, to its incorporation as a city—being the transition period.

Third. From the organization under its charter as a city to the introduction of water and the building of sewers and covering the great material advance occasioned by the variety of its industries and the

opportunity for their development through the demands caused by the war.

Fourth. To the present time, including the introduction of multiplied agencies for growth, comfort, elegance and education, being the period of its assured and vigorous manhood.

Within the limits of this article it is not proposed to give with any exhaustive fullness the details of the yearly progress or growth or to cover in any degree the history of the city's industries or deal with its military events, but to confine the treatment to civic matters and important political occurrences.

FIRST PERIOD.

The rejoicing over the final and assured separation from the mother country had hardly ceased, the veterans of the Continental army had scarcely changed the privations of war for the more peaceful scenes and employments of home, than new anxieties and new privations awaited them. The blessings of liberty seemed less prized when liberty apparently had resulted in poverty and almost in starvation.

As soon as the war closed English agents and factors came in large numbers to this country and gradually controlled trade. Importations of foreign goods became frequent and numerous. The coin of the country was exported in payment, and thus money became scarce. English creditors, too, pressed with urgency their claims, and suits were brought with alarming frequency.

Massachusetts suffered in an exceptional degree from these and other causes. It had no tobacco and no rice to export; its fisheries had decreased to an alarming degree; it had nothing with which to pay for its imported articles, except coin, and that was speedily exhausted. The private debts in the State amounted, it is estimated, to £1,300,000. In addition to this £250,000 were due its soldiers, besides £1,500,000 as the State's proportion of the Federal debt. One-third of the latter was required to be raised on the ratable polls, numbering less than 90,000. Taxes at least must be paid in coin; so must debts, when the creditor insists. Without commerce, without manufactured articles, without exportable products and without money, the people of Massachusetts were largely forced to the rude expedient of barter and exchange; but that, indeed, afforded no relief; the coveted money was not obtained by such methods. Hence creditors did insist, collection was enforced by suit and satisfaction by levy and sale. Property and homes were sacrificed, discontent became general and relief was vainly sought. Courts were crowded with actions and suitors; lawyers alone were prosperous.

Such was the condition of Massachusetts in 1786, when the General Court met. The alluring remedies proposed in that body were to make real and personal estate legal tender; to emit paper money which should be irredeemable, and to permit free trade, so far as lawyers were concerned, admitting any person

of good character to practice in the courts, but regulating the fees. These measures failed at that time.

Redress must be sought in other ways, therefore. Conventions were called in which to discuss grievances and formulate remedies.

In May, 1786, the town of Sutton invited the towns to send delegates to a general meeting.

WORCESTER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SHAYS' REBELLION.—It would be a source of greater satisfaction for every citizen of Worcester if the part which that town took in the only serious revolt against the supremacy of law in Massachusetts had been one of absolute and uninterrupted vindication of the rights of the Government. But, considering the force of opinion in almost every town in the county, the easy acquiescence with which most of the towns sent delegates to the County Convention of 1786, the corporate action of the town of Worcester, in the main, deserves our approbation and compels our admiration.

The contest came solely upon the question of sending delegates to the convention of 1786. In and of itself the mere approval of a convention to consider grievances and suggest legitimate remedies would not at any time merit censure. But when armed revolt against the peace of the Commonwealth was a possible issue, or later when it was an established fact, true patriotism was best shown by a determined refusal to have any part or lot in bodies or measures whose tendency was even remotely towards revolution. Worcester showed a sturdy and persistent opposition for many months, and even though a small majority was obtained once or twice in favor of participating in the convention, the results were disappointed.

The only petition to the General Court which Worcester adopted was in 1784, before public passion was excited. It recited as the grievances which should be remedied:

1st. "The giving into the hand of the honorable the Continental Congress the Impost to be under their sole controule," and that the act to that effect ought to be repealed, "not but that we are free and willing that an Impost on all Imported Articles ought and should immediately take place, but the Revenue thereof ought to be paid into our State Treasury, and in a Constitutional way drawn out by a warrant from the Governor, and, if appropriated to Congress, it ought to be set to our credit, so that we may receive the benefit of the same, which we conceive no State in the Union have any just right to."

2d. "We conceive that the expence of Days of Publick Rejoicing ought not to be paid out of the Public Treasury."

3d. "Making large grants to officers of the Continental Army, &c."

4th. "That the people of this State are greatly oppressed and distressed for the want of a balance of a Circulating Medium, and that the credit of the State greatly suffers from no other motive than the necessity of the people and by reason of the State's holding the property of Individuals binds one part of the people so that the other part makes necessity their opportunity, which much agrieves the good people of this State, and we pray that ways and measures may be found out for Relief."

The foregoing, adopted two years before Shays' Rebellion, was the only petition on the subject of grievances sent or adopted by Worcester.

At a town-meeting, held June 8, 1782, the list of grievances, which the town supposed it had, was for-

culated for the information of its Representative to the General Court as follows :

*We instruct you Relative to some in these of persons which we think we labour under;

1st. "That the Revenue is not to be extended, or that we should be subject to the pains and penalties of Malversation, which have rendered our Government the laughing stock of the Nation; we would like to see the Government, who has been so long in the way, leave the Revenue to the hands of the people, who have the means of increasing it, and of saving the State the considerable Expence, besides loss of time and Disappointment, who have business with him as Treasurer."

have been Deranged and not in actual service have half pay during life, if sent to any station as to be paid for, we think it as a great grievance."

3d. " That the Members of the General Court, when acting as Committees of the same, have large wages over and above their pay as Representatives, is a grievance which we think we justly complain of."

almost double what they formerly had when money was much plentier

5th. "It is a great grievance that there has not been a general Settlement with the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, and with all others who have been entrusted with the expenditure of publick monies and have not accounted for the same."

6th. "That the State of the Treasury is not known to the Inhabitants," &c.

The "As the Stars of the General Court" (Lower of Boston) is affiliated with many other institutions, including the General Court of the Town of Boston.

8th. "That the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace at the same time much interfere with each other, by which means the business of the Court of Common Pleas is delayed many days, when much less time would answer the purpose as well."

9th. Large grants of land to "Alexander Shepherd and others laying

Thus in 1782, by instructions to its Representative in the General Court, and in 1784 by petition to the Senate and House of Representatives, Worcester announced its grievances. No undue popular excitement existed at either of these times; but in 1786 the case was different. The supposed grievances had not been remedied by legislation or by changed conditions. Many of the people believed their burdens insupportable and saw no relief by constitutional means. Excitement ran high, democratic thought the public eye; unprincipled men sought to lead, and danger began to threaten. In such condition of things, Worcester sought to allay the impending storm.

In May, 1786, Sutton sent an invitation to the towns of the county to send delegates to a convention. It was not considered by Worcester.

The convention, with delegates from a portion of the towns, met at Leicester, but adjourned to August 15th, and another attempt was made to obtain the presence of delegates from the remaining towns. A letter from the convention was received by Worcester, asking that it and Douglass and Northbridge might send delegates "to take under their consideration such matters as shall appear to them to be grievances, and for the towns to instruct their delegates concerning a circulating medium or such means of redress as they shall think proper."

A town-meeting was held in Worcester, August 10, 1786, to consider the invitation. Upon the proposi-

tion to send delegates, the record states that "it was passed in the negative."

Thus far through the increasing excitement Worcester had remained firm against becoming identified with the growing opposition to the government. But the movement, gaining force from the presence of delegates from nearly every town in the county and from the armed resistance at Worcester on September 5th, when the Court of Common Pleas was compelled to adjourn without transacting business, became too strong for successful opposition by the town of Worcester.

A petition for another town-meeting was presented, and in accordance with its prayer a meeting was held on September 25, 1786, at which, by a vote of 47 to 29, it was decided to send two delegates to the convention at its adjourned meeting at Paxton on the last Tuesday of September; but the town still retained the power to disapprove the action of the convention, for it voted that its delegates should report their doings at a later meeting.

The convention adopted a petition to the General Court. It was presented at a meeting of the inhabitants of Worcester, held October 2, 1786, and was read, paragraph by paragraph, and it was voted not to adopt it. But another trial of strength was demanded by the defeated party, and a petition, signed by Dr. Dix and others, was presented for another town-meeting. October 16, 1786, it was voted, by 62 affirmative to 53 negative, to choose a delegate to "meet in Convention at the house of Nathan Patch on the 2^d Tuesday of November next." Again, however, the town proposed to be careful of its good name, and it voted that the "Delegate lay the doing of the Convention before the town for their approbation or disapprobation at the next town-meeting after the meeting of the Convention." At the same meeting it chose a committee, consisting of Dr. Dix and others, to prepare instructions for its Representative to the General Court.

Town-meetings were frequent in those days. At the next one, held October 23d, the party of order were in the majority, and the instructions prepared by Dr. Dix and others were refused adoption by a vote of 59 in favor of adoption to 67 against. Other instructions were then adopted, but it is a pleasure to read that a proposition to instruct the Representative to use his endeavor to have the law repealed which obliged each town to keep a grammar school was voted down.

Thus far the town, whenever it came to pass upon the acts of the convention, was uniformly found to disapprove. Its last action relative thereto was taken at the meeting held January 15, 1787, when the report of the delegates was made, and it was voted to dismiss the delegates.

On the very next day, January 16, 1787, the town voted to pay a bounty of twelve shillings and forty shillings per month compensation to each man who

should enlist for the support of the government. It also chose a committee to give security to the soldiers for their wages.

The Rebellion was soon to be overcome. General Lincoln, with his troops, arrived in Worcester on the 22d of January, where he was joined by the soldiers from this county, including many from Worcester, and by the 3d of February the opposition to the established order had vanished. Only two or three from this town were included among the soldiers of the insurgent forces.

It has not been our purpose to treat of the military events which happened in Worcester in connection with and as a part of Shays' Rebellion, but simply in a brief way to cover the corporate action of the town with reference to it.

The temper of such a loyal and law-abiding citizen as Isaiah Thomas, with reference to the Excise Act in its operation upon him, may be judged by an entry made by him in an old receipt-book, following the copy of a receipt, dated December 16, 1785, of three pounds from him in full for duty on advertisements, from the 1st of August to November 24th. It is as follows:

"N. B.—This is the first duty I ever paid Government for Liberty of Printing a news-paper—the first shackle laid on the Press since Independence, and laid on by the Legislature of Massachusetts only."

The original of the above is now in the possession of Charles A. Chase, Esq., treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings. In consequence of the determination of Mr. Thomas not to be subject to an act so painfully suggestive to him of the Stamp Act, the publication of the *Spy* was suspended for the years 1787–88.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.—At the outset of the trips of the regular stage from Boston, through Worcester to Hartford, in 1783, one left Boston on Monday morning at six, remained in Northborough at night, reaching Worcester on Tuesday and arriving at Hartford on Thursday. Another left Hartford at the same hour on Monday and arrived in Boston in four days. Beginning in January, 1786, coaches left Boston in winter every Monday and Thursday mornings at five o'clock, arrived at Worcester the same day, and reached New York in five days more. The summer arrangement provided for coaches three times a week, in which the journey from Boston to New York was made in four days, which was claimed to be the most expeditious way of traveling that could be had in America. In July, 1788, the carriages were hung upon springs, and the trips made with greater comfort. Increasing speed was constantly made, till the running time from Boston to Worcester was reduced to six hours at the close of this period. Increasing trips were made till stages run daily to Boston, Hartford and New York, and five different lines, three times a week to Boston. There were also lines to Oxford, to Providence, to Northampton, to Keene, to Southbridge, to Dudley,

to Athol, and to many other places. New roads and new turnpikes began to be built, connecting Worcester with other places by shorter routes and better roads.

By chapter 67, of the Acts of 1806, Aaron Davis and others were incorporated under the name of the Worcester Turnpike Corporation, to make, lay out and keep in repair a turnpike road from Roxbury to Worcester, "passing over Shrewsbury Pond, and to the north of Bladder Pond, to the street in Worcester near the Court House," and with authority to establish four toll-gates. The turnpike crossed Lake Quinsigamond upon a floating bridge, which, on September 19, 1817, sank, but was soon after replaced by a more substantial structure. Other turnpike corporations were established, intended to afford Worcester more ample means of travel and traffic.

POPULATION AND LOCAL CONDITIONS.—The population of Worcester increased at a slow rate from decade to decade during this period. By the first census in 1790 it had 2,095; in 1800, 2,411; in 1810, 2,577; in 1820, 2,962; in 1825, 3,650.

Its ratable polls were for the several years as follows: 1790, about 450; 1800, 530; 1805, 540; 1810, 518; 1815, 641; 1820, 626; 1825, 881.

The vote for Representative to the First Congress under the Constitution, in 1788, was as follows:

Timothy Paine.....	46
John Grant	25
Abel Wilson.....	3
A Ward	1
Total	75

It is exceedingly interesting, in connection with the subsequent history of the towns of the county, to compare their condition so far as polls are concerned, in 1786. They follow in order:

Brookfield.....	666	Douglas.....	241
Suffolk.....	610	Oxford.....	228
Shrewsbury.....	421	Grafton.....	225
Charlton.....	392	Westboro'.....	222
Barre.....	375	Dudley.....	220
Leicester.....	359	Bolton.....	216
Worcester.....	357	Fitchburg.....	207
Petersham.....	349	New Braintree.....	204
Sturbridge.....	347	Princeton.....	198
Hardwick.....	346	Ashburnham.....	197
Sterling.....	329	Walsham.....	196
Mendon.....	310	Milford.....	195
Spencer.....	308	Athol.....	193
Harvard.....	306	Wendon.....	192
Lancaster.....	304	Southboro'.....	186
Lynnburg.....	297	Upton.....	184
Westminster.....	291	Hubbardsb'n.....	166
Uxbridge.....	281	Oakham.....	161
Templeton.....	271	Northboro'.....	156
Rutland.....	268	Paxton.....	145
Leicester.....	249	Berlin.....	118
Haden.....	234	Ward.....	108
Winchendon.....	231	Northbridge.....	95

Thus it is seen that in number of polls Worcester was, in 1786, the seventh town in the county. It may well be a subject of thoughtful consideration as to the operative causes which have secured for it the position of the second city in the Commonwealth.

Within the period of present consideration the conditions were favorable, not for rapid development, but for careful, thoughtful action. Its foundations were not laid in mortar and cement only, but in education, intelligence, taste, a due degree of political wisdom, business sagacity and prudent foresight. It possessed natural advantages in location. As the shire-town of the county it attracted attention, immigration and business. Its area was ample; its adaptability for trade and manufactures was noticeable. The wealth of the town was in excess of its proportion, according to population; its income in 1786 was third among the towns of the county. Its inhabitants did not secure foreign capital and foreign corporations for business ventures. Its wealth was localized, its capital was a home capital and every inhabitant had a local pride and local interest. The profits of its trade went into the pockets of its own citizens and not to non-resident stockholders.

It is believed that in an exceptional degree the families of early Worcester have remained and been represented here during a large part of its existence. This fact alone is of no inconsiderable importance. A harmonious union of effort develops strength. An intensified interest and added pride in the home of generations of ancestors come to the loyal descendant. In a population of a few thousand its effect upon the whole is more potent and visible than when distributed among greatly increased numbers.

During this period, with its population never above 4,000, Worcester had among its active and prominent men representatives of the following early families: Chandler, Paine, Curtis, Rice, Bigelow, Lincoln, Green, Goulding, Stowell, Allen, Salisbury, Jennison, Upham, Flagg, Grout, Perry, Thomas, Lovell, Goddard, Mower and others. A brief glance at some of the strong men of this period will enable us to appreciate the power they must have exerted in shaping events and counseling measures. The services of many were not confined to Worcester, but the nation and the State called them to positions of honor and usefulness.

LEVI LINCOLN, SR., graduated at Harvard in 1772, came to Worcester in 1775, began the practice of law, and became the leader in his profession. Successively judge of Probate, Representative to the General Court, State Senator, member of Congress, Attorney-General of the United States in the Cabinet of President Jefferson, Councilor, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of the Commonwealth, and finally, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which latter position was declined, were the fitting reward for his ability and capacity for useful and distinguished service. He was a great advocate and learned jurist, and his portrait, together with that of his eminent son Levi, finds fitting place in the Worcester Law Library.

His interest was not confined to legal and political duties only. He was one of the original members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

EDWARD BANGS graduated at Harvard in 1777, came to Worcester in 1780, and pursued his profession of the law with success. He entered with spirit and energy into service for the best interests of the town; was for many years selectman, and served with fidelity in other local capacities. He was a staunch and bold advocate of the supremacy of the law at the time of Shays' Rebellion, and was a volunteer in General Lincoln's army. He was Representative, for ten consecutive years, to the General Court; was attorney for the Commonwealth for Worcester County from 1807 till his appointment as associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1811, which position he retained till his death in 1818.

ISAIAH THOMAS, was known as widely, perhaps, as any citizen of Worcester during this period, and honored throughout the land. His service to the home of his adoption from 1778, when he came here for permanent residence, till his death, in 1831, was varied and marked. He not only devoted himself to the extension of his business,—to establishing a book-binding (the first in the country); to the building and operation of a mill on the Blackstone River for the manufacture of paper (the second of the kind in the United States); to the employment of a large number of presses in connection with the business of book publisher; to the attainment of greater accuracy and elegance in the printing of books, by which the reputation of his work extended through the country, and attracted to Worcester attention and trade,—but also, by labor, advice and munificence, aided in the extension of the means of education, improvement and culture for his fellow-townsmen. Material advantages were also furnished by him to his town. Lincoln, in his valuable "History of Worcester," refers to them as follows: "The site of the County Court-House was bestowed by him, and the building and avenues on the front constructed under his uncompensated direction. No inconsiderable share of the cost of enlarging the square at the north end of the Main Street, and erecting the stone bridge, was given by him. The street bearing his own name, and the spot where the brick school-house has been built were his benefaction to the municipal corporation. In the location and execution of the Boston and Worcester turnpike he assisted by personal exertion and pecuniary contribution, and few local works for the common good were accomplished without the aid of his purse or efforts."

His zeal in the foundation and endowment of the American Antiquarian Society is gratefully remembered by every thoughtful student in the land. Reference to his efforts in that respect will be made at greater length in another place.

NATHANIEL PAINE, graduated at Harvard in 1775, and after engaging in the practice of law at Groton, returned to Worcester, in 1785; became county attorney in 1789 and remained such till his appointment as judge of Probate, in 1801, which lat-

ter office he held till 1836. In 1798, 1799 and 1800 he represented the town in the Legislature.

FRANCIS BLAKE, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1789, removed to Worcester in 1802 and remained here till his death, in 1817. He was a man of brilliant parts, a distinguished advocate and an orator of great force. In 1810 and 1811 he represented the Worcester District in the State Senate. In 1816 he was appointed clerk of the courts.

DR. JOHN GREEN, SR., a physician of large practice and great reputation, was deeply interested in the political movements of the time and actively engaged in local affairs. He died in 1799.

DR. WILLIAM PAINE, a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1768, returned to Worcester in 1793 and remained here till his death, in 1833. He was a man of intellectual tastes and of large culture. He was "fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the Medical, Agricultural, Linnæan, Essex Historical and American Antiquarian Societies."

DR. JOHN GREEN, the second, born in Worcester in 1763, made that his home during life. "He attained to a pre-eminent rank among the physicians and surgeons of our country."

LEVI LINCOLN, son of Levi Lincoln, Sr., graduated at Harvard in 1802 and began the practice of law here in 1805. He was elected State Senator in 1812. From 1814 to 1822, with the exception of three years, he represented Worcester in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1820 he was one of Worcester's representatives to the Constitutional Convention. In 1822 was Speaker of the House of Representatives; in 1823 Lieutenant-Governor; in 1824 associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; Governor of the Commonwealth in 1825 upon nomination of both parties, and held the office for nine successive terms, till January, 1834.

JOHN DAVIS, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1812, was admitted to the bar in 1815; began practice here in May, 1816, and soon rose to distinction in his profession and to the merited confidence of the public. In 1824 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and by successive re-elections till 1834, when he was elected Governor of the Commonwealth.

JOSEPH ALLEN was clerk of courts for thirty-three years, till 1810; was chosen Representative to the Eleventh Congress and was of the Governor's Council from 1815 to 1818. He was a man of scholarly attainments, of great probity and force of character.

DANIEL WALDO, STEPHEN SALISBURY, SAMUEL M. BURNSIDE and BENJAMIN HEYWOOD were men of large affairs. The latter was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his grandson, John G. Heywood, is to-day the only member of the society from Worcester.

DR. OLIVER FISKE was a noted physician and actively interested in public questions.

DR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and EDWARD D. BANGS were, together with Levi Lincoln, delegates from Worcester to the convention in 1820 to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

REV. DR. JONATHAN GOING, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was earnestly interested in all educational questions and movements.

REV. DR. SAMUEL AUSTIN, minister of the First Parish from 1790 for twenty-five years, was a man of great influence.

REV. DR. AARON BANCROFT was minister of the Second Parish from 1789 for more than half a century. He was earnestly and actively interested in all measures for the advancement of learning and for the promotion of education. A man of great power and beauty of character, beloved and revered.

Within the limits of this article it is not feasible to mention others and it is not possible to do the remotest justice to those already referred to. In fact, it has not been the purpose of the writer to give any adequate account of those mentioned or to attempt a biography of each: that is done elsewhere by other writers; but the sole aim has been to indicate, by the briefest mention, some of those who gave to Worcester, during this period, their service and their thought. Combined, their power can be better imagined and more clearly conceived than separated under the heads of lawyers, doctors, clergymen, business men, benefactors, etc.

It may be doubted if in any town in Massachusetts of from two thousand to four thousand inhabitants, during a similar period of its history, a greater combination of intellectual force, business sagacity, eminent public service and devoted loyalty can be found.

With such men and such purpose the growth of a town may be expected to be symmetrical, its foundations ample and secure.

BROADENING ACTIVITY.—The town soon began to have a more active care for the general well-being of its inhabitants, and for its own good name; to foster an increasing degree of pride in its citizens, and to contribute more largely to the comforts of life and the ease with which business might be transacted.

In 1786 a petition was presented to the town to purchase a fire-engine, which resulted in the town voting, January 4, 1793, to "grant a sum of money to procure a good fire-engine for the use of the town," and shortly after, that an engine-house be built. This action was accompanied by the organization, on January 21, 1793, of the Worcester Fire Society, both, doubtless, largely in consequence of the destruction, on January 4, 1793, of the weaver-shop of Cornelius & Peter Stowell. This society was formed in consequence of "a sense of social duty, for the more effectual assistance of each other and of their townsmen in times of danger from fire." Its membership was limited to thirty. Its character may be inferred from the names of its original twenty-two members: Joseph Allen, John Nazro, Leonard Worcester,

Nathaniel Paine, Samuel Chandler, Ezra Waldo Weld, Dr. John Green, Samuel Brazier, Thomas Payson, Edward Bangs, Dr. Elijah Dix, William Sever, Theophilus Wheeler, Dr. Oliver Fiske, John Paine, Samuel Allen, Stephen Salisbury, Charles Chandler, John Stanton, Dr. Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Waldo, Jr., and Isaiah Thomas. It is in existence at the present time and its history is honorable and unique.

Swine were soon doomed to wander in less conspicuous places than the Main Street of the increasingly tidy town, and in 1792 it was voted that they should not be permitted to go at large on Main Street. The neater and more aristocratic horse and mule still had their privileges unimpaired till 1800, when it was voted that they should not be permitted to go at large, and at the same time all neat cattle, except cows, were relegated to a more private manner of life, while they were given the freedom of the town between April 1st and November 1st. The principal streets of the town in 1783 were Main, what is now Front, part of Summer, Lincoln, Salisbury, Pleasant, Green and Grafton Streets. New streets followed slowly. Mechanic Street was laid out in 1787, and in 1806 Isaiah Thomas constructed and gave to the town the street known by his name. After the swine and cattle were cared for and banished from the streets, the next most dangerous class, apparently, were provided for, and the children and youth were solemnly warned by vote, in 1811, not to engage in the frivolities of rolling hoops, playing ball, etc., in the streets.

The last liberties accorded to the brute creation, it is believed, were in 1815, when the town voted to allow new milch cows to go at large in the day-time, but not at night, "the owners thereof having their names branded on the horns of the cows or a strap around the neck with the name marked thereon, that the owner may be found in case of damage." The lines were somewhat tightly drawn, for it was further provided that "no person shall turn his cow into the highway without first having the written consent of the selectmen, and no person shall have the benefit of turning more than one cow to feed in the highway the present season."

Worcester apparently believed in protection to home products, and the rights of the farmer were not to be sacrificed. As late as 1814 the town voted to "pay the sum of one shilling bounty on crows heads, killed within the town, provided the heads are covered with feathers."

Having thus prepared the way for its new dignity, the town voted in 1814 to name the streets. A general movement was everywhere manifest.

President Dwight in 1812 gave the following description of the town: "The houses are generally well built, frequently handsome, and very rarely small, old or unrepared. Few towns in New England exhibit so uniform an appearance of neatness and taste or contain so great a proportion of good

buildings and so small a proportion of those which are indifferent as Worcester."

The introduction of water for domestic and public purposes was authorized by the following act of the Legislature, and for the purposes of interesting comparison with later acts it is given almost entire:

An Act authorizing Daniel Gouling to Conduct Water in subterraneous Pipes to certain Springs in certain land, within the Town of Worcester, for the accommodation of himself and some other Inhabitants of the said Town.

Enacted, &c.

SECT. 1. That Daniel Gouling of Worcester in the County of Worcester and his heirs, assigns, and their executors, administrators and empowered to sink, place, renew, alter and repair from time to time, as may become necessary, such pipes or conduits of water from the said Spring to such of the inhabitants of the said town as the same may become, for the purpose of supplying them with water; and the said Gouling and his heirs or assigns are hereby authorized to place the said pipes in the land of such Proprietors as may, by some proper instrument in writing grant him or them the privilege thereof, as also on and under such public highways, roads or land as may become necessary for the purposes aforesaid and with the least inconvenience to the public.

Provided nevertheless that the Selectmen of the said town for the time being, and their assigns, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sink, place, renew, alter and repair from time to time, as may become necessary, such pipes or conduits of water from the said Spring to such of the inhabitants of the said town as the same may become, for the purpose of supplying them with water; and the said Gouling and his heirs or assigns are hereby authorized to place the said pipes in the land of such Proprietors as may, by some proper instrument in writing grant him or them the privilege thereof, as also on and under such public highways, roads or land as may become necessary for the purposes aforesaid and with the least inconvenience to the public.

SECT. 2. Provides remedy for destroying or interfering with said pipes or water works.

SECT. 3. Provides remedy for destroying or interfering with said pipes or water works.

SECT. 4. Provides remedy for destroying or interfering with said pipes or water works.

Enacted March 2, 1792.

The town in its corporate capacity and individuals forming a joint stock company, aided by the town, combined to maintain suitable schools. In 1784 Dr. Elijah Dix, Hon. Joseph Allen, Hon. Levi Lincoln, Sr., Nathan Patch, Dr. John Green, John Nazro, Palmer Goulding and others procured a lease of land on the west side of Main Street and erected a building known as the Centre School-house, and opened two schools—one for instruction in the elementary studies and the other for the higher branches of academic instruction. The latter had as instructors many who became distinguished as educators, theologians, lawyers, etc.

The town appropriated in 1799 the sum of one thousand dollars for the maintenance of schools and twenty-five hundred dollars for school-houses, which, by the way, was the first time that the annual appropriation was made in dollars—having been in pounds prior to that time, except in a special appropriation of October 8, 1798. In 1800 ten school-houses were built in various parts of the town. In 1823 a revision of the educational system was made under the thoughtful judgment of Rev. Dr. Bancroft, Rev. Jonathan Goings, Hon. Samuel M. Burnside, Levi Lincoln, Otis Corbett and Samuel Jennison.

In 1806 two thousand dollars were appropriated for the construction of a poor-house.

In 1816 a new fire-engine, at an expense of five hundred and fifty dollars, was procured.

A Town Hall was provided for the growing needs of the town, which was dedicated May 2, 1825, with an address by Hon. John Davis. In other ways than by corporate action the town gradually became prepared to enter upon its future career.

In 1804, March 7th, an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating Daniel Waldo, Isaiah Thomas, Daniel Waldo, Jr., Benjamin Heywood, William Paine, Stephen Salisbury, Nathan Patch, William Henshaw, Francis Blake, Nathaniel Paine, Elijah Burbank and others as the president, directors and company of the Worcester Bank, with an authorized capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which at once began business and was the only bank incorporated in the State at the time west of Boston, except one at Northampton, incorporated a few days previous.

More, perhaps, than any other agency which contributed to the highest culture of the town and fostered a spirit of scholarly research and attainment was the American Antiquarian Society, which owed its existence and largely its maintenance to Isaiah Thomas. In consequence of the petition of Isaiah Thomas, Nathaniel Paine, William Paine, Levi Lincoln, Aaron Bancroft and Edward Bangs to the Legislature, representing that they, "influenced by a desire to contribute to the advancement of the arts and sciences and to aid by their individual and united efforts in collecting and preserving such materials as may be useful in marking their progress not only in the United States, but in other parts of the globe; and wishing also to assist the researches of the future historians of our country, in their opinion the establishment of an antiquarian society within this Commonwealth would conduce essentially to the attainment of these objects," the society was incorporated October 24, 1812. Its library and treasures have always been open to the public, and its influence from the first upon the people of the town must have been potent.

The laudable spirit of the citizens and the foresight with which the bases of business were laid is seen also in the application for the incorporation of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company. It was incorporated February 11, 1823. Manufactures were slowly increasing and seeking firm foothold. The town only needed closer relations of traffic and intercourse with larger centres of population and business to begin a rapid ascent in wealth and influence. The opening opportunity came with the construction of the Blackstone Canal.

POLITICAL SENTIMENT AND SERVICE.—The constant and earnest interest which the town manifested in national political movements, the bitter animosities caused by party struggles, are not peculiar to Worcester, and an entrance upon them is perhaps unnecessary and undesirable. A brief mention of one

or two important events, typical in their nature, must suffice.

First: the decision of the court that declared slavery abolished in Massachusetts, was made at Worcester in the case of Nathaniel Jennison vs. John and Seth Caldwell, in which the elder Levi Lincoln was counsel with Caleb Strong for the defendants, and presented the argument that was sustained by the court. The suit was brought for enticing away the plaintiff's slave "Quock" Walker, was tried in the Court of Common Pleas and judgment rendered for the plaintiff for twenty-five pounds; appealed to the Supreme Court and tried at the September term, 1781, and judgment for defendants on the ground that since the adoption of the Constitution in 1780 slavery did not exist in Massachusetts. The judges who presided at this trial were Justices Sarjeant, Sewall and Sullivan. An indictment was found at Worcester against the above-named Jennison for assault on Walker, which was tried at the April term, 1783, of the Supreme Court before all the justices, including Chief Justice Cushing, and the view adopted by the court in the first-named case was confirmed by the whole court and forever set at rest the question of the existence of slavery in Massachusetts. The census of 1790 contains no return of slaves in this State.

Second: The protest against the War of 1812.—A convention, consisting of delegates from forty-one towns, was held at Worcester on the 12th and 13th of August, 1812, to protest against the continuance of the war.

Worcester was represented by Hon. Benjamin Heywood, Hon. Francis Blake and Mr. Elijah Burbank. Hon. Benjamin Heywood was chosen chairman. A committee was appointed to "consider and report what measures the Convention ought to adopt, in the present perilous situation of our Country, to mitigate the calamities of the present War with Great Britain, to avert the further evils with which we are threatened, to accomplish a speedy and honourable Peace and to arrest the course of that disastrous policy, which, if persisted in, cannot fail to terminate in the destruction of the rights and liberties of the people."

The committee consisted of Andrew Peters, Esq., Hon. Francis Blake, Rev. John Crane, Hon. Solomon Strong, Aaron Tufts, Esq., Benjamin Adams, Esq., General James Humphrey, Rev. Jonathan Osgood, Nathaniel Chandler, Esq., John W. Stiles, Esq., and Colonel Seth Banister.

This committee made a report on the 13th, which, after dealing at great length with the causes which led to the war, the measures undertaken to continue it, the state of commerce resulting from it, continued as follows:

We earnestly embrace the present occasion to express for ourselves and in behalf of our constituents a strong and ardent attachment to the Union of the States, and indignantly to disclaim every imputed design to aid in any project which may tend to procure a separation.

To shorten the duration of the present most impolitic and destructive War, we earnestly exhort the friends of Peace to withhold from the Government all voluntary aid and to render no other assistance than is required of them by the laws and the Constitution.

They proceed to say, that if double duties or direct taxes are laid, "we do not, like some men, now in high authority, advise our Constituents to refuse the payment of them and to rise in opposition to the authority by which they are imposed. But if our rulers, afraid to hazard their popularity by the imposition of taxes, request of the citizens to enable them to prosecute this unrighteous War by loaning money to replenish the treasury, we entreat them, as they value the Peace and welfare of their Country, to remember that we have as yet no French emperor among us to force a loan at the point of the bayonet and to refuse the smallest contribution for this unwarrantable purpose."

Third: The opposition to the extension of Slavery.—Missouri applied for admission to the Union, and in December, 1818, the Missouri question formally appeared in Congress. In the House of Representatives a motion was made to amend the act by providing that "the further introduction of slavery be prohibited in said State of Missouri and that all children born in the State after its admission to the Union shall be free at the age of twenty-five years." The House adopted the amendment, but the Senate rejected it, and the House refusing to recede, the bill was not passed at that session.

A strong sentiment against the extension of slavery was aroused in the free States, and Worcester and Worcester County were determined to be heard. A convention of the opponents of slavery extension was held in Worcester December 9, 1819.

The following account of the Anti-Slavery Extension Convention appeared in the *Massachusetts Spy* of December 15, 1819:

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED

ON THURSDAY, THE 23D OF OCTOBER, 1819, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN WORCESTER.

A large number of respectable citizens of the County of Worcester assembled in the Court House in this town, for the purpose of expressing their opinion upon the propriety of preventing the further introduction of slavery into such States as may hereafter be admitted into the Federal Union.

The meeting was convened by the request of Hon. Samuel May, as chairman, and Mr. John A. B. as secretary. The Rev. Dr. Bangs addressed the meeting, and expressed his deep sense of the importance of the subject to the character and interests of our country, and its connection with the cause of religion.

Mr. Burnside moved that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention upon the subject of the toleration of slavery in the country west of the Mississippi.

Hon. Oliver Fiske, Isaac Goodwin, Esq., Edward D. Bangs, Esq., Bezaleel Taft, Jr., Esq., and Samuel M. Burnside, Esq., were appointed on the committee. The meeting was then adjourned till the next evening to receive the report of the committee.

On Friday evening the meeting was opened according to adjournment. The Hon. Oliver Fiske, chairman of the committee, presented a report, consisting of the following Preamble and Resolutions, which (after a very impressive and eloquent address from the Hon. E. H. Mills, of Northampton, a member of the last Congress, and some pertinent observations from John W. Hubbard, Esq., of this town) were, on motion of Hon. Seth Hastings, adopted by the following vote:

"WHEREAS, In the opinion of this meeting, by the unequivocal spirit

and language of the Federal Constitution (exemplified by the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, and by subsequent acts and provisions), Congress possess the power of prescribing the terms on which new States to be created from a territory, not a party to the original compact, may be admitted into the Union; and

"WHEREAS, The voluntary admission of slavery, as a condition, would be a departure from the wise and liberal system of our National Government, and abhorrent to that spirit of freedom so illustrious in our institutions; and

"WHEREAS, The extension of slavery would be dangerous, in common, to those States who, in their compact, acted under an implied security, that the moral and political evil of slavery, though not abolished, would never be extended; and who, by the act of admission of new States, are solicited to transfuse the spirit and blessings of independence which they possess and are bound to guarantee the rights they enjoy

the first of which is the right of self-government; and

"WHEREAS, More especially it would be inconsistent, if not unjust, to extend a privilege to new States, formed from a territory acquired by purchase, which has been withheld from those created within the original limits of the United States by an express article in the ordinance of 1787, which ordinance has since been sanctioned by Congress and has become a permanent law. Therefore

"Resolved, That those members of the last Congress who with zeal and perseverance opposed the extension of slavery are entitled to the gratitude of the friends of morality, of religion and the republican character of the United States, and that we deeply regret that any members, especially from those States whose Constitution and laws prohibit slavery, and whose constituents deprecate its practice, should have felt it their duty to give it countenance and support.

"Resolved, That this Meeting most earnestly request their Representatives in Congress to use their unremitting exertions to prevent the sanction of that detestable traffic in the extension of slavery within the extending limits of the United States—more particularly in giving a precedent in the case of the admission of Missouri—a precedent which in future may be the means of depopulating the vast wilds of Africa and rendering our boasted Land of Liberty pre-eminent only as a Mart for Human Slaves."

"Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and Resolves, subscribed by the Chairman and Secretary, be transmitted to the Hon. Messrs. Adams and Kendall as expressing the sentiments of this meeting."

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Washington's Second Visit to Worcester.*—In the autumn of 1789 President Washington made a tour through New England, and passed through Worcester on his way to Boston, coming from Springfield through Palmer, Warren, Brookfield, Spencer and Leicester. Of his visit here the following account is taken from Wall's "Reminiscences of Worcester." "Information being received in Worcester during Thursday evening that Washington would be here the next morning (October 23, 1789), a company of respectable citizens, about forty in number, paraded before sunrise, on horse-back, and went out as far as Leicester line to welcome him into the town. The Worcester Company of Artillery, commanded by Major William Treadwell, were already assembled, on notice being given that Washington was approaching, and before he reached here five cannon were fired for the New England States, 'three cannon for the three States in the Union,—one for Vermont, which will be speedily admitted, and one as a call to Rhode Island before it is too late.' When the 'President General' had arrived in sight of the meeting-house (the Old South Church), eleven more cannon were fired. Washington viewed with great interest and attention the Artillery Company as he passed and expressed to the inhabitants his sense of the honor done him. He stopped at the 'United States Arms'

(now Exchange Hotel), where he took breakfast, and then proceeded on his journey. To gratify the inhabitants, he politely passed through the town on horse-back. He was dressed in a brown suit, and pleasure glowed in every countenance as he came along. Eleven more cannon were fired as he departed. The party of forty citizens before-mentioned escorted him a few miles from the village, where they took their leave. The route travelled was up Lincoln Street, across the upper end of Long Pond, by the old road, through Shrewsbury," etc.

Funeral Honors to Washington.—In common with so many towns, not only in the State, but throughout the country, Worcester paid its deep homage to the memory of Washington, and put in the hands of every family, in enduring form, the record of its appreciation.

The *Massachusetts Spy* of February 26, 1800, gives the following account of the funeral honors paid to Washington by the citizens of Worcester: "On Saturday the inhabitants of this town joined in the national honors paid to the memory of our illustrious Washington. At eleven o'clock the procession formed at the Court-house agreeably to the order published in our last paper. The male youth from eight to eighteen amounted to two hundred and fifty—an impressive sight. The whole number was not less than seven hundred. With solemn music they moved to the South Meeting-house, the pulpit of which was covered with black broadcloth. After a grave and pathetic piece of music the Rev. Mr. Austin addressed the Throne of Deity in a devout and appropriate prayer; this was succeeded by music, when the Rev. Mr. Bancroft pronounced an eulogy on the character of the deceased Hero and patriot of America, which we think, at least, one of the best we have seen or heard on the subject. The solemnities closed with music. The serious attention, the solemn appearance of the audience through every part of the exercise, witnessed that every heart felt the loss his country had sustained and gave an *amen* to the truth of the virtues which the eulogist portrayed.

"The town returned their thanks to the orator, requested the oration for the press and voted that every family should be furnished with a copy at the town's expense."

Lafayette's Visit.—On September 4, 1824, Lafayette visited Worcester, breakfasted with the Hon. Judge Lincoln, from whom he received an address of welcome, and to which he replied in earnest words. A full account of the interesting occasion may be found in "Reminiscences of Worcester."

SECOND PERIOD.

From the opening of the Blackstone Canal to the incorporation of Worcester as a city.

THE BLACKSTONE CANAL.—The first attempt at procuring water communication between Worcester

and Providence originated with citizens of the latter place, notably John Brown, about 1796; surveys were made and acts of incorporation for a canal company sought from Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The former State soon passed the act required.

A petition from citizens of this county to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying that incorporation might be granted for the opening of "inland navigation from the navigable waters near Providence to the interior parts of Worcester County, and, if feasible, to Connecticut river," was presented at the May session, 1796. A project was at the same time started, "which had the effect, if not the intent, of defeating the former," of constructing a canal from Boston to the Connecticut River. Incorporation was refused for the canal to Providence.

The project was revived, however, in 1822, and meetings were held early in that year here and in Providence with a view to speedy action. Committees were appointed, funds for survey were obtained. Benjamin Wright, chief engineer upon the middle section of the Erie Canal, was secured to make a survey and an estimate of cost of construction. These were completed in September of that year, and report thereof made.

January 14, 1823, our Legislature passed an act incorporating "John Davis, Wm. E. Green, John W. Lincoln, Lemuel Davis, Edward D. Bangs, John Warren, John M. Earle, Dan'l Waldo, Isaiah Thomas, Rejoice Newton, Reuben Sikes, Oliver Fiske, Theophilus Wheeler, John Green, Asa Hamilton, Benj. F. Heywood," their associates, &c., under the name of the Blackstone Canal Company, with authority to "locate, construct and fully complete a navigable canal commencing in or near the village of Worcester." . . . "to the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island." A similar act was passed by Rhode Island, authorizing the construction from tide-water to the boundary between the two States. These corporations were subsequently united, the Massachusetts act authorizing it being passed February 20, 1827.

In 1824 the work of excavation was begun in Rhode Island, and in 1826 in Massachusetts near Thomas Street, in this town.

The first boat arrived in Worcester October 6, 1828. Freight-boats came as far as Uxbridge October 18th, and soon thereafter to Worcester. The cost was about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The sanguine expectations which were here entertained of the effect of the construction of the canal upon Worcester are illustrated by the following extract from the address of the Hon. John Davis at the dedication of our Town Hall in 1825:

The town, blessed by any particular advantage except that of being the centre of a thrifty and enterprising population, has risen in wealth and numbers to a degree almost unequalled in the interior of New England. It is now in its youth, and its growth is vigorous and healthy. What will be its future destinies remains to be disclosed by time. Should it become the head of inland navigation, hence to the waters of the

Narragansett, it is safe, without the gift of prophecy, to predict that this valley will be covered with population, and the exultating hurry and bustling trade will persuade places that are now under the peaceful dominion of the farmer; the spires of new temples, dedicated to the worship of God, will rise up to greet the eye of the beholder; the mechanic arts, under new combinations of capital and skill, will take deeper and stronger root; the fine arts will find an abode among us; and our hills, under a better cultivation, will put on a gay and more beautiful attire. This auspicious event, we have great reason to believe, is near at hand. The *serpentes* of the *tempestas* seem to be about to be driven off, and if we pursue it steadily there is little doubt of its being accomplished.

It is doubtful if the results so confidently looked for would have come in their fulness as the sole effect of the canal, but unquestionably great results did follow. The whole Blackstone Valley was stimulated, new villages sprung up, new industries were started, the water-power was utilized, a new outlet for Worcester products was created, closer business relations were maintained between Worcester and Providence and the seaboard, on the one hand, and between Worcester and the surrounding country on the other. But, more important still, Worcester was made more emphatically a distributing centre for imports over the canal.

A comparison between the number of tons transported each year by means of the canal to and from Worcester is exceedingly instructive: To Worcester, in 1831, 4300 tons; 1832, 4400 tons; 1833, 4663 tons; 1834, 5336 tons; 1835, 4694 tons.

From Worcester in 1831, 808 tons; 1832, 890 tons; 1833, 848 tons; 1834, 826 tons; 1835, 739 tons. The amount of tolls collected increased from \$1000, in 1828, to \$16,464.45 in 1834, which was the highest reached in any year. It gradually declined from the latter year until the last toll was collected in 1848. Between 1825 and 1835, when the Boston and Worcester Railroad was opened, the population of Worcester had increased from 3650, in the former year, to 6624 in the latter—a much greater increase in those ten years than in the previous sixty years.

In valuation the town had increased from \$2,437,550, in 1825, to \$3,667,250 in 1835.

OPENING OF RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.—Previous to the opening of the canal the trade of Worcester had been largely with Boston. The effect of easier freight communication with Providence had since then tended to divert its trade from Boston. But it was not only Worcester's trade that was diverted, but, practically, Worcester County's trade. Unquestionably this fact had its influence in hastening the construction of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

That railroad was incorporated June 23, 1831, and was the first of any length in the State. It was completed and opened for public travel July 4, 1835. A grand celebration took place here on July 6th. A train of twelve cars arriving here at one o'clock brought the directors and a large number of stockholders. The arrangements for the celebration were under the direction of a committee of which Hon. Charles Allen was chairman. The visitors were escorted to the Town Hall, where ex-Governor Levi Lincoln presided,

and speeches were made by Governor John Davis, Governor Everett, Chief Justice Artemas Ward, Hon. A. H. Everett, Hon. Julius Rockwell and others. The terminus of the road was on Foster Street, near Main. Passenger cars ran three times daily each way, occupying about three hours for the trip. The fare was \$1.50 at first, but was raised the next year to \$2.00.

The *Western Railroad* was completed from Worcester to Springfield in 1839, and trains began running on October 1st of that year. The road was completed to Albany in 1841.

The *Norwich and Worcester Railroad* was opened for the running of through trains April 1, 1840.

The *Providence and Worcester Railroad* was finished and trains began running October 25, 1847, and on November 4th of that year the event was celebrated here. Ex-Gov. Davis welcomed the visitors; after which a banquet was served in Brinley Hall, at which Governor Lincoln presided, with Governor Davis, Judges Charles Allen, Emory Washburn and Thomas Kinnicutt and Hon. Stephen Salisbury as vice-presidents. Speeches were made by John Barstow, president of the road; United States Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island; Mayor Burgess, of Providence; President Wayland and Professor Gammell, of Brown University; President Nathan Hale, of the Boston and Worcester Railroad; Hon. George Bliss, of Springfield, for the Western Railroad; Judges Allen, Washburn and Kinnicutt, Governor Davis, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, and others.

Worcester thus rapidly became a great railroad centre and appropriately the "heart of the Commonwealth."

Population and wealth increased with extreme rapidity. Population in 1840, 7497; 1845, 11,556; 1848, 15,000 about. Valuation in 1840, \$4,288,950; 1845, \$6,004,050; 1848, \$8,721,100.

GENERAL PROGRESS.—It was probably in this period that Worcester began to be known as the "Heart of the Commonwealth." That designation was undoubtedly first applied to Worcester County. The first mention of it in print which I have been able to find, as applied to the county, is in the *Spy* of October 12, 1831, in which the county is referred to as being "as justly entitled to the appellation of the 'Head of the Commonwealth' in agricultural improvement, as it is to that of the 'Heart of the Commonwealth' from its local situation."

Warwickshire, the central county of England, was thus denominated by the poet Drayton in 1613: "That shire which we the 'Heart of England' call." And perhaps some scholarly son of Worcester County appropriated it from Drayton to his own beloved county. But clearly the town soon began to covet the title, and with such success that the county was forced, either in love or from necessity, to resign all claim to it.

I have been unable to find any earlier documentary title for the town to it than in a quaint book, entitled

"Pictorial Views of Massachusetts for the Young," published at Worcester in 1847 by Warren Lazell, where the town is referred to as follows: "Being in the centre of the interior county of the State, and containing a fertile soil and a population noted for industry, intelligence and wealth, this town has long been denominated the 'Heart of the Commonwealth.'" The adoption of that emblem by the city in its seal, confirmed its title to it by *adverse user* against all claimants.

The first "Village Directory" was published in 1829 by Clarendon Harris, whom we, of this generation, remember with great respect and affection. It purported to contain "the names of the inhabitants, their dwelling-houses and places of business arranged according to streets and squares." It contains two hundred and ninety-seven entries or numbers, divided as follows among the only streets given: Lincoln Square and Main Street, 106; Summer Street, 20; School Street, 20; Thomas Street, 12; Central Street, 4; Mechanic Street, 25; Pleasant Street, 7; Front Street, 25; South Street, 15; Green Street, 27; Washington Square, 8; Grafton Street, 16; Middle Street, 7; Prospect Street, 5.

The next directory was published in 1843, and the issue has continued successively each year since.

The town began to move with quick step along the various paths that led to the city of Worcester. With the rapid increase in wealth and population came the necessity for ampler expenditure on the part of the municipality. Methods adequate for the little country village were not sufficient for the now important town. The modest requirements of the former generation were insufficient to properly satisfy the growing needs of the great central town. Municipal comforts and even elegancies must be provided. First of all, the darkness of the streets at night must be relieved. A lamp association was formed, and in 1833 the town voted an appropriation for the purpose of lighting the lamps of the association. In 1834 the town voted that the selectmen be requested to petition the Legislature for authority to establish a Fire Department, and on February 25, 1835, necessary authority having been obtained, the Worcester Fire Department was established.

In 1832 a commodious brick school-house was built on Thomas Street, and in 1837 there were twelve districts and an appropriation of seven thousand dollars for schools, which included two thousand five hundred dollars for the Centre District.

The Worcester Manual Labor High School was incorporated in 1834 and dedicated June 4th of the same year. Its organization was largely due to the efforts and munificence of the Hon. Isaac Davis.

Mount St. James Seminary (now Holy Cross College) was also established. The State Lunatic Hospital was located here and portions of its building constructed respectively in 1831, 1835 and 1836.

The only means, prior to 1845, for supplying water

were through the Daniel Goulding Aqueduct, but in that year the Legislature, by Chapter 90, provided that

The Inhabitants of the Centre School District in the town of Worcester, as the limits of said district are now defined, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Worcester Aqueduct Company, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining an aqueduct to conduct water from Bladder pond, in said town, to said district, for the extinguishment of fires and for other uses; and also that the corporation might vote to raise money, the amount to be assessed upon the polls and estates of the inhabitants of said district and collected by the town.

A board of managers, consisting of Stephen Salisbury, Isaac Davis, Wm. A. Wheeler, Henry W. Miller and Samuel Davis, was appointed. Pipes were laid through Prospect, Thomas, Main, Park, Salem, part of Mechanic, Pleasant and Elm Streets, in all about two miles, with fifty-six hydrants. The town paid to the corporation five hundred dollars yearly. In 1847 the pipes were extended about two miles.

The town, in anticipation, perhaps, of its future patronage of music, sought its inspiring and educating influence, and in 1846 voted to give the Worcester Brass Band permission to erect a stand upon the Common and play once a week after July 1st.

One unique fact should be referred to. In 1837 the surplus revenue of the United States was divided among the States and towns, and Worcester received its proportion.

The town voted May 1, 1837, to receive from the treasurer of the Commonwealth its proportion of the surplus in deposit, with the agreement to pay it back when demanded. The receipt of the same is thus recorded: "Tuesday, May 2, 1837. The town received from the treasurer of the Commonwealth \$6084.39, being the two first instalments of this town's proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States."

On July 20th of the same year the town received the additional sum of \$4526.52, being the third instalment.

Worcester was no longer dependent upon one bank. Before incorporation as a city it had, in addition, the Worcester County Institution for Savings (established 1828); the Central Bank (1829); the Quinsigamond (1833); the Citizens' (1836); the Mechanics' (1848). Insurance companies were multiplied: the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire (1834); State Mutual Life (1844); Merchants' and Farmers' (1846); and People's Mutual Fire (1847).

Manufactures became established, inventive genius was stimulated, water-power was increased, steam-power was introduced, industries were multiplied, all without the aid of foreign capital. In the "Directory" of 1848 the unique fact is stated in these words: "All the business is done by private capital; there is not a single corporation concerned in the management of labor of this town."

Worcester was no longer compelled to resort to Boston newspapers for the daily news. The *Worcester Daily Transcript* was issued June 9, 1845, by Julius L. Clarke, editor and proprietor.

The *Spy* followed quickly, and issued its first daily July 1, 1845. John Milton Earle was its editor and proprietor.

WORCESTER INFLUENCE.—Worcester furnished, during ten years of this period, from its citizens two Governors for the Commonwealth—Levi Lincoln (from 1828 to 1833 inclusive), and John Davis (in 1834 and 1835, and again in 1841 and 1842). Indeed, it is an exceptional fact not only that the Governor of the State from 1825 to 1835 inclusive should have come from this town, but more significant that one should have immediately succeeded the other. The claims of "locality" must have had less influence then than in some years.

The interchange of offices, by the will of the people, between these two notable men was equally striking. Levi Lincoln was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the election of John Davis as the successor of the former as Governor. Lincoln remained a member of Congress until he resigned in 1841, when he was appointed collector of the port of Boston by President Harrison. In 1844 and 1845 he was in the State Senate (the latter year as president), and in 1848 was elected Worcester's first mayor.

Governor Davis also remained in public life, serving as United States Senator from 1838 to 1841; again as Governor for two years (1841 and 1842); and again from 1845 to 1853 as United States Senator.

PLINY MERRICK was district attorney for the Middle District from 1832 until 1843, having previously been county attorney from 1824. From 1843 to 1848 he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in which latter year he resigned, and accepted the position of president of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad.

Worcester had during a portion of this period another distinguished citizen upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. EMORY WASHBURN was appointed judge in 1844, and remained till December, 1847, when he resigned. He had, prior thereto (in 1841 and 1842), been a member of the Massachusetts Senate.

CHARLES ALLEN was also one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas from 1842 to 1844, when he resigned. In 1847 he was nominated judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, but declined the honor.

Worcester furnished judges of Probate for the county during this entire period, in the persons of Nathaniel Paine till 1836; Ira M. Barton, from 1836 to 1844, and Benjamin F. Thomas, from 1844 to 1848.

In 1834 GEORGE BANCROFT, a native of Worcester, son of Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, published the first volume of his masterly "History of the United States." Though at that time he had ceased to be a resident of Worcester, still Worcester would not surrender a qualified proprietorship in him, and viewed with paternal satisfaction the fame of her son.

These are not names only; they were intellectual and political forces. However true it may be that

the real forces in the progress of a free people lie deeper than the surface, that the abiding principles of justice, sobriety, independence and morality must permeate the whole body and constitute an elevating and propelling power, yet, at least, it must find its expression. Its "Amen" follows the declaration of its faith, and does not precede it. There must be the "unity of spirit," and thus the words of the faithful leader are the embodiment of the thought and aspirations of the mass.

In this interesting period of the nation's history the people of Worcester were not idle spectators; her strong men were not apathetic listeners; they were fearless and determined actors.

The continued attempt of the slave States to enlarge the slave-holding territory of the Union was met at the North by a sentiment of vigorous opposition, moving, however, upon somewhat different lines. The American Anti-Slavery Society was organized at Philadelphia in 1833. It had for its object the entire abolition of slavery. Local societies were formed in the free States. The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society held its first meeting at Worcester, February 15, 1838. Among its first officers from Worcester were Lewis Chapin, vice-president; Edward Earle, secretary; Ichabod Washburn, one of its counselors; Samuel H. Colton, treasurer; and Geo. M. Rice, one of the committee to establish other anti-slavery societies.

Meetings began to be held by it with considerable frequency, at which addresses were made and resolutions adopted, which had a powerful effect in shaping public opinion; but, nevertheless, they and those sympathizing with them to the full extent of their views were in the minority.

The great majority of the people regarded slavery as a blight and a curse, but directed their efforts mainly to prevent the acquisition of any more slave territory or the admission of more slave States.

The proposed annexation of Texas, with its vast area, was stoutly opposed by well-nigh the whole population of Worcester and Worcester County.

A convention was held at Worcester May 6, 1844, of those opposed to the annexation. It was called to order by Hon. John W. Lincoln, of Worcester. Hon. Isaac Davis was one of the vice-presidents. Worcester was largely and strongly represented among the speakers. Charles Allen, Gov. Lincoln, Emory Washburn, Samuel M. Burnside, John Milton Earle and others expressed Worcester's attitude in no uncertain way.

Indeed, a considerable time prior to this, on December 5, 1837, a convention of the ministers of the Gospel of the county was held in Worcester to take action with reference to slavery. It was adjourned to January 16, 1838, when resolutions in earnest condemnation of slavery were adopted. Their spirit may be judged by the following expression of purpose: "In order to arrest attention, awaken interest, arouse

the public conscience at the North and the South, and thus, as far as in us lies, bring into action a train of holy influences which, with the blessing of Almighty God, shall result in the total removal of this evil from our land."

No more secure stronghold of liberty existed in Massachusetts, or at the North, indeed, than Worcester and Worcester County. It was not surprising, then, that from Worcester should come the voice that summoned to the Free-Soil party the earnest friends of freedom, no matter what their former party affiliations had been. Charles Allen was the natural product of Worcester's free soil and free ideas.

An exceedingly interesting case was tried at Worcester at the January term, 1840, of the Court of Common Pleas, relating in some remote measure to the slavery agitation. Dickenson Shearer and Elias M. Turner, both of Palmer, were indicted here for kidnapping a colored boy by the name of Sidney O. Francis, with intent to transport him out of the Commonwealth, and to sell him as a slave. Pliny Merri-ck, for the Government, is said to have managed the case with great ability. Ira M. Barton, of Worcester; Mr. Chapman, of Springfield, and Hon. Isaac C. Bates (soon thereafter United States Senator), of Northampton, appeared for the defendants. Worcester was an exceedingly poor place to attempt such an act as these defendants committed. A Worcester County jury convicted both. Shearer was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years and Turner (a boy) was sentenced for eighteen months.

The last Board of Selectmen consisted of F. W. Paine, Horatio N. Tower, Ebenezer H. Bowen, Jonas Bartlett and Albert Tolman. The days of the township were nearly passed. Its varied and multiplied municipal interests could better be regulated through the instrumentality of city government.

November 8, 1847, on motion of J. Milton Earle, it was voted that a committee of ten be appointed to draw up and present to the Legislature a petition for a city charter. The committee was composed of the following: Levi Lincoln, Stephen Salisbury, Ira M. Barton, Isaac Davis, Benjamin F. Thomas, Edward Earle, James Estabrook, Alfred D. Foster, Thomas Kinnicutt and Ebenezer L. Barnard. This committee was successful in securing the desired act, which was approved by Governor Briggs February 29, 1848. The act was accepted by vote of the inhabitants on March 18, 1848, and the first city government was inaugurated April 17, 1848.

THIRD PERIOD.

The same sagacity and political wisdom which Worcester as a town had so often and so invariably shown continued to direct and dominate her as a city in the selection of her municipal officers. The same sacrifice which her citizens had so often shown in relinquishing personal preferences and abating

private interests continued to animate them. The organization of the various departments of a new city, the proper adaptation of suitable methods to new conditions, the introduction of orderly and accurate systems all require earnest thought, active vigilance and laborious devotion.

With rare wisdom the choice was first made. Levi Lincoln, with the education and tastes of a scholar, with the experience and statesmanship resulting from long service in Congress and as Governor of the Commonwealth, with the judgment and prudence derived from connection with large business interests, was selected as Worcester's first mayor.

In her first Board of Aldermen were Benjamin F. Thomas, judge of Probate; Isaac Davis, with his legal and financial ability; Stephen Salisbury, eminent in learning and skilled in finance; John W. Lincoln, for many years chairman of the Board of Selectmen, a man of sound judgment and held in great respect; Parley Goddard, James S. Woodworth, James Estabrook and William B. Fox, all men of tried capacity, and held in high esteem. With mature judgment the various departments were organized, and with conservative and watchful care the finances were regulated. To the mayor and aldermen of that first year Worcester is greatly indebted. They labored with intelligent and untiring zeal. Eighty-four meetings of that board were held during the year, and the greater portion of the measures and ordinances adopted had their initiative with them. Isaac Davis was chairman of the Committee on Finance, and with such watchfulness did he and his associates upon that committee regulate the financial affairs of the new city, that the expenditures were but \$65,389, the tax but \$5.34 on \$1000 and the debt reduced.

With no boastfulness it can be said that few cities, if any, in the Commonwealth, have during any period of their existence been favored with mayors of greater ability than was Worcester in its early years. When among them may be named Levi Lincoln, Henry Chapin, Peter C. Bacon, Isaac Davis, Alexander H. Bullock, W. W. Rice, P. Emory Aldrich and D. Waldo Lincoln, we doubt if any citizen of the Commonwealth will question it. Most certainly no educated citizen of the State need ask as to any one of them, Who was *he*? What did *he* ever do?

Distinguished and honored service in the gubernatorial chair, upon the bench, in Congress, at the bar and in the management of one of the great railroads of the country, have made their names known at least through the Commonwealth.

The city was equally fortunate during the same time in its choice of legal advisers. Among its solicitors were lawyers of great eminence,—Henry Chapin, Peter C. Bacon, Charles Devens, Jr., Dwight Foster and George F. Hoar. Its other important officers were, in the main, as wisely chosen.

Shortly after the new government was organized the Worcester and Nashua Railroad was completed.

Its first train ran December 18, 1848. The Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad was opened in February, 1850. Thus in the mid year of the century Worcester was the radiating centre of six railroads.

Its population in 1850 was 17,049. Its valuation in the same year was \$11,082,501. The ratio of increase in population during the decade from 1840 was 128 per cent., and in valuation during the same period 158 per cent.

No wonder that Mayor Chapin, in his inaugural address in 1850, should say, "What is to be the extent of our population no one can foresee. We have come to our growth so many times that the prophets have lost their reputation, and we stand where nature and art both combine to make us a great inland city. Year by year the hum of industry grows louder and the footsteps of an increasing population are more distinctly heard."

No wonder that the philosophic mind of the great lawyer, Hon. Peter C. Bacon, should seek to trace its cause. In his inaugural address as mayor in 1851, among other causes to which he attributes the surprising growth, he says, "not inconsiderably are we indebted for this increase to the superior excellence of our admirably organized and efficiently conducted school system and to our educational advantages, which have attracted vast numbers to a residence amongst us. . . . But the proximate and most efficient cause in the production of these grand results is to be sought in the introduction of railroads, which has made Worcester the centre and focus of no less than six converging railroads, thus affording to us facilities of communication not, perhaps, possessed or enjoyed by any other inland city in the world of no greater extent or population."

Although, perhaps, a diversion, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without calling more special attention to this admirable address of Mayor Bacon. It evinces profound thought, it covers a wide range of topics, many of them rarely discussed at such a time; it announces with fearlessness the result of his deep moral convictions and his intended action as a consequence thereof, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most able address ever made by a mayor of Worcester to its City Council.

The decade from 1850 to 1860 was marked in Worcester by a steady and symmetrical growth. The population increased to 24,973, and the valuation to \$16,406,900. Municipal taxes had increased from the modest \$65,000 of 1848 to \$119,067 in 1860. The rate of taxation was still low, it being only \$8 on \$1000 in the latter year.

The year 1868 marks the close of this period. In 1865 the population was 30,058; valuation, \$18,937,800; rate of taxation, \$17 on \$1,000; municipal taxes, \$222,047.51. In 1868: population, 36,687; valuation, \$26,220,260; municipal expenditures, \$297,069.

The city in 1848, when the Town Hall had become the City Hall, evidently did not propose to have the

same liberties taken with the exterior of the structure, now that it was thus ennobled, as had formerly been the case. The City Council, accordingly, in 1848 by vote directed the city messenger to place upon the exterior walls of the building the following notice: "Stick no bills on this Building."

No political flag could flaunt itself over any of the streets without due permission. October 13, 1851, the Council voted to permit a flag to be suspended over Main Street from the Whig headquarters at the corner of Main and Central Streets, and within a few days, upon petition of the Democratic Committee, a similar favor was granted it.

The hall in the City Hall was the principal one in the city till Mechanics' Hall was completed, in 1857, which is one of the most beautiful and spacious halls in the State.

In 1855 an attempt was made to procure a lot of land on which to erect a new City Hall. The lot on the corner of Main and Pleasant Street was sought, but upon report of the committee that the price asked was \$52,000, the subject was dropped and the Town Hall of 1825 remains the City Hall of 1889.

Telegraph wires were first strung in the city in 1849.

The works of the Gas-Light Company on Lincoln Street were completed in 1849, and gas furnished in November of that year.

Buildings were numbered in accordance with the vote of the City Council in 1848.

In 1862 the floating bridge over Lake Quinsigamond was supplanted by the construction of a solid causeway at an expense of \$25,997.

The first recommendation for the establishment of a Public Library was made by Mayor Bacon in 1851. It was established through the munificence of Doctor John Green in 1859.

In 1856, in compliance with the recommendation of Mayor Isaac Davis, a superintendent of public schools was first elected. In the same year the "New Common" or "Elm Park" was improved and a new street built from Elm to Highland Streets, adjacent to the park. Prior to this time the only park in the city was the "Old Common" or "Central Park," which had been such from time immemorial.

In 1863, Ex-Mayor Isaac Davis offered to the city a deed of fourteen acres on the shores of Lake Quinsigamond for a park, but the City Council rejected it. It was reserved for his son, ex-Mayor Edward L. Davis, to renew the offer many years after, which was gratefully accepted.

The first horse railroad was opened for the carriage of passengers from Lincoln Square to New Worcester, August 31, 1863.

The mayors during this period were as follows: 1848, Levi Lincoln; 1849-50, Henry Chapin; 1851-52, Peter C. Bacon; 1853-54, J. S. C. Knowlton; 1855, George W. Richardson; 1856, Isaac Davis; 1857, George W. Richardson; 1858, Isaac Davis;

1859, Alexander H. Bullock; 1860, W. W. Rice; 1861, Isaac Davis; 1862, P. Emory Aldrich; 1863-64, D. Waldo Lincoln; 1865, Phinehas Ball; 1866-68, James B. Blake.

During this time the city had lost none of its influence possessed in former years, but furnished men of eminence for important positions in the State and nation. Emory Washburn was Governor of the Commonwealth in 1854, John Davis was United States Senator from 1845 to 1853, Alexander H. Bullock was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1862 to 1865, inclusive, and Governor from 1866 to 1869, Dwight Foster was Attorney-General of the State from 1861 to 1864, inclusive, and judge of the Supreme Court from 1866 to 1869, Chas. Allen was a member of Congress from 1849 to 1853, Eli Thayer from 1857 to 1861, John D. Baldwin from 1863 to 1869. Pliny Merrick was justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1850 to 1854, Charles Allen Chief Justice of the Superior Court from 1859 to 1867, Benjamin F. Thomas judge of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1853 to 1859, Pliny Merrick judge of the same court from 1853 to 1864, Charles Devens, Jr., was justice of the Superior Court from 1867. During this entire time, as in the previous period, citizens of Worcester filled the position of judge of Probate for the county. Thomas Kinnicutt from 1848 to 1857, Dwight Foster to July 1, 1858, Henry Chapin from July 1, 1858, for many years beyond the close of this period, Worcester furnished district attorneys for the Middle District during the greater portion of this time: Benjamin F. Newton from 1851 to 1853, P. Emory Aldrich from 1853 to 1855, John H. Matthews to 1856, E. B. Stoddard to 1857, P. Emory Aldrich from 1857 to 1866, Hartley Williams to 1868.

Worcester sent as its Representatives to the Constitutional Convention of 1853: Charles Allen, Isaac Davis, John S. C. Knowlton, J. Milton Earle and Henry Chapin.

The great material advance which the city experienced, stimulated by its easy connection with the seaboard, the interior and the West, as well as by the demands of the war, is so fully covered by Mr. Washburn in his carefully prepared article, that the mere reference to it here is alone permissible.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER.—The capacity of Bladder Pond, now Bell Pond, which the Worcester Aqueduct Company used as its source of supply, was soon inadequate for the demands of the city. The property of the Aqueduct Company had come under the control of the city by purchase in 1848. The aqueduct pipes were extended each year, but individual takers were often deprived of a supply, because of its insufficiency for the double purpose of extinguishing fires and for domestic purposes. Expedients were resorted to in order to increase the body of water available in the pond, principally by pumping from a spring in Gates' lumber-yard.

Ethan Allen presented a petition to the City Coun-

cil, April 24, 1848, for leave to lay pipes under a portion of Lincoln and Main Streets, "to bring into his grounds from the north part of Worcester the water from some springs in the grounds of Capt. Lewis Barnard, and to such other places as may be necessary to conduct the water from said petitioner's premises." Permission was granted on said petition May 6, 1848, for him to lay pipes as far south as the house of Charles Thurber, Esquire. July 23, 1849, he was granted leave to extend his aqueduct pipe "through and over Front Street, as far as Salem Street, for the purpose of supplying families with water."

Hon. Phinehas Ball, in a report made to the City Council, February 9, 1863, states that this aqueduct was then supplying "some thirty-seven different parties, almost wholly on Main Street" This same aqueduct is still in use at this day, supplying a few families during a portion of the year. The house of the writer, on Lincoln Street, is among those thus supplied.

The Paine Spring aqueduct was also in use, furnishing in 1863 "at least a hundred and twenty-five families and shops, on School, Union, Main, Thomas and Summer Streets."

The third private aqueduct was the Rice Aqueduct, "supplying parties in the neighborhood of Grafton and Franklin Streets, to the number of sixty-one families, and two steam-engines which are estimated equal to twenty-four families."

From 1852 to 1864 the subject of an additional water supply was from time to time referred to by successive mayors, and spasmodic action was occasionally taken by the City Council. The first expert examination of available sources was made in 1854 by Mr. M. B. Inches, a competent engineer, of Boston. Again in 1856 a further examination was made by Mr. Inches and a report made recommending Henshaw Pond and Kettle Brook as the most available source for further supply. At the municipal election in that year the question was submitted to the inhabitants for a yea and nay vote upon the recommendation aforesaid. After the exclusion of the vote in Ward 1, on account of informality, the vote stood, Yeas, 939; Nays, 940. If the vote of Ward 1 had been included the yeas would have had a majority of 87. The debt of the city was at that time not quite \$104,000, and the inhabitants were by no means unanimous in their desire to increase it four or five-fold by an expenditure for one particular purpose. Thus the matter rested till 1860, when, upon further surveys, it was recommended to obtain legislative authority to take Lynde Brook, which was obtained by act of the Legislature in 1861, but quiet brooded over the waters till 1864. In 1863 Hon. Phinehas Ball made an elaborate report. The citizens felt the urgent need of definite action, and on January 18, 1864, the question was submitted to the voters whether water should be introduced into the city from Lynde Brook

in the town of Leicester in substantial accordance with the report of Mr. Ball. It was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 561 yeas to 282 nays.

Work was soon commenced upon reservoir and conduit pipes, and on November 14, 1864, water was let on for the first time. The city now had a reservoir on Lynde Brook of the capacity of 228,000,000 gallons, the height of the dam being at first twenty-seven feet from the bed of the brook. The debt of the city by reason of the extraordinary expenses of the war and introduction of water, was in 1865 nearly \$425,000. Mayor Blake suggested and encouraged the necessary measures and expenditures required by the growth of the city and demands of the future. With the introduction of water came the necessity for the adoption of a system of sewerage. Mayor Blake recommended it in 1866, regarding it "the foremost and most important of any matter which can come before us." Legislation was obtained, and in 1867 work began on a portion of the great central sewer in Mill Brook and some lateral sewers, which was prosecuted in subsequent years.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND INFLUENCE.—No period in the history of our nation since the Revolution has approached in the magnitude of the issues to be determined the years from 1848 to 1865. Political questions were dignified into the loftiest moral issues. The grandest fearlessness of political action was the result of the deepest convictions of the human soul. "Deep answered unto deep," and heart to heart. Men held freedom dearer than life and partisans became patriots. The stain of political dishonor was cleansed with blood and a nation's life was dearer than one's own.

Worcester had no humble part in this grand awakening, this beneficent fusion of the political with the moral forces. She led; she did not with cautious and hesitating step follow. The first majestic movement was in the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, in June, 1848, when Worcester, by the lips of Hon. Charles Allen, made the momentous declaration: "You have put one ounce too much on the strong back of Northern endurance, you have even presumed that the State which led on the first revolution for liberty will now desert that cause for the miserable boon of the Vice-Presidency. Sir, Massachusetts will spurn the bribe. We declare the Whig party of the Union this day dissolved."

These words met with an emphatic response in Worcester, and when, on June 21st, after the return of Mr. Allen from the convention, a meeting was held to receive him, presided over by our honored Albert Tolman, its members, its enthusiasm and its earnestness left no doubt as to Worcester's endorsement of his action. One of the resolutions adopted at that meeting defined with a clearness of expression and an intensity of spirit rarely equalled the lofty attitude of Worcester's loyalty: "Resolved, That Massachusetts wears no chains and spurns all bribes; that Massa-

chusetts goes now and will ever go for free soil and free men, for free lips and a free press, for a free land and a free world."

Worcester was fitly chosen as the place for holding the People's Convention of Massachusetts on June 28, 1848, of which Samuel Hoar, of Concord, a name ever honored, was president, and at which Charles Allen, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Joshua R. Giddings and others made addresses, and who were received by the five thousand freemen there gathered with unbounded enthusiasm.

The *Worcester Spy*, then under the management of John Milton Earle, was an unmistakable factor of great power in the grand advance that stopped only with Appomattox. On July 5, 1848, in referring to the convention, it said: "They have spoken a voice not to be mistaken and taken a stand never to be receded from till the last battle is fought and the victory won for Liberty and Right." In another article, by a different writer, Worcester's connection with the origin of the Free Soil party is fully considered. It is my purpose simply to refer to it. But I content myself with quoting the words of Senator Hoar in his profound and eloquent address at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the naming of Worcester with reference to this subject. He says: "But as surely as Faneuil Hall was the cradle of American Independence so surely was Worcester the cradle of the later revolution."

The liberty-loving and determined people of Worcester and Worcester County elected Charles Allen to the National House of Representatives, that there his words and their words might be heard in the imperative demand that slavery should not invade another foot of the nation's soil.

The attempt to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the aggression of the slave power caused intense excitement at the North. Worcester's position in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law was pronounced and emphatic. We do not need to resort to the memory of men, to the daily talk of Worcester's earnest men, to the files of unofficial publications, though these all confirm the fact of the city's deep feeling. I suppose that very few, of the present generation at least, know that in one of the official publications of the city is a declaration of purpose by the mayor of the city, that at once lifts the author of it to a place of unending honor, and puts his city and our city where no hand can rob it of its glory.

Again, it is a pleasure to refer to the inaugural address of Mayor Bacon in 1851.

In referring to the Fugitive Slave Law, he says: "If it be asked whether it is intended that the police of the city shall, in its official capacity, aid in its enforcement, I answer, *No*." He then considers the effect of a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Priggs vs. Pennsylvania*, 16 Peters 608, in its operation upon a law of

Massachusetts, Acts of 1843, ch. 69, which provided that no sheriff, constable or other officer of this Commonwealth should arrest or detain, or aid in the arrest or detention, of any person for the reason that he was claimed as a fugitive slave, and closes as follows: "And it is necessary for me only to add that should any officer of the city, embraced within the provisions of that Act of 1843, be found violating its provisions, I should deem it my duty to recommend his IMMEDIATE REMOVAL FROM OFFICE."

Only three years after these noble words were spoken, Worcester had an opportunity of showing by action that the words of its mayor expressed their own deep and abiding convictions. The arrest, in Boston, of Anthony Burns, as a fugitive slave, for the purpose of restoring him to his owner (?), which took place in May, 1854, roused Worcester to an exceptional degree. A contemporary account of the great meetings here, consequent upon it, will best illustrate the spirit of the occasion. The following account is taken from the *Spy* of May 31, 1854:

GREAT MEETING IN WORCESTER.

Rally at the City Hall!

Without the issuing of a single handbill or any previous notice, more than a thousand citizens of Worcester were assembled in the City Hall on Saturday evening at the ringing of the bell.

Speeches were made by W. W. Rice, Dr. O. Martin, Thomas Drew, T. W. Higginson and S. S. Foster, all of which were received with the most enthusiastic applause. The most intense excitement prevails in regard to the disgraceful proceedings of the U. S. Government in backing up the Kidnappers of men upon the soil of Massachusetts. But one feeling pervades this entire community,—Whigs, Democrats and all seem to be animated by our common sentiment of earnest opposition to the infamous invasion of our soil by the desperadoes of the Southern States under the protection of the Army of the United States.

It was voted unanimously to lay aside business on Monday and proceed to Boston *en masse*, there to meet the friends of Freedom and humanity from other sections of the State and to take counsel together upon the emergencies of the times.

Not less than nine hundred people from this section went to Boston by the special and other trains on Saturday and a much larger number will be there to-day. The people of the country towns are aroused to a pitch of excitement hitherto never seen in Massachusetts since the days of the Revolution. What the result may be Heaven only knows, but one thing is certain: the administration and the South have raised a storm which can only be quelled when the manacles fall from the limbs of the last slave.

On Sunday evening the City Hall was crammed to its utmost capacity, with an earnest and true-hearted audience brought together by the demonstrations now being made by the slave power of its authority in and over Massachusetts. Dr. Martin was called to the Chair and made some stirring remarks on the occasion. Other able and eloquent addresses were made by D. F. Parker, Rev. Mr. Marra, S. S. Foster, Thomas Drew and others, all breathing the most determined feeling to fight the battle of Freedom and to use all proper means to prevent the return of any fugitive from bondage.

In the course of Mr. Parker's remarks he renounced his former party allegiance and expressed his determination hereafter to go for freedom to all mankind, everywhere. . . . The meeting then adjourned to Court Square in Boston, at 11 o'clock yesterday.

Among those who went to Boston were: Adin Thayer, W. W. Rice, T. W. Higginson and Martin Stowell.

Two citizens of Worcester were arrested for acts alleged to have been done by them in opposing the United States officers at Boston. They were T. W.

Higginson and Martin Stowell. Neither was convicted.

The rendition of Burns produced a profound impression in this city. The bells of all the churches were tolled during the day; the stores were closed and draped in black; the flag of the United States, reversed, furled, draped with black and raised half-mast high, was hoisted on the liberty pole on the Common.

On Sunday morning the effigies of four men, prominently connected with the Burns case, were found suspended on the Common. Large labels were attached.

No. 1.
PONTIUS PILATE LORING,
THE UNJUST JUDGE.
No. 2.
BEN. HALLIETT,
THE KIDNAPPER.
No. 3.
CALEB CUSHING,
THE ABOLITIONIST.
No. 4.
FRANK PIERCE,
SATAN'S JOURNEMAN.

Scarcely had Burns been remanded to slavery, when the slave-hunters sought Worcester for the supposed purpose of securing the person of William H. Jenkins, an escaped slave. On Sunday October 29, 1854, information was received that Asa O. Butman, a deputy United States marshal, who had arrested Burns, was here. At once the *Spy* issued the following notice:—

LOOK OUT FOR KIDNAPPERS!

BUTMAN, THE KIDNAPPER OF THOMAS SIMS AND ANTHONY BURNS, IS IN TOWN, ACCOMPANIED BY ANOTHER OFFICER!! THEY ARE BOOKED AT THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE HOUSE! LOOK OUT FOR THEM!!

A public meeting was held in the evening, and the vigilance committee previously appointed watched the hotel and the movements of Butman. They were assisted by a large number of volunteers, who surrounded the hotel. The crowd increased and became somewhat demonstrative in language. A pistol was seen in the hands of Butman, a complaint was at once made against him for carrying dangerous weapons, he was arrested and came before the court the next morning and gave bail for his appearance at a later day. The Commonwealth was represented by W. W. Rice and Adin Thayer.

Upon his release, the excitement was such, the attendance so large, and the outlook so ominous, that he sought the protection of the officers of the law, which was granted, and he was taken to the marshal's office. But with that respect for law which Worcester has signally displayed, and with the most earnest purpose to prevent violence, those whose love for freedom could never be questioned, attempted to repress the ardor of the crowd. George F. Hoar addressed the throng and earnestly besought that no violence should be inflicted on Butman, and courageously announced that he had offered to accompany

Butman to the depot. Rev. T. W. Higginson, Martin Stowell, S. S. Foster and others volunteered to form a body-guard for Butman's safety. A more instructive scene has rarely been witnessed in Worcester than the protection afforded by these ardent friends of liberty to the *person* of this cringing coward, whose supposed business they bitterly loathed. These, with a few police, escorted Butman to the depot. There were obstacles to a rapid journey, and upon arrival at the station, it was found that the train upon which they proposed to send Butman to Boston, had left. Mr. Foster stated to the crowd that Butman had promised never again to visit Worcester, if he could safely depart; that this was a victory for freedom, and he hoped that no violence would mar the triumph. At last Butman was started for Boston in a hack, accompanied by Mr. Higginson. It is believed that he kept his promise!

There was no occasion to "recommend for immediate removal" any of the Worcester police; their only assistance rendered Butman was to get him safely out of the city *without* his prize. It may be very doubtful if Mr. Butman's visit here was for the purpose of procuring Mr. Jenkins, for the reason that more than three years prior to his visit, Mr. Jenkins, through the instrumentality of Emory Washburn, had been manumitted by his owner (?), W. E. Taylor, of Norfolk, and for the further reason that the instrument of manumission had been recorded in Norfolk in 1851, and in the city clerk's office at Worcester on June 9, 1854.

As it is believed that it is the only document of that character recorded here since 1777, at which time one of similar import is of record, I have thought it deserving of insertion here. It is as follows.

Know all men by these presents, that I, William E. Taylor, of the City of Norfolk, and State of Virginia, have manumitted, emancipated and set free, and do hereby promise to hold, defend, and settle a certain man, whose name is Henry Jenkins, our son-in-law, called William Henry Jenkins, who was purchased by me in the year 1837 of the late John N. Walke, of the said City of Norfolk, and I hereby declare him, the said Henry, to be entirely liberated from slavery and set free from all the rights and privileges of a slave, from which it is in my power to invest him. The said Henry hereby emancipated is a man of light complexion, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty-five years of age.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at the City of Norfolk, aforesaid, this 20th day of March, A.D. 1851.

W. E. TAYLOR, JES.

In the Clerk's office of the Court of the Corporation of the City of Norfolk, on the 20th day of March, 1851, this deed of emancipation was acknowledged by William E. Taylor, party thereto, and registered to record.

Teste,	JN. WILLIAMS, CL.
1851, May 1, 20 A.M. in P.M. by W. E. TAYLOR & R.	
Teste,	JN. WILLIAMS, CL.
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Teste,	JN. WILLIAMS, CL.

The righteous indignation of Worcester over the dastardly assault upon Senator Sumner found immediate expression at a meeting held in May, 1856. The officers of the meeting were; President, Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton; Vice Presidents, Rejoice Newton, Ira

M. Barton, W. A. Wheeler, George W. Richardson, Henry Chapin, Charles Thurber, Lee Sprague, P. Emory Aldrich, George M. Rice, William T. Merrifield, Edward Earle, Joseph Mason and Thomas Kinneutt; Secretary, P. L. Moen. Speeches were made by P. Emory Aldrich, Charles Allen, Dwight Foster, D. F. Parker, J. B. D. Coggswell and Rev. Horace James. For participation in this service, if for no other reason, Worcester ought to hold these honored men in enduring remembrance.

During all this period the activity of Worcester in the anti-slavery cause was conspicuous, not simply in the ranks of the Anti-Slavery Society, but in the great body of the more practical and constitutional Free Soilers and Whigs. The records of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society, now in the possession of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, show that as early as 1847 the society began to adopt resolutions that it was the "duty of the non-slave-holding States to immediately secede from the Union." In 1851, while it rejoiced in the election of Charles Sumner, it resolved that he, Giddings, Hale, Mann, etc., occupy an utterly indefensible position, because they have taken an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States. Again, in 1854, after the formation of the Republican party, it resolved that the support of the new party is practical treason to the anti-slavery cause.

Its members were animated by a deep and abiding spirit of abhorrence of the institution of slavery and could see no possible issue out of participation in its crime, except by withdrawal from a government whose Constitution, they argued, sustained it. Events have shown that, by the very opposite course of insistence that no State should or could legally withdraw from the Union, the grand consummation which they so earnestly desired—the utter annihilation of slavery—has been accomplished. The great majority of Worcester's freedom-loving population, while detesting slavery, were not disunionists. The Anti-Slavery Society resolved that no true abolitionist could consistently hold office, but Worcester agreed with Dr. Oramel Martin, who in one of the public meetings of the society, in 1854, argued that it was wisest for the cause to vote for the best anti-slavery candidates they could get.

But, however much certain details of action were disapproved, without doubt the work of that society served a most beneficent purpose and was a grand educator of the people. Stephen S. Foster and Abby Kelly Foster were the best known members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and their assiduous and fearless labor, day and night, in season and out of season, was a contribution of great power to the general cause.

A greater privilege yet awaited Worcester. It became the birth-place of the Republican party. This is not intended in a partisan sense or with a partisan bias, but simply in a historical view.

On July 20, 1854, the "People's Convention" was

held in Worcester, participated in by many of Worcester's strong men as well as from all sections of the State. Upon that day the party took the name of "Republican."

P. Emory Aldrich and P. W. Taft, of Worcester, were upon the Committee on Resolutions, which reported, among other resolutions, the following:

"Resolved, That the unquestionable existence of a settled purpose on the part of the slave power to convert the Republic which our fathers founded on principles of justice and liberty into a slave-holding despotism, whose vital and animating spirit shall be the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery, calls for the immediate union of all true men into a party which shall make the question of freedom paramount to all other political questions.

Resolved, That in co-operation with the friends of freedom in other States we hereby form ourselves into the REPUBLICAN PARTY of Massachusetts, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes"—

among which were the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the restoration of liberty to Kansas and Nebraska, prohibition of slavery in all the Territories, refusal of admission of any more slave States into the Union, etc.

The activity of Worcester in the formation of the Republican party and in the great struggle for freedom in Kansas are considered so fully by another writer that I forego further mention of it. So, too, the energy and the sacrifice of Worcester in the Civil War receive treatment in another article. All, however, combine to form the magnificent total of Worcester's achievement in behalf of Liberty and Union.

Worcester's contribution to the great temperance movement was not equalled by any town in the State.

The consecration to a life of sobriety and moral effort made by John B. Gough, when, at the Worcester Town Hall on October 31, 1842, he took the pledge of total abstinence, had doubtless a more beneficent effect upon the whole land in the grand efforts for the reclamation of those addicted to the excessive use of liquor and in the elevation of the moral sentiment of the country, than any other agency. In the suppression of the sale of liquor, the suggestion made by Mayor Bacon, in his inaugural address of 1852, has proved more potent than any other legal means. He says: "We cannot rely upon living witnesses to give the testimony sufficient to put down this traffic. Why should we not then, as in other cases, appeal to the tools—the implements, and, if necessary, to the very liquor itself and get their response? Why not produce and interrogate them?"

CLOSING PERIOD.

The space allowed for this article has already been exceeded; the reference to this period must, therefore, be exceedingly brief. The materials for its history are so accessible that any one may readily examine for himself.

The causes which contributed to the growth and prominence of Worcester have continued to exist and operate, so that now it is estimated that the city has

a population of about 82,000. It has a valuation of \$64,514,536 and 23,122 polls. Its Lynde Brook Reservoir has been increased so that its storage capacity is now 680,000,000 gallons. In 1883 the city took the waters of Tatnuck Brook as an additional water supply, and the distributing reservoir upon that stream has a storage capacity of 370,000,000 gallons, so that, with Bell Pond, of 30,000,000 gallons, its present actual supply is 1,080,000,000 gallons. The daily consumption is somewhat over 4,000,000 gallons. It has now 110 miles of main pipe and 76 miles of service pipe. Its water-works system has cost about \$2,350,000.

Work upon the construction of sewers has been continued until now the city has sixty-eight miles of sewers, all constructed within the last twenty-one years. It has now a duty imposed upon it of purifying its sewage before pouring it into the Blackstone River. The total cost of its sewers has exceeded \$2,400,000.

The act which authorized the city's sewer system provided that assessments might be made for a portion of the cost upon those whose estates were benefited thereby.

Each city government till 1872 hesitated and delayed to take the action authorized. It was necessarily attended with great embarrassments and difficulties, but Hon. George F. Verry, in his inaugural of 1872, took strong and fearless ground as to the necessity of meeting the question and dealing with it without further delay. Accordingly, in 1872, an assessment, aggregating \$450,000, was laid. Naturally it met with opposition, but its legality was established by the Supreme Court and it was collected.

The mayors during this period have been as follows: 1869-71, James B. Blake; 1871, Henry Chapin, *ad interim*, for a few weeks after Mayor Blake's death, Edward Earle the balance of the year; 1872, George F. Verry; 1873, Clark Jillson; 1874, Edward L. Davis; 1875-76, Clark Jillson; 1877-79, Charles B. Pratt; 1880-81, Frank H. Kelley; 1882, Elijah B. Stoddard; 1883, Samuel E. Hildreth; 1884-85, Chas. G. Reed; 1886-89, Samuel Winslow.

In 1871 the city took decisive action towards removing the railroad tracks from the old Common and some of the adjacent and most frequented streets, which resulted in their removal and the construction of the Union Station. In 1885 steps were taken to secure the removal of the Old South meeting-house, and under legislative authority it was accomplished in 1887, at an expense of \$115,000. The Common is now free from all structures not belonging to the city. The City Hall, the monument to Col. Timothy Bigelow, erected in 1861, and the beautiful soldiers' monument, dedicated July 15, 1874, alone remain upon it.

The wisdom of providing ample parks by the city was stimulated by the gifts of Horace H. Bigelow and later of Edward L. Davis, of Lake Park, on the shores of Quinsigamond, and of Stephen Salisbury, of Insti-

tute Park, on the shores of Salisbury Pond, so that in 1888 the city government appropriated two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of several tracts in various sections of the city for use as parks.

Worcester's benefactors have been largely those whose gifts have been their loyal service to her, but she is not without those who added to such service more material means. The largest pecuniary gift which Worcester ever received was from George Jaques, who by deed and will gave to the city in 1872 over two hundred thousand dollars for a city hospital. Mrs. Helen C. Knowles, wife of Lucius J. Knowles, gave to the city in 1886, by her will, twenty-five thousand dollars for a maternity ward in connection with the hospital. George Bancroft, in 1882, presented to his native city the sum of five thousand dollars for the foundation of a scholarship in memory of his parents, the income to be devoted towards the liberal education of some young native of Worcester who, in the schools of the city, may prove his ability.

Still another railroad leading to Worcester has been added—the Boston, Barre and Gardner—to which the city liberally contributed two hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars in subscription to the capital stock. The Worcester and Shrewsbury Railroad to the lake affords abundant facilities for access to that attractive resort.

The street railroad has extended its location, so that now it has seventeen miles of track, and carried the past year 3,794,169 passengers.

The city's resources have increased in number and length, so that now it has one hundred and forty-two miles of public streets, and fifty miles of private ways.

Its schools have been fostered with a generous hand, the appropriation the past year for that purpose being \$266,554.00. Its great educational institutions have been supplemented by the Polytechnic Institute and Clark University.

Though the net debt of the city was, on November 30, 1888, \$2,061,183.00, yet its credit stands as high, and its bonds sell at as much premium, as those of any town or city in the country.

Although Worcester has, at no time, been represented upon the successful State ticket since 1869, yet her influence has not sensibly diminished. Her leading men have rendered service in other capacities.

GEORGE F. HOAR represented this district in the National House of Representatives from 1869 to 1877, and has been greatly distinguished as United States Senator from Massachusetts since 1877.

CHARLES DEVENS, JR., remained upon the Superior Court bench till 1873, when he was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and remained such till 1877, when he became Attorney-General of the United States in the Cabinet of President Hayes. Upon his retirement from that position in 1881, he was again appointed one of the justices of our Supreme Court, which position he now occupies.

FRANCIS H. DEWEY was one of the justices of the Superior Court from 1869 to 1881, when he resigned.

P. EMORY ALDRICH has been a member of the Superior Court bench since 1873, and

HAMILTON B. STAPLES since 1881.

W. W. RICE succeeded Geo. F. Hoar in the House of Representatives and remained till 1887.

JOSEPH H. WALKER has just been elected a member of the next House.

A merited and distinguished honor was conferred upon EX-GOV. BULLOCK, in the offer by President Hayes of the nomination of his name for minister to England, which was declined by Mr. Bullock.

HENRY CHAPIN remained judge of Probate till his death, in 1878, when he was succeeded by another citizen of Worcester, ADIN THAYER, who held the office till his death, in 1888.

THOMAS L. NELSON was appointed judge of the United States District Court for the Massachusetts District in 1879, and still occupies the position.

Worcester has furnished district attorneys for the Middle District during the entire time, viz.: W. W. Rice, H. B. Staples, Francis T. Blackmer, W. S. B. Hopkins, and the present incumbent.

Worcester has had the service of distinguished members of the bar as city solicitors, including T. L. Nelson, F. T. Blackmer and Frank P. Goulding.

CONCLUSION.—If, from the foregoing sketch, it can be seen that Worcester, during the past century of her existence, has been true to the highest demands of civic existence; has been active and usually foremost in the great movements of political thought; that her people have been inspired with a true conception of duty; that her leaders have been fearless and actuated by noble impulses; that material prosperity has been attained by promoting intellectual and moral growth, as well as by sagacious judgment and varied industries; that her true progress has not been retarded by alien indifference, but promoted by the filial affection of her children, its purpose will have been accomplished.

The fountains of her political action have remained pure. Her affairs have been, in the main, committed to men of education and capacity. She has ordinarily chosen as her servants those who, from culture, intelligence, honesty and maturity of judgment, were qualified to represent her worthily. The demagogue has found here no place for the sole of his foot; the unworthy self-seeker for office has been doomed to disappointment.

Adherence to these principles and continuance of present intellectual and economic conditions assure Worcester's future.

A more apt embodiment of one of the most important phases of Worcester's history and life can hardly be found than in the following extract, from that admirable inaugural of Mayor Bacon, so often referred to:

"The first step, gentlemen, the first condition, as it is of States as

here almost wholly unknown, a very minute and quite inconsiderable proportion only of the property of Worcester being owned by non-residents, the capital here, particularly that devoted to and invested in manufactures, in trade, in mechanic arts being almost entirely owned, supervised and managed not by the agent of some distant capitalist, but by the resident proprietor, whose personal supervision of his own affairs and his own capital insures thrift and profit in his own business, and whose personal residence amongst us is a sure guarantee of his sympathy and generous co-operation in every enterprise calculated to benefit the city of his residence; the circumstance . . . that our capital, manufacturing and mechanical, is quite minutely subdivided and owned in moderate and comparatively inconsiderable amounts, by a great number of thrifty and independent proprietors, the fortunate peculiarity in our industrial organization, that the prosperity of our city is not dependent, as is the case not unfrequently elsewhere upon the prosperity of any one particularly dominant and controlling mechanical or manufacturing interest, which now flourishing, and now depressed, exhibits the place of its location, now a town or city, full of life and activity, and now embarrassed in its business and the abode of idleness and a place of stagnation and distress; the stability of our prosperity, on the contrary, reposing upon the great number and variety of interests and trades, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial, carried on here, where, though one branch or interest may be at any given time depressed, the greater number will be found prosperous and productive; these, and all these, have conduced to our prosperity, and now let me ask which of these causes has exhausted itself, or which is likely to cease its operation? Not one; in my opinion not one.

As true to-day as in 1851, and of all the causes which have contributed to Worcester's *honor* and her prosperity, not one has exhausted itself.

CHAPTER CLXXI.

WORCESTER—(Continued.)

ECCLIESIASTICAL HISTORY.

BY CHARLES EMERY STEVENS.

A HISTORY of any New England town without an ecclesiastical chapter would surely be like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. For a city of eighty thousand inhabitants, with fifty churches and fifteen denominations, and a history covering two centuries, such a chapter ought of right to occupy a large space. But this the plan of the present work altogether forbids. Only a very condensed outline of what might well fill a volume can here be given. It must needs be a somewhat bald narration. Outline sketches admit of neither shading nor color. Under such limitations this writing must proceed.

At the outset two methods of treatment presented themselves. One was the chronological method; the other was the topical. By the latter method all that is to be said of one denomination would be presented by itself; the topic would be exhausted before another was touched. Beginning with the Trinitarian Congregationalists, for example, we should treat of all the churches of that order before proceeding with the next. And although the other method may have its advantages, and, indeed, has been adopted by some writers, this, on the whole, seemed to be the preferable method. It has this im-

portant advantage, that the origin and growth of each denomination can be viewed consecutively and apart from others. Accordingly, this method will be pursued in the present history. Without further preface, I begin with the

TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONALISTS.—*First or Old South Church.*—The first permanent settlement in Worcester began on the 21st of October, 1713. Nearly fifty years before, steps had been taken towards this end and temporary settlements had been begun; but before foot was set upon the soil a provision was made "that a good minister of God's word be placed there." This provision was first realized in the year 1719, when the Rev. Andrew Gardner was ordained as the first minister of the Gospel settled in Worcester. Before this, however, the people had been wont to assemble regularly for public worship in their dwelling-houses, and notably in that of Gershom Rice, who was the first to open his house for the purpose. Soon the dwelling-house became too strait, and in 1717 a small meeting-house of logs was built. It stood at the corner of Franklin and Green Streets, just southeast of the Common. This served its purpose until 1719, when a more spacious edifice was erected on the site thenceforward occupied by the Old South for one hundred and sixty-eight years. Meanwhile a church had been constituted—perhaps self-constituted—with Daniel Heywood and Nathaniel Moore for its first deacons. This occurred soon after the permanent settlement. The precise date of this important beginning is not known, but Whitney ("History of Worcester County") thinks that all probabilities point to the year 1719. This, then, seems to have been the year when the church was organized, the meeting-house built and the first minister settled.

The ministry of Mr. Gardner was not a happy one. He was addicted to deer-hunting and practical jokes, and, naturally, was accused of remissness in the discharge of his duties. His people on their part neglected to pay his small stipend of perhaps £40, and also the "gratuity" of £60, which they had voted to give him. Dissatisfaction increased; some left his preaching. The General Court having been appealed to in vain, an ecclesiastical council was at length convened, in September, 1721, to take the matter in hand. After long delay by the council, on the 31st of October, 1722, Mr. Gardner was dismissed from his charge. It is said his errors were more of the head than of the heart. He was generous, sometimes without regard to consequences. This instance has been preserved: "A poor parishioner having solicited aid in circumstances of distress, Mr. Gardner gave away his only pair of shoes for his relief; and, as this was done on Saturday, appeared the next day in his stockings at the desk to perform the morning service, and in the evening officiated in borrowed slippers a world too wide for his slender members." Mr. Gardner was a native of Brookline and a gradu-

ate of Harvard in the class of 1712. It was thought worthy of mention that, in conformity with the custom of the time, his name was placed last in the roll of his class, as indicating the relative social position of his parents. For the same reason Abraham Lincoln's name would have stood at the foot of his class had he been college bred. The subsequent history of Mr. Gardner did not improve his reputation. Installed as the first minister of Lunenburg in 1728, and dismissed in 1731 "because he was unworthy," he retired to a town in the Connecticut Valley, and there died at an advanced age. After a period of preaching without settlement by the Rev. Shearjashub Bourne, the Rev. Thomas White and others, on the 10th of February, 1725, a call was given to the Rev. Isaac Burr, and on the 13th of October following he was ordained as the second minister. A long and quiet ministry followed. His relations with the people were cordial, and the latter were forward and generous in his support. When the paper money of the period became depreciated they took care that his salary should not suffer. During his ministry a memorable event was the arrival in Worcester, October 14, 1740, of George Whitefield, accompanied by Gov. Belcher. On the next day the famous evangelist "preached on the Common to some thousands," as he wrote in his diary. Nothing appears to show that this visit was otherwise than welcome to Mr. Burr. And yet, the forces then set in motion had their ultimate issue in his dismission. It seems the Rev. David Hall, of Sutton, "a follower of Whitefield," found Mr. Burr too backward in the new Whitefield movement. Though he preached repeatedly "in private houses" in Worcester with Mr. Burr's consent, yet he was moved to write down in his diary that the latter "seemed not well pleased." At length Mr. Burr refused his consent to further preaching by his Sutton brother, whereupon the latter was led to express the fear that the Worcester minister was "too much a stranger to the power of godliness." In truth, a Whitefield party had been formed in Worcester, and Mr. Burr was found not to be of the number. Alienation naturally arose, and the growing trouble impaired his health. So, in about four years after Whitefield's advent, a mutual council was convened, and under its advice Mr. Burr was dismissed in March, 1745. Lincoln ("History of Worcester," p. 146) says that he was the son of the Hon. Peter Burr, the father of President Burr, of Princeton College, and consequently grandfather of Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States. But this is an error. It appears from evidence in the probate office at Hartford, Conn., that he was the son of Thomas Burr, of that city, and therefore not of the Aaron Burr lineage. He was born in 1698, and graduated at Yale in 1717. His death occurred at Windsor, about 1751. No portraiture of his person or mind survives; no characteristic anecdote is of record, and nothing testifies of his ministry save its

continuance for a fifth of a century in a generally peaceful way. The town next made choice of Nathaniel Gardner, a graduate of Harvard in 1739; he, however, declined the call. Nearly two years elapsed before the settlement of the next minister. In this interval a covenant¹ was adopted and subscribed by fifty members of the church. Doubtless there was a covenant of some sort when the church was first organized, but what it was, and how it compared with this new one, we have no means of knowing. If it was a "half-way covenant" after the fashion of that day, it must have differed materially from this one of 1744.

After Mr. Gardner many candidates were heard; but at last the choice lay between the Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, of Boston, and the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard. Each was to preach four Sabbaths in succession, and on the Sabbath before the day of election both were to preach. After this competitive trial the choice by a very large majority fell on Mr. Maccarty, and Worcester missed the chance of having the famous divine of the Revolution among the number of its ministers. Mr. Maccarty was installed on the 10th of June, 1747. The sermon on the occasion was preached by himself, for which unusual step he offered ingenious reasons in the introduction. Besides the pecuniary provision for his support, a house with about two acres of land on the Common southeast from the meeting-house was purchased for a parsonage. In 1765 this property was conveyed in fee to Mr. Maccarty by the town. Nearly fifty years after, in a suit by the Rev. Samuel Austin, D.D., in behalf of the parish, the property was recovered back from the tenant claiming under a conveyance by the executors of the deceased minister. The estate, however, was afterwards relinquished by the parish. The ministry of Mr. Maccarty was of nearly forty years' duration. In the course of it occurred the Revolutionary War, bringing severe trials; and at the close protracted sickness kept him out of the pulpit. He lived greatly respected and died deeply lamented on the 20th of July, 1784, at the age of sixty-three years. His ministry was the longest of all which the First Church enjoyed during the first one hundred and seventy years. Mr. Maccarty was tall, slender and thin, with a black, penetrating eye, which added to his effectiveness in speaking.²

¹ To be found in Lincoln's "History of Worcester."

² A third instance of him survives in a poorly painted canvas in the possession of Mrs. Mary P. Diller, 125 of his freed descendants. His remains were buried in the cemetery then on the Common, at a spot just south of and over near the Soldiers' Monument. In 1848 all the gravestones in the cemetery were laid flat, each over its respective grave, and buried beneath the old and Mr. Maccarty's among the rest. A description of the emblem on his headstone, together with its inscriptions, is given in Burton's "Epitaphs." The inscriptions were copied upon a small tablet erected in the Old South by Dwight Foster (brother of Mrs. Dunn), late a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The tablet will have an appropriate place upon the wall of the New Old South.

"As a preacher he was solemn, loud, searching and rousing," said a contemporary clerical brother. President John Adams, in his early years a resident of Worcester, wrote to Dr. Bancroft that "Mr. Macarty, though a Calvinist, was no bigot." In the course of his ministry, Mr. Macarty published eight occasional sermons; several others may be found in Doctor Smalley's "Worcester Pulpit." From these posterity may judge something of his doctrine, which was sound, and something of his style, which was not classical. During his sickness and after his decease a young man appeared in his pulpit whose preaching was destined to be the occasion, if not the cause, of a lasting division in the First Parish. Of this an account will be given under another head. During the controversy which arose, no minister was called; then, in 1786, the Rev. Daniel Story was called, accepted the call and went on preaching, without being ordained, for about two years, when the call was re-called. It had been discovered, that he, too, entertained Arminian sentiments. Having thus received his *congé* in Worcester, Mr. Story went into Ohio as chaplain of the company which founded Marietta, the centennial of which was celebrated in 1888, a distinguished citizen of Worcester (Senator Hoar) having a leading part therein. Mr. Story was an uncle of Joseph Story, the eminent justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was born in Boston on the 29th of July, 1756, was a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1780 and died at Marietta in 1804.

The settlement of the next minister, Dr. Austin, in the last decade of the century, was the beginning of a new order of things. Before proceeding with its history let us look at the way of public worship in the First Church during the period then closing. As elsewhere, the principal parts of the service were praying and preaching; singing and reading the Scripture lesson were subordinate; and, indeed, this last did not become a part of the service until near the middle of the century. Under date of September 3, 1749, the church record recites that the "laudable custom was very unanimously come into by the church at one of their meetings some time before." In this matter the Worcester church was not behind others, since the custom "was not introduced into New England" until that period. Singing had been a part of the service from the beginning. At first it was congregational, primitive and rude. The minister read the first line of a psalm and the congregation sang it. Then the eldest deacon "lined" the rest, and "singing and reading went on alternately." There was neither chorister nor choir nor set tune, but each one sang to please himself. This was the "usual way," so-called. In 1726 an attempt was made to substitute the "ruleable way." A vote of the town was passed to that effect, but the deacons resisted, and the "usual way" still prevailed. The unmelodious custom was too strongly entrenched.

Forty-three years went by and a generation had died off before another attempt to change it was made. Then, in May, 1769, came a modest proposition to invite "a qualified individual" to lead. A bolder stroke followed in March, 1770, when three men were designated by name "to sit in the elders' seat and lead," and by a unanimous vote a fourth was chosen to "assist." Here was our modern quartette, so far as the old-time sense of propriety would allow. The next step was taken in 1773 by providing seats exclusively for the singers. Six years after, on the 5th of August, 1779, the town struck the final blow by adopting these votes: That the singers sit in the front seats of the front gallery; that they be requested to take said seats and carry on the singing; and that the psalm be not "lined." Nevertheless, on the next Sabbath the venerable eldest deacon rose and began to "line" the psalm. The singers, from their new "coign of vantage," began to sing; the deacon raised his voice, the singers raised theirs; it was an unequal strife, and the deacon "retired from the meeting-house in tears." This was the end of the "usual way" of singing in Worcester. From that time onward the ruleable way prevailed without opposition.

The first book in use was the "Bay Psalm Book,"¹ as improved by President Dunster, of Harvard College. This held the ground until 1761, and was then displaced by the version of Tate and Brady, "with an Appendix of Scriptural Hymns by Dr. Watts." The exact date when this book came into use was on the 29th of November in that year. It continued in use until the settlement of Dr. Austin, and then, on the 20th of January, 1790, gave way to "Watts' Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs." The version of Sternhold and Hopkins was never used in the church in this town," says Lincoln.² This version was the one in use under royal authority by the Church of England, and was bound up with its "Book of Common Prayer." Perhaps it was because of this that the New England churches chose to have a "Psalm Book" of their own—a book free from all complicity with an established church.

¹ This most famous and rarest of books was the first one ever printed in America. Its true, whole and only title was "The whole booke of psalmes faithfully translated into English Metre, Whereunto is prefixed a discourse declaring not only the lawfulness, but also the necessity of the heavenly Ordiuances of singing Scripture Psalmes in the Churches of God. Imprinted 1640." In 1636 there were, says Dr. Thomas Prince, "near thirty ministers" in New England who had been educated in the English universities. These divines selected out of their number "the Rev. Mr. Richard Mather, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Weld and the Rev. Mr. John Eliot," to prepare a new version of the Psalms for the use of the New England churches. The printing of the work was begun in 1639 and completed in 1640. This was the "Bay Psalm-Book." A single copy, bearing the imprint of the last-named year, is treasured in the iron safe of the American Antiquarian Society, in Worcester. It is sometimes said of a very rare book that it is worth its weight in gold. In 1875 a copy of this book belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, was sold by auction in Boston for about one thousand and fifty dollars. The Worcester copy weighs nine ounces. The price paid for the Boston copy, therefore, was more than six times its weight in gold.

² MS. Notes in Lib. of Antiq. Soc.

To illustrate the several versions and furnish a means of comparison the first verse of the first psalm from each is subjoined.

FROM THE BAY Psalm Book of 1693.

O Blessed man that walks not in
of wicked doth not walk:
his station is established;
in chaire of scornfull folk,

FROM DUNSTON'S Psalm Book of 1693.

O Blessed man that walks not in
th' advice of wicked men,
Nor standeth in the sinners way
his station is established.

FROM TAG AND REED'S Psalm Book of 1700.

HAPPY THE MAN WHOSE LIFE
From Virtue ne'er withdrew,
Who ne'er with Sinners stood nor sat
Amongst the scoffing crew.

FROM TAG AND REED'S Psalm Book of 1700.

HOW BLESSED THE MAN WHOSE LIFE
From Virtue ne'er withdrew,
Who ne'er with Sinners stood nor sat
Amongst the scoffing crew.

FROM NEWTON'S Psalm Book of 1705.

The man is blest that hath not bent
to wicked men his care;
Nor led his life as sinners do,
nor sat in scorners chaire.

After six years of waiting the First Parish at length secured the most distinguished among all its ministers. On the 29th of September, 1790, the Rev. Samuel Austin, D.D., of New Haven, was duly installed in the vacant pulpit. His first considerable step was to clear up and reinvigorate the doctrinal basis of the church. A new creed and covenant were adopted, whereby its orthodoxy was conformed to the strictest type. All the subsequent activities of Dr. Austin had this type for their basis. He devoted himself to the investigation of theological questions. He prepared and published the first complete edition of the works of the elder Jonathan Edwards. He was one of the founders of the General Association of Massachusetts, and also of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He was often called to sit in councils on difficult cases. He was a man of strong convictions and plain speech. On public affairs he preached with great freedom. His fast-day sermons were notable. Several were published. The one preached on the 23d of July, 1812, during the war, caused much agitation. He therefore published it, with this upon its title-page: "Published from the press by the desire of some who heard it and liked it; by the desire of some who heard it and did not like it; and by the desire of others who did not hear it, but imagine they should not have liked it if they had."

At the end of twenty-five years he became president of the University of Vermont, but, because of the suit already mentioned, remained nominal pastor of the First Parish till 1818. Resigning the college

presidency in 1821, he became pastor of a small church in Newport, R. I., once the charge of the famous divine, Dr. Samuel Hopkins. This, too, he resigned in 1825, and then returned to Worcester, preaching occasionally in Millbury. By and by the death of an adopted son, physical disease and pecuniary losses brought on mental disturbance. Like the poet Cowper, he became a religious monomaniac. The darkness of despair settled down upon him. For some four years he remained in this state of gloom. Near the end, light at intervals broke through the cloud. He died on the 4th of December, 1830, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a man of commanding stature, of dignified carriage, austere yet affable on near approach, and "with a smile like a sunbeam breaking through the clouds." As a preacher he was remarkable for power and pathos, and of eminent gifts in devotional exercises. The impress of his character was deep and abiding. Of his publications, Lincoln ("History") gives a list of thirty-three, with their titles.

The successor of Dr. Austin was the Rev. Charles A. Goodrich. He was ordained as colleague pastor on the 9th of October, 1816, and became sole pastor by the formal dismission of Dr. Austin in 1818. His ministry was short but fruitful of a spiritual harvest, about eighty new confessors being added to the church in one year. But it was a ministry full of trouble also. Beginning as a young man of twenty-six years, he found himself confronted at the outset with the opposition of a leading person both in the parish and in the town. Though this person was not himself of the church, yet some of his family were; and the combined influence of all caused the disaffection to spread. Attempts at reconciliation were made and failed. It became evident that either the minister or the disaffected must leave. The former was too strongly entrenched to be ousted, and the latter perforce accepted the alternative. For a time they resorted to other communions while retaining connection with their own church. Presently, they sought release from this bond. Some asked for dismission and recommendation. Several were dismissed but not recommended. Councils were resorted to and counter-councils were held, with the usual results of *ex parte* proceedings. Each party in turn was sustained. At last a council constituted the disaffected, with others, into a new church, the history of which, under the name of the Calvinist or Central Church, will be given in its proper place. A war of pamphlets followed, able and exhaustive on both sides; and to them the reader must be remitted for further and fuller details of the unhappy controversy. This church quarrel was the most serious that ever afflicted any church of any communion in the town. Ill health compelled Mr. Goodrich to lay down his charge on the 14th of November, 1820, and the same cause prevented him from resuming the pastoral office. For the rest of his life he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He

became a maker of books; his school histories were in their day greatly in vogue, and of one more than one hundred thousand copies were printed. A list of his principal works is to be found in the "Worcester Pulpit."

The sixth pastor of the Old South and the next after Mr. Goodrich was the Rev. Arctius Bevil Hull. Born at Woodbridge, Conn., in 1788, graduated in 1807 at Yale, where he was a tutor for six years, he was ordained and settled at Worcester on the 22d of May, 1821. He came to his new calling with a high reputation both as a scholar and as a teacher. Ill health, however, kept him down, and after a protracted sickness he died in office on the 17th of May, 1826. His virtues as a man and a minister were celebrated by his contemporary neighbor, Dr. Nelson, in a funeral sermon. He was eminently social, simple, refined, charming in conversation and "a welcome friend to the poor." A quarter of a century after his death men often spoke of him "with kindling emotion." His church attested their affection by erecting to his memory a monument inscribed all over with elaborate encomium. In 1827 the church and parish united in a call to the Rev. Rodney A. Miller. The call was accepted and he was ordained on the 7th of June in that year. For nearly seventeen years he remained pastor of the church. During this period more than four hundred were added to its communion. At length differences arose between Mr. Miller and members of the church and parish; in consequence, a mutual council was called and the result of its advice was the dismissal of Mr. Miller. For many years after, he continued to reside in Worcester, but in the end returned to Troy, N. Y., his native place, where he died at an advanced age. Mr. Miller was the first president of the first Temperance Association ever formed in Worcester. For some years he was one of the overseers of Harvard University and had a zeal for the rectification of its theological standards.

A series of seven pastorates followed that of Mr. Miller. The first was that of the Rev. George Phillips Smith, a graduate of Amherst in 1835. He was installed on the 19th of March, 1845, and died at Salem, while in office, on the 3d of September, 1852. His ministry was a happy and successful one. Following him came the Rev. Horace James, a graduate of Yale in 1840, who was installed on the 3d of February, 1853. Mr. James was full of devotion to his charge, but when the Civil War broke out, devotion to his country overbore the former and issued in his appointment as chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and his consequent dismissal from his pastoral charge. This event occurred on the 8th of January, 1863, and his death on the 9th of June, 1875. Rev. Edward Ashley Walker, who had been ordained chaplain of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery in June, 1861, was installed as Mr. James' successor on the 2d of July, 1863. Like some of his predecessors, he was compelled by ill health to

retire altogether from the ministry. His death occurred on the 10th of April, 1866. During his ministry, September 22, 1863, the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the Old South meeting-house was elaborately commemorated. At the meeting-house the Hon. Ira M. Barton made an introductory address, and Leonard Bacon, D.D., of New Haven, gave a historical discourse; while at Mechanics Hall, in the after part of the day, much reminiscent discoursing was had. The old meeting-house, a typical specimen of New England church architecture of the last century, with its elegant slender spire and faithful weathercock, was suffered to remain for nearly a quarter of a century longer before its demolition in August, 1887, under a municipal decree.

After Mr. Walker's dismissal the Rev. Royal B. Stratton was installed on the 2d of January, 1867. Serious disability, more or less impairing his usefulness, led to his dismissal on the 25th of April, 1872. His death occurred in this city on the 24th of January, 1875. On the 21st of May following Rev. William M. Parry, of Nottingham, England, received a unanimous call to the pastorate. He practically accepted the call and performed his duties as acting pastor, but was never installed. On November 3, 1873, he "resigned," but the resignation, taking the church by "surprise," was not accepted. On the 11th of December it was withdrawn, but on the 4th of January following he preached his farewell sermon. His preaching had been both dramatic and eccentric and consequently had drawn crowded houses. Leaving the Old South, he drew after him nearly one hundred and fifty of its communicants, and together they at once proceeded to organize a new church in Mechanics Hall by the name of the Tabernacle Church. Without loss of time a Congregational Council was convened for the purpose of recognizing the church and installing Mr. Parry as its pastor. The council received the church into fellowship but refused to install Mr. Parry. The church then proceeded to violate the principle of the fellowship, to which it had just been admitted, by an autocratic installation. The services on the occasion were performed by lay members of the church; and in that fashion Mr. Parry became the first and, as it proved, the only pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Worcester. Church and pastor both came to a speedy end. Mr. Parry suddenly died in his chair while making a call upon two of his female parishioners, and the church, already grown disgusted and disintegrated by his gross and increasing eccentricities, vanished into the inane.

To return to the Old South: The Rev. Nathaniel Mighill, a graduate of Amherst in 1860, was installed as Mr. Stratton's successor, September 25, 1875. The fate of so many of his predecessors overtook him also, and because of ill health he was dismissed on the 15th of June, 1877. Then followed the Rev. Louis Bevier Voorhees a graduate of Princeton in

1867. After occupying the pulpit for six months, a nearly unanimous call led to his installation on the same day on which his predecessor was dismissed. But neither in this instance did a change of ministers secure the church against the fate which so inveterately pursued its chosen pastors. After preaching for a time Mr. Voorhees was compelled to relinquish his charge, but his formal dismissal did not take place till the 5th of May, 1880, when his successor, the Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, was installed as the fourteenth pastor of the church and so remained.

A question had long been in issue between the city and the First Parish touching their respective estates in the land occupied by the Old South. The city claimed the land and wished to remove the building, and the parish resisted the claim and wished to preserve the building. Things remained in this condition until 1885, when the city obtained from the legislature authority to take all the title and interest of the parish. In May, 1886, the city council voted to take under the act. Thereupon the parish made an overture to the city towards an agreement upon the amount of damages. The city having declined to entertain the overture, the parish then proceeded, under the provisions of the act, to ask the Superior Court for the appointment of commissioners to award damages; and this was done. The case came on to be heard in July, 1887, when the city solicitor, Frank P. Goulding, appeared for the city, and Senator George F. Hoar for the parish. An exhaustive preparation and all the legal learning and skill of the respective advocates went into the case. After weeks of deliberation the commissioners brought in an award of \$148,400. The city refused to pay the award, and under the act claimed a trial by jury. A compromise followed resulting in the payment of \$115,395.25. With this money the parish purchased a lot on the corner of Main and Wellington Streets, and proceeded to erect thereon a church worthy of its history and rank as the First Parish in the city of Worcester. The corner-stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1888, and the exterior walls, of red sandstone throughout, were substantially completed by the end of the year. It is, without doubt, the most imposing church edifice in the city. A massive central tower, forty feet square and rising on four square marble pillars to the height of one hundred and thirty-six feet above the pavement, is the dominating feature. Another feature, appealing to a different sentiment, is the low belfry at the northeast corner, of architecture curious and fine, in which is suspended, as the sole relic connecting new and old, the bell (cast in 1802) that swung for eighty-five years in the old belfry on the Common. A parish-house at the rear, adding to the mass and architectural completeness of the whole structure, contains a variety and abundance of spacious apartments suited to all the multiplied and multiplying requirements of modern church life. The cost of this New Old South

at its completion is reckoned at one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The Calvinist or Central Church. The second church of this order was first named the Calvinist Church. It was an outcome, but not an outgrowth, of the First Church. As we have already seen, the settlement of Mr. Goodrich resulted in a serious disaffection towards his ministry. Among the disaffected and aggrieved were Deacon David Richards, his wife and eight others. In their extremity these persons summoned a council (the third) to advise them in the premises. This council was convened on the 16th of August, 1820, and having heard the case and approved a Confession of Faith and a Covenant which had been presented, proceeded on the 17th to constitute the applicants into a separate church under the name of the Calvinist Church in Worcester. It is worthy of note that the moderator of this council was the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D. For a certain length of time the new church maintained public worship in private places. The house of its first deacon, David Richards, seems to have been the first and principal place of worship. This house stood near the site recently purchased by the United States for the new post-office building. In this private way, without any pastor or parish, the church held itself together until 1822. In that year "articles of association" looking towards a parish organization were drawn up and signed. The first signature was that of Daniel Waldo, under date of April 3d; others of the same date followed, and within the next nine years more than two hundred and sixty others were added. On the first Sunday following, April 3, 1822, regular public worship was commenced in the court-house. This continued until October 13, 1823, when the society took possession of its meeting-house, which had been erected by Mr. Waldo at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars. The sermon at the dedication of this house was preached by Dr. Austin, who was in sympathy with the new church. In the next year the property was conveyed to trustees for the use of the church and society. Early in 1825 the organization was perfected by the incorporation of the Calvinist Society. Meanwhile, on the 15th of April, 1823, the Rev. Loammi Ives Hoadly, who had supplied preaching for the previous year, was ordained as the first pastor. His ministry was embarrassed by the unhappy relations which continued between this church and the Old South, but still went on with increasing success until a severe sickness brought it to a close. His dismissal, by a vote of the church, took place on the 19th of May, 1829. Recovering in a measure, he engaged in various activities,—as pastor again for a brief period, editor of *The Spirit of the Pilgrims*, assistant editor of the "Comprehensive Commentary," teacher and farmer. His last residence was in Northfield, Conn., his native place, and there he died quite recently at the great age of ninety-one, having outlived

all his successors in the pulpit of the Calvinist Church but the last two.

During Mr. Hoadly's ministry Mr. Waldo made a further addition of five thousand dollars to the resources of the society. Its growth continued unchecked, and in 1830, and again in 1832, the church edifice was variously enlarged and improved. This prosperity was due, in no small degree, to the popular ministry of the Rev. John S. C. Abbot, who became the successor of Mr. Hoadly on the 28th of January, 1830. During five years Mr. Abbot continued to go in and out among his people with great acceptance. While discharging his pastoral duties, he found time to write and publish two books which made his name known in both hemispheres. These were "The Mother at Home" and "The Child at Home," the former of which has been translated and published in nearly all the languages of modern Europe. In 1835 Mr. Abbot asked and obtained a dismissal on account of ill health. After recuperation by a year of travel in Europe, he spent the remainder of his very active life in various pursuits, but became known to the wide world chiefly as the author of many popular books. Mr. Abbot was born in Brunswick, Me., and graduated at Bowdoin in 1825. He died at Fair Haven, Conn., on the 17th of June, 1877. His successor was the Rev. David Peabody, who was installed in 1835 within six months after the pulpit had become vacant. His ministry was short and much interrupted by ill health. In the year following his settlement, under the advice of his physicians, he sailed for the South, where he spent the winter. A temporary improvement enabled him to resume his pastoral duties in Worcester. But the attack on his lungs—for that was his malady—again enforced cessation from pulpit labor. He improved the time in travel. Arriving in Hanover the day after commencement, he learned to his surprise that he had been appointed Professor of Rhetoric in Dartmouth College, his *alma mater*. This, taken with the state of his health, determined his course. He obtained a dismissal from his pastoral charge and in October, 1838, entered upon the duties of his new office. His tenure of this, however, was brief. His death occurred on the 17th of October, 1839, after one year of college service much interrupted by illness. The career of Professor Peabody was as brilliant as it was brief. His intellectual powers were of a high order. His mental discipline was thorough, his scholarship fine. His character was "a rare combination of strength and loveliness." With a figure and face of manly beauty and a rich and mellow voice, he stood before his people in the pulpit a preacher of singular attractions. His memory long continued to be fragrant in Worcester.

The next pastor of the Central Church was the Rev. Seth Sweetser. His pastorate covered a period of forty years. It began on the 19th of December,

1838, and ended with his decease, in 1878. During this period, in 1845, occurred the death of Daniel Waldo, in a large sense the founder of the society. In his will he continued to remember it for good by devising to it, in connection with the church, a valuable real estate upon which stood the chapel of the society and a dwelling-house. In 1858 occurred the first interruption to the prevailing harmony. Until then the expenses had been defrayed by a tax on the polls and estates of the members. Under a new statute the expenses were raised by an assessment on the pews. This change caused the withdrawal of a considerable number of rich and influential members. But the vital forces of the body soon healed the breach and supplied new strength. Forty additional pews were provided to help bear the burden of the new tax. Dr. Sweetser was not a magnetic preacher; he had not the gift oratorical, but his compositions for the pulpit were of rare finish. He published occasional sermons which amply repaid perusal. On the death of President Lincoln he gave a discourse which had no superior, whether of pulpit or platform, in the whole range of productions called forth by that event. It was sought for from distant cities and the edition was exhausted before the demand was supplied. In his last years Dr. Sweetser's health declined until he was at length compelled to surrender the pulpit. But church and parish were unwilling to sunder the tie which had bound them so long together, and though his service ceased, his support (not his salary) was measurably continued until his death. Dr. Sweetser was born at Newburyport in 1807 and graduated at Harvard in 1827. For a time he was a tutor in the university, and in after years a member of the Board of Overseers. He sustained the same relation to Andover Seminary. Of the Polytechnic Institute in Worcester he was an original corporator and trustee, and to it he gave his best thought and work. Of the city he was an unobtrusive leading citizen, and among the clergy of the State he was a power. The bases of his influence were wisdom and reserve.

On the 19th of November, 1874, the Rev. Henry E. Barnes, a graduate of Yale in 1860, was installed as junior pastor. On the 3d of May, 1876, after a year and a half of service, he was dismissed, and soon settled in Haverhill, Mass., where a large measure of success rewarded his labors. For nearly two years the pulpit was supplied by candidates and quasi-candidates. Many were called, but few chosen. Then the Rev. Daniel Merriman, a graduate of Williams College, united all voices in calling him to the vacant place. The call was accepted, and in February, 1878, he was installed, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., preaching the sermon. Within a month came the death of Dr. Sweetser. In no long time after, the subject of building a new church began to be agitated, and foremost in the agitation was the new pastor. A conditional subscription was set on foot and the required amount was provided for; but the

enterprise developed antagonisms, which, in the interest of peace, made it necessary and certain that one party or the other should and would withdraw. Accordingly, four-fifths of the trustees, all but one of the deacons, the men whose money had been chiefly relied on, and a large body of others, old and young, quietly left their church home of a generation, voluntarily surrendered all the property and dispersed themselves among the other churches. But Providence, "from seeming evil still educing good," inspired the crippled church with courage to arise and build, and the result was one of the most beautiful churches in the city or elsewhere. It stands as a conspicuous monument of the recuperative power of a Christian democracy under adverse conditions. At its completion no root of bitterness remained to bear evil fruit, and those who withdrew and those who remained sat amicably side by side at the dedication of the new house. Its beauties were afterwards celebrated by the graceful pen of Prof. Churchill in the *Andover Review*.

The Union Church.—In the autumn of 1831 a few young men, chiefly from the Old South Church, conspicuous among whom was Ichabod Washburn, laid their plans for a new church. The need of it had been felt for several years, and it seemed to them that the time to act had fully come. Accordingly, the preliminary steps were taken, and on the 11th of March, 1835, they were duly incorporated under the name and style of the "Proprietors of the Union Meeting-house." At a meeting held in December of the same year it was voted that the name of the new church should be "The Union Church." In January, 1836, Articles of Faith and a Covenant were unanimously adopted, and on the 3d of February following a council constituted the new church with the customary formalities. On the 5th of March the society held its first meeting, and on the 6th of July its new house of worship was dedicated. It was a plain brick structure of 90 feet by 54, situated on Front Street, opposite the historic Common. Made more commodious in 1845-46, it was superseded in 1880 by a more beautiful but not more spacious edifice erected on the same site. The first pastor of the Union Church was the Rev. Jonathan E. Woodbridge. His installation took place on the 24th of November, 1836. His ministry began when the anti-slavery movement was burning its way through the churches. Union Church did not escape. Mr. Woodbridge took one side and the society took the other on the question of opening the church to anti-slavery lectures. On the 19th of January, 1838, the society, by a vote of forty-five to twelve, decided to open the house to the famous anti-slavery agitators, James G. Birney and Henry B. Stanton. Mr. Woodbridge thereupon promptly tendered his resignation, and on the 2d of February the society as promptly accepted it, and called a council to dissolve the relation between them. The first call to this pastorate, though unanimous on

the part of church and parish, had been declined by Mr. Woodbridge. Upon a second and more urgent call he had consented to come, only to discover in one short year that he and his people could never agree on the great divisive question of the day. His dismission took place on the 14th of February. After leaving Worcester he became more widely known to the churches as editor of the *New England Puritan*, afterwards made one with the *Boston Recorder* under the name of the *Puritan Recorder*. The second pastor of the Union Church was the Rev. Elam Smalley, who was installed on the 19th of September, 1838. For nine years previous he had been associate pastor with the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., of Franklin. Doubtless he had profited by such a long association with that remarkable divine, but no two persons could be more unlike in their mental characteristics. Reasoning, so eminently characteristic of the Franklin doctor, was not Dr. Smalley's forte or aspiration. He sought rather to edify by pleasing. If he did not prophesy smooth things, he yet prophesied in a smooth way. What he aimed at he accomplished. The church was built up, and his ministry of fifteen years was a success. The society testified its appreciation by repeated additions to his salary. In due time he was decorated with the doctorate of divinity. After seven years the meeting-house was altered so as to secure one hundred additional sittings, while Deacon Ichabod Washburn at his own cost provided a vestry and Sunday-school room in the basement. In 1844 the society accepted from the "Proprietors of the Union Meeting-house" a deed of all their corporate property and assumed all their corporate liabilities. On the 8th of May, 1854, Dr. Smalley asked a dismission, in order "to enter another field of labor." The request was granted, and he shortly after became the pastor of the Third Street Presbyterian Church in Troy, N. Y., and there, on the 30th of July, 1858, he died. In 1851 he published "The Worcester Pulpit, with Notices Biographical and Historical." The plan of the work included a sketch of each church and pastor in each denomination, with specimen sermons. It is a valuable source of information touching the churches of Worcester. The Rev. J. W. Wellman, a graduate and afterwards a trustee of Dartmouth, was the next choice of Union Church. He justified their choice by declining the call from a sense of duty to the obscurer church of which he was then the pastor. Dr. Wellman at a later day became conspicuous as the only trustee of Andover Theological Seminary who resisted the "new departure." Failing to secure him, the church next extended a call to the Rev. Ebenezer Cutler, of St. Albans, Vt. The call was accepted and the pastorelect was installed on the 6th of September, 1855. At the same time a subscription for a pastor's library was set on foot which resulted in a substantial sum for that essential but much-neglected furnishing of a church. In 1859 began a series of efforts, continuing

through several years, for either the enlargement of the old or the building of a new house of worship. Votes were passed to mortgage, to sell the old house, to examine sites, to build a new house, to raise money by subscription. An abiding feeling that the church was not well housed for doing its most effective work lay at the bottom of these spasmodic efforts. But out of it all the chief thing realized at the time was only a small addition to the rear for the organ and choir. The new church was still in the future. Dr. Cutler continued his ministry with growing reputation until 1865, when he was elected president of Vermont University. This called forth an urgent appeal from his people not to leave them, and he consequently declined the flattering offer. Shortly after, he received a tender of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in Hartford Theological Seminary, but this also he promptly put aside without waiting for it to take formal shape. In the autumn of 1874 he initiated the proceedings which resulted in the organization of the Worcester Congregational Club, of which he became the first president. The subsequent history of the club amply vindicated itself and him. In the winter of 1877 a bronchial trouble compelled him to seek relief in other climates. First going to Florida, and in the summer to Europe, he was absent from his pulpit until the following October, when he resumed preaching, though not fully recovered. Early in 1878, under stress of circumstances, he finally resigned his pulpit, retaining, however, his office. The pastoral relation was not dissolved until the 11th of October, 1880, just before the installation of his successor. The council, in dismissing him, made mention of his "wide usefulness" and "profound scholarship," and gave him the name of "a Christian man without fear and without reproach." He continued to worship with the Union Church which subsequently testified its affection and esteem by honoring him with the title of *pastor emeritus*.

For nearly two years the Rev. George H. Gould, D.D., supplied the pulpit in connection with the testing of candidates by preaching. During this period the new church, so long desired and so long delayed, was erected on the old site. As already remarked, it was a more beautiful though less capacious edifice than the old one. The cost was thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. A new organ of fine quality and appearance added to the attractions. The dedication of the house took place on Sunday, the 10th day of October, 1880, on which occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, the pastor-elect. On the 14th, Mr. Stimson was duly installed. He was a graduate of Yale, and came to his new charge from a highly successful ministry in Minneapolis. His ministry in Worcester was distinguished by remarkably energetic parochial work. The young were especially soon made to feel of how much church work they, too, were capable. The printing-press was brought into play, and a Sunday bulletin

was issued every week. The service of song was extended and enriched. And by the plan of free seats on Sunday evenings the poor had the gospel preached to them. Large congregations rewarded these efforts, large additions to the church followed. In the midst of, perhaps because of, this marked success Dr. Stimson received a call from the church in St. Louis of which the lamented Dr. Constans L. Goodell had been pastor, and he decided it to be his duty to accept the call. His dismission, much to the sorrow of his people, took place in June, 1886. The present pastor, Rev. William V. W. Davis, was installed as his successor on the 15th of April, 1887. He was a graduate of Amherst in the class of 1873, had his first settlement in Manchester, N. H., and was called to Worcester from the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church in Cleveland, Ohio. Within the first year of his ministry one hundred members were added to the church. The present membership is five hundred and thirty-four.

Salem Street Church.—This church was the result of a joint contribution of men and means from the Old South the Calvinist and the Union Churches. The rapid growth of the city from 1840 to 1848 had impressed the pastors and brethren of those churches with a conviction that the time had come for the organization of a fourth church of their way. Measures were accordingly taken in 1847 for the erection of a church edifice. Meanwhile the persons enlisted in the new enterprise held preliminary meetings, adopted a creed and covenant, and on the 14th of June, 1848, were recognized as a church in a formal manner. Of the one hundred and thirty-three who constituted the membership, eighty went out from the Union Church, thirty from the Calvinist Church and the rest mostly from the Old South. The new church had its place of worship in the city hall until the 12th of December, 1848, when the new house, which had been erected on Salem Street, was dedicated. The cost was somewhat less than twenty-eight thousand dollars; the money was collected out of the three sponsorial churches. On the day following the dedication occurred the ordination of the Rev. George Bushnell, and his installation as the first pastor of the church. The sermon on this occasion was preached by his brother, the Rev. Horace Bushnell, D.D. Mr. Bushnell was a graduate of Yale in 1842, and had his theological education at Auburn and New Haven. He prosecuted his ministry with great satisfaction to his parishioners for nine years, and then found it prudent, because of impaired health, to withdraw from pastoral labor. By accepting the position of superintendent of public schools in Worcester he hoped to regain his health. However, after nearly a year of this labor it seemed expedient to lay down his pastoral charge, and he was accordingly dismissed on the 27th of January, 1858. Prior to this date the church had taken action at sundry times to provide a new pastor. On the 23d

of the year 1856. Rev. Samuel Souther, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1842, followed him and remained until 1863, when he enlisted as a private in the army of the Union and gave up his life on the battle-field. Under his ministry an Industrial School was organized in December, 1857. In 1864 the Rev. Henry T. Cheever, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1834, succeeded to the ministry of the Mission Chapel. Through his inspiration a movement was begun for the formation of a church, and on December 23, 1864, eighteen persons constituted themselves the "Church of the Summer Street Mission Chapel," by the adoption of a Confession of Faith and a Covenant and the election of deacons and a clerk. On the 22d of January, 1865, the church was received into the fellowship of the churches by public "services of recognition held by a council in Union Church. On the 3d of April the church "constituted itself a religious society" or parish, "according to the statutes of the Commonwealth, under the name of "The Society of the Summer Street Mission Chapel." In March, 1866, Deacon Washburn executed his will and made ample provision therein for the perpetual maintenance of this charitable foundation. The Mission Chapel estate was devised to the Union Society, in trust, "for the purposes and trusts declared in the will, and no other." In addition, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was given for defraying the expenses of maintaining a minister and public worship, and a further sum of five thousand dollars to maintain the Industrial School connected therewith. By the decease of Deacon Washburn on the 30th of December, 1863, these gifts became operative. Mr. Cheever continued to be the minister of the Mission Chapel until the 1st of April, 1873, when Mr. Sleeper was appointed to his place by the joint action of two deacons of the Union Church and two of the Mission Chapel Church, in accordance with the provisions of the will. On the 26th of January, 1886, the trustees voted that it was expedient to sell the Summer Street property and locate the church elsewhere. This action was in harmony with the views and wishes of the Mission Church and its minister. But it was strenuously resisted by the former minister, Mr. Cheever, and by the widow of Deacon Washburn, on the ground that it was in violation of the letter and intent of his will and in defiance of the object which he had at heart. The question went up to the Supreme Court by petition of the trustees for leave to sell and was decided in their favor.¹ The founder of this important charity began his life in Worcester as a workman for daily wages. At the close of his life he left an estate of more than half a million of dollars accumulated by his own industry and rare sagacity. The bulk of this great wealth he devoted

to the good of his fellow-men. All along the pathway of his life he was setting up monuments of his munificence, while his testamentary gifts for school and church and hospital far exceeded those of his life-time or those of any previous benefactor of the city.

Plymouth Church.—The beginning of this church was in 1869. More than twenty years had passed since the last church of this faith and order had been organized. In that time the city had grown from sixteen thousand to forty thousand inhabitants. The churches were crowded; it had become difficult to obtain seats; some, even, through failure to do so, had gone into the Methodist fold. Under these circumstances, fifteen young men met together in a private room to confer respecting a new church. They had acted together in the Young Men's Christian Association, had thus become acquainted with each other, and said it would be a good thing if they could have a Young Men's Christian Association church. They formed a nucleus around which other young men gathered. Soon the circle of interested persons widened and came to include older men and men of substance. Then the enterprise rapidly gathered headway. The first meeting was held on the 15th of April, 1869. On the 29th it was announced that Mechanics Hall had been secured for public worship during one year. Forthwith a subscription of three thousand three hundred and forty dollars was made by sixty-three persons to defray the current expenses; and within a week or two the sum was raised to about three thousand eight hundred dollars. A Sunday school embracing more than three hundred was at once begun, and on the second Sunday in May public worship was held in Mechanics Hall with preaching by Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb of Boston. On the same evening a meeting was held to take measures for organizing a church. A committee was charged with the duty of preparing and presenting a creed and covenant. When the time came for action thereon difficulties were encountered. Among others, the Rev. George Allen, who had proposed to become a member of the church, rose and gave his voice against the adoption of any creed whatever. Failing to convince the meeting he recalled his letter of recommendation and withdrew from any further connection with the enterprise. At a subsequent meeting the articles of the creed as reported were largely changed and then adopted. The question of a name came up. Edward A. Goodnow, the largest giver, and many others were in favor of making it a free church. Mr. Goodnow, therefore, moved that the name be the "Free Congregational Church," and to make it free he subsequently subscribed one thousand five hundred dollars a year to pay for the hall. His associates, however, were not yet prepared for the measure, and instead of that name voted that the name be "Sixth Congregational Church." Meanwhile, a society had been organized by the name of the Plymouth Society, and the church afterwards made its

¹ The writer is authentically informed that the property of Deacon Washburn is to be sold for the use of the Industrial School, and that such sale would destroy "the object of the will." This is the case should the Mission Chapel be sold.

own name conform to that. On the 7th of July a council assembled in the Old South meeting-house to assist in organizing and recognizing the new church. With a recommendation to amend the 4th article of the creed they proceeded to the performance of their functions. Of the one hundred and ninety-four persons proposing to be of the church, one hundred and twenty-seven were then present and were duly constituted the Sixth Congregational Church. A week later fifty-one of the remainder were received into the membership. Four deacons having been elected, and a communion and baptismal service having been presented by Mr. Goodnow and his wife, Catherine B. Goodnow, on the 5th of September the church celebrated its first communion. From that time onward a great variety of preachers occupied the pulpit until April, 1870, when the Rev. Nelson Millard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., received a call to become the pastor. The call was declined on the ground that continuous preaching in so large a hall would cause too serious a strain on the physical powers of the preacher. On the 26th of October a unanimous call was declined by the Rev. William J. Tucker, now the distinguished professor at Andover, perhaps for the same reason. A practically unanimous call of the Rev. B. F. Hamilton met with the same fate. Meanwhile the future pastor of Plymouth Church, the Rev. George W. Phillips, of Columbus, Ohio, had been heard in its pulpit for the first time at Christmas in 1870. After this experience had been repeated at intervals through the following year, he accepted a call and was installed on the 28th of December, 1871. A condition of his acceptance was that the society should build a church edifice. Accordingly funds and a site were the next things in order. In April, 1872, the site was fixed by a vote to build on the ground where the church now stands. This action split church and parish in two. The soreness of the wound however, was soon assuaged, and both halves continued to live as two wholes with a two-fold prosperity and usefulness. Fifty-six members received a peaceable dismissal and straightway with others proceeded to organize a church in the more southern part of the city. The load became heavier on Plymouth Church but the sturdy shoulders under it did not succumb. On the 26th of April, 1873, the corner-stone was laid; on the 19th of April, 1874, the chapel was dedicated for use; and on the 29th of April, 1875, the entire edifice was done and dedicated. It is a structure of granite, with perhaps a larger seating capacity than that of any other church in the city, having seats for the comfortable accommodation of fourteen hundred persons. Its cost, including recent decorative improvements, has somewhat exceeded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1881 sixty-six thousand dollars of this cost still rested as a debt upon the Plymouth property and people. It was determined to obtain relief from the incubus by effecting, if possible, a large reduction of this debt. Suddenly, in the month

of April, Edward Kimball, of Chicago, the good genius of debt-burdened churches, appeared before the congregation to assist. While the matter was thus in hand, Edward A. Goodnow sent in a written proposition that if the debt were not merely reduced but extinguished he would make a gift to Plymouth of an organ and a chime, each to cost five thousand dollars. Under this incentive, coupled with Mr. Kimball's inspiration, the effort was redoubled, the debt was extinguished, and chime and organ were put in place, at a cost to the giver of nearly eleven thousand dollars. The chime was made a memorial of his deceased wife, for whom the church had before held a special commemorative service, by the inscription on the principal bell—*In Memoriam Catherine B. Goodnow*. After a successful pastorate of more than fourteen years Dr. Phillips, at his own request, was dismissed on the 10th day of May, 1886, and immediately settled as pastor of the important church in Rutland, Vt. On the 30th of June, in the same year, Plymouth Church and Society extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Arthur Little, D.D., of Chicago. The call was declined, and the church remained without a pastor until April 7, 1887, when the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, Jr., of Philadelphia, was installed. In May of the next year he resigned his office on the ground that he had accepted a call to a Presbyterian Church in San Francisco. The church was quite unreconciled to this sudden bereavement, but yielded to it under protest. However, the council called to dissolve the tie advised against it. This led to a reconsideration which resulted in a cordial re-establishment of the old relation. As the year 1888 wore on, however, the church was admonished by the failing health of its reinstated pastor that if it would keep him something must be done for his relief. Accordingly, in January, 1889, the parish voted to have, and provide for, a pastor's assistant. In this matter the Ladies' Benevolent Society had taken the initiative by assuming an obligation to pay one-half of whatever salary the parish should fix upon. By way of further relief, the pastor's annual vacation was doubled and a large addition made to his salary. In making these anxious and liberal provisions Plymouth Church felt justified by the magnitude of the work upon its hands. With the costliest church edifice of its order in the city and the largest church membership and no church debt and a constituency "rich and increased in goods," it was in a position both to devise and to execute liberal things.

Piedmont Congregational Church.—In the sketch of Plymouth Church it was stated that fifty-six members of that body were dismissed for the purpose of forming a church in the southern part of the city. This was the origin of Piedmont Church. The first steps were taken at an informal meeting held on the 3d of May, 1872. On the 10th of the same month it was resolved to organize a parish and purchase a lot on the corner of Main and Piedmont Streets. On the

16th the lot had been purchased and fifty-nine persons had signed an agreement to become a religious society. On the 23d the associates assembled under a warrant and organized the society according to law. On the 30th the name of "Piedmont Congregational Church" was adopted. The corporate name, however, continued to be the "Seventh Congregational Church in Worcester." On the 6th of June by-laws were adopted whereby "any person" proposed and elected by the major vote might become a member of the society. On the 14th the first subscription was made among those present at the meeting, and a sum of fifteen thousand dollars was pledged. Plans were adopted August 23d, and by September 20th the subscription had increased to twenty-four thousand dollars. Meantime, on the 2d of June, the first public religious service had been held in the Main Street Baptist Church. In the same place a council was organized, on the 18th of September following, for the purpose of constituting the church. The confession of faith, covenant and all preliminaries being found satisfactory, the church was duly constituted by the council. The sermon was preached by the Rev. George H. Gould, D.D., who remained as acting pastor from that date until 1877. In October ground was broken for the church foundation, which, by contract, was to be finished by the 1st of June, 1873. In due time the basement was completed and occupied for public worship during the period in which the superstructure was being finished. On the 1st of February, 1877, the auditorium was ready for occupation. It has a seating capacity of one thousand one hundred and twenty. The building is one of the largest church edifices in the city, and through improvements, chiefly of a decorative character made in 1888 at a cost of ten thousand dollars, is one of the most attractive. The original cost of land and construction has been set at one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. A fine organ, the gift of Clinton M. Dyer and wife, was placed in the organ-loft in 1884, at a cost, including a complete apparatus for blowing it by water-power, of about six thousand five hundred dollars. With the completion of the building came the first and only pastor, Rev. David O. Mears, D.D., who was installed on the 3d of July, 1877. Under his ministry church and parish kept pace with the most progressive. His reputation went abroad beyond Worcester, so that several doors were opened to him elsewhere. In 1885 he was invited to take the presidency of Iowa College. This, after careful consideration, he declined as he did also the pastorates of several important churches to which he had been invited.

Park Congregational Church.—The beginning of this church was a Sabbath-school gathered by a woman. To Lydia A. Giddings the praise is due. Along with and reinforcing her activity came that of the city missionary, the Rev. Albert Bryant. This was in the autumn of 1884. Presently a council ad-

vised the establishment of a church and measures were taken accordingly. In May, 1885, the first sermon was preached in Agricultural Hall by the Rev. J. F. Lovering, pastor of the Old South. The laboring or was now placed in the hands of the Rev. Dr. A. E. P. Perkins, a resident minister without charge. Through his efficient labors, with those of his coadjutors, such progress was made that in the summer of 1886 a commodious chapel had been erected, and on the 26th of September was dedicated. The land for the site, on the corner of Elm and Russell Streets, was the gift of David Whitcomb. Including this, the whole cost was about nine thousand dollars. The title of the property is in the City Missionary Society. On the 24th of February, 1887, the church was constituted and at the same time the Rev. George S. Pelton, formerly of Omaha, was installed as its first pastor. At first a Society was organized on the old double-headed plan; but after nearly one year of church life passed in this way Park Church took advantage of the general law for the incorporation of churches enacted in 1887, and on the 17th of January, 1888, took on corporate powers and became itself a parish. Both men and women were named among the corporators, and both were made responsible for the "government of the body" so far as they were "legal voters." The aim was to make impossible the old-time antagonism of church and parish. This the scheme assured. But just as under the old Congregational way, so now, there still remained two bodies in Park Church—a spiritual body independent of law and an artificial body subject to law.

Pilgrim Congregational Church.—The origin of this church was in marked contrast with that of the Plymouth and Piedmont Churches. While they sprang into existence as it were full-grown and displayed masculine vigor from the first, Pilgrim Church had a childhood. It was, in a sense, the child of the City Missionary Society. That society explored the ground and prepared the way and supplied the first preaching. Because of that society it came to exist when and where it did. It first became visible in the form of a diminutive Sunday-school, at No. 6 Hancock Street, on the 13th of May, 1883. Mrs. Fannie M. Bond, a city missionary, had gathered a little flock, and Mrs. Fannie H. Mighill, whose warm co-operation had been secured, opened her doors for its reception. At this first meeting exactly ten scholars were present, of whom five had never before been in a Sunday school. By the 8th of July the ten had become a crowd and Woodland street school-house was secured for its accommodation. In five years it had grown to nearly six hundred members. On the 1st of July, 1884, the school received the gift of a lot of land from Mr. F. B. Knowles, of Piedmont Church, and Mrs. Helen C. Knowles, of Union Church. The same persons, with others, contributed money for the building of a chapel which was finished and occupied on the 25th of January, 1885.

When completed it was the first of six houses of worship now (1888) standing between Piedmont Street and New Worcester. On the 16th of November, 1884, the Rev. Charles M. Southgate began pastoral work. He was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1866, and came to Worcester from a pastorate of nine years with the Congregational Church in Dedham. Under the fresh impulse imparted by him the enterprise went rapidly forward in the way of its enlargement and consummation. On the 19th of March, 1885, the church, embracing eighty-eight members, was organized, and at the same time the pastor was installed. On the 19th of August, 1887, ground was broken for the new church edifice, and on the 1st of July, 1888, it was dedicated. It stands on the corner of Main and Gardner Streets, is one of the most attractive churches in the city, and, with the other property, is valued at one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The auditorium has more than one thousand and fifty sittings, while the rooms devoted to the Sunday school accommodate more than six hundred persons. The society connected with this church was incorporated on the 13th of April, 1885. The by-laws provide that all male adult members of the church shall, and "any" adult members may, become members of the society.

Three things distinguish this from other Congregational Churches, and probably from all other churches in the city. The first is, the church and parish status. By requiring adult male members of the church to become members of the parish and members of the parish to be members of the church, it was designed, as in Park Church, among other things, to make antagonism between the two bodies impossible. One further thing seems essential to the complete success of this plan, and that is, to require all female, as well as male, adult members of the church to become members also of the parish. Without this, antagonism, however improbable, is nevertheless possible. The second distinguishing thing is the unique and admirable provision for the accommodation of the Sunday school. A spacious primary room, parlor and ten separate class-rooms have been so arranged that each can be shut off from the rest during the study of the lesson and then all thrown into one again for the general exercises. The third thing is the provision for the secular side of this church organization. The first chapel was moved to one side, named Pilgrim Hall, and fitted up with rooms for a gymnasium, carpenter's shop, boys' reading room, hall for social purposes and a kitchen. In this Hall the healthful secular life of Pilgrim Church goes on through all the secular days of the week. The membership of this church at the close of the year (1888) was two hundred and fifty.

Church of the Covenant.—This church is an anomaly of Congregationalism. At present it is tripartite, but it may become quadrupartite and indefinitely more. Under one church organization there are thus

far three "sections," each in a different part of the city. The names of these are, the Houghton Street Section, South Worcester Section and Lake View Section. Each section is an inchoate church, having some, but not all the powers of a Congregational Church. The peculiar organization grew out of the needs of the chapel congregations in charge of the City Missionary Society. Upon the incorporation of this society, in 1883, the congregations at South Worcester and Lake View came under its care. On the 19th of October, 1884, it organized a Sunday school in the neighborhood of Houghton Street, and on the 15th of October, 1885, dedicated the Houghton Street Chapel. In the chapel a council assembled on the 10th of December following to organize the church. At an adjourned meeting of the council held in the vestry of Plymouth Church, on the 22d of December, the business in hand was completed by the public recognition of the Church of the Covenant. In January, 1886, there were forty communicants in all the sections, of whom more than one half were in the Houghton Street Section.

Due provision was made for the practical working of this anomalous church. It was placed under the "pastoral care" of the City Missionary Society, with the city missionary, Rev. Albert Bryant, for its pastor. Each section was to manage its own sectional affairs. The pastor of the church was to be the pastor of the section and preside at all its meetings. He was to perform all pastoral, pulpit and sacramental duties for each separately. There was to be a secretary of the section and a clerk of the church, the former of whom was to transmit his record of sectional doings to the latter for permanent record. Each section was to elect one deacon or more, and the sectional deacons were collectively to be the deacons of the church. Any section might admit and dismiss members of its own body, but the duty of issuing letters of dismissal and recommendation was laid upon the clerk. The discipline of its own members was placed exclusively in the hands of the section, as though it were an independent church. Matters of interest common to all the sections were referred to a general advisory board. This was to consist of the pastor, standing committees of the sections and two representatives of the City Missionary Society chosen annually. By this board the clerk of the church was to be annually elected. If the church was to be represented in any ecclesiastical body, each section was to take its turn in appointing the representative. Finally, the whole church and each section were to hold separate annual meetings. The title to all the property was vested in the City Missionary Society. After a trial of several years the working of the plan fully met the expectation of its authors. At the close of the year 1888 the membership had increased to sixty, more than half of which still belonged to the Houghton Street Section.

PRESBYTERIANS.—In the year 1718 about one hun-

dred families of Scotch descent and Presbyterian principles emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland. Landing at Boston, they dispersed to various points in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. A part came to Worcester, and in the next year gathered a church after the Presbyterian way. A minister, Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, accompanied them and preached to them for some months. Their place of worship was at first in the garrison-house, then recently built, near the junction of the Boston and Lancaster roads. Very soon they began to build a house of worship for themselves; but while it was in the process of erection "a body of the inhabitants assembled by night and demolished the structure." Discouraged by this unwarrantable opposition, they made no further attempt to build a sanctuary. But the church continued to hold on its way for some years. For awhile they worshipped with the Congregational church, nearly equalling them in numbers; but, failing in this way to secure any preaching of their own kind, they withdrew and again became separate with the Rev. William Johnson as their minister. While supporting him, however, they were also compelled by law to contribute their share to the support of the church of the "standing order." From this burden they, in 1736, asked but failed to be relieved. In the end, by successive removals and otherwise, this first Presbyterian Church in Worcester gradually vanished out of existence, and for nearly one hundred and fifty years no further attempt was made in that direction. Conspicuous among this early company of Scotch Presbyterians was William Caldwell, who very soon went from Worcester with his family and became the founder of the town of Barre. He lived to be one hundred years old, lacking one year. His grandson, William Caldwell, became the sheriff of Worcester County—"the model sheriff," as Governor Lincoln styled him. An ancestor of General George B. McClellan was also among these early Presbyterians of Worcester.

After the long interval already mentioned a second Presbyterian church was constituted. The first meeting for this purpose was held on the 21st of February, 1886, and on the first Sunday in April following public worship was inaugurated. The church was formally organized by the Presbytery of Boston on the first Sunday in September, 1886, with forty-eight members and the Rev. J. H. Ralston as acting pastor. Mr. Ralston was a graduate of Alleghany Seminary, afterwards was in Kansas for seven years as a home missionary, and was called to Worcester from that distant field of labor. The place of worship for this church is a hall in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

UNITARIAN CONGREGATIONALISTS.—*First Unitarian Church.*—For about three-quarters of a century one church and one parish sufficed for the inhabitants of Worcester. Then the "Second Parish in the town of Worcester" was organized. That was and still

remains its corporate name, although the organization is commonly known as the First Unitarian Church. The genesis of the new body came about on this wise: The Rev. Mr. Maccarty, after a long and peaceful ministry with the First Church, had grown old, fallen sick and become unable to preach. A young man about thirty years old, Mr. Aaron Bancroft, was found to take his place in the pulpit. After he had preached for eight Sundays, Mr. Maccarty had so far recovered as to be able to resume his pulpit, and Mr. Bancroft went away. In the next year the aged minister died and Mr. Bancroft was again called in. This time his preaching caused commotion. Differences of opinion sprang up; the parish became divided, the peace of the town was disturbed and social intercourse interrupted. A second time Mr. Bancroft went away. Then the town—not the church—improved the opportunity to vote in town-meeting "that there be a day set apart for fasting and prayer in this town for calling on the Divine assistance for the re-establishment of the gospel ministry in this place." The town adjourned its meeting for one week, and then, four days before the one appointed for the fast, voted to have "Mr. Haven" preach four Sundays and after him Mr. Bancroft four. This arrangement brought Mr. Bancroft's first Sunday on the 10th of January, 1785. The date is significant. Three days later, without waiting to hear him on the remaining three Sundays, his admirers to the number of fifty-four signed and presented a petition for the town—not the church—to take action looking towards his settlement as Mr. Maccarty's successor. In the town-meeting held in response to this petition on the 1st of March, they moved this remarkable proposition: "That the town agree to settle Mr. Bancroft in the work of the gospel ministry, and such other person as may be agreeable to and chosen solely by those who are desirous of hearing further, and the settlement and salaries of both to be at the expense of the Town at large." The record says that "there was some debate." It adds that it passed in the negative. Defeated on this point, the petitioners then moved for leave to form a religious society over which Mr. Bancroft might be settled. This, too, passed in the negative. They then proceeded to take what the town had refused, with all its financial consequences. A voluntary association was formed, a covenant adopted and a church organized. Of the sixty-seven associates, only two men and four women had been communicants. But these, even, not having been dismissed from any other church for the purpose, were not competent, according to usage, to form the new one. A novel expedient was devised to meet this novel situation. A public "lecture" was appointed, at which the covenant was read and explained and then signed by all who chose to. In this way the church connected with the Second Parish was constituted. Public worship began on the third Sunday of March in the court-house, with preach-

ing by Mr. Bancroft. On the 7th of June he consented to become the minister of the new society, and on the 1st day of February, 1786, he was ordained. Only two ministers of the vicinage could be found to assist, the rest coming from Boston, Salem and Cambridge. After much difficulty and delay the new parish was duly incorporated on the 13th of November, 1787. It was a poll and not a territorial parish, and was the first of the kind in Massachusetts outside of Boston. Here some notice may fitly be taken of what seems not to have arrested the attention of any previous writer. By the ancient law of Massachusetts the method of choosing and settling a minister was after this manner: the church first made choice; then the parish—i.e., town—concurred or non-concurred. Unless there had been church action there was no place for parish action. This law, originating in 1692, continued down through the last century and was in force when the Constitution of the Commonwealth was adopted. That instrument contained two provisions bearing on the matter in hand: first, parishes were given the *exclusive* right of electing their public teachers; and second, all the laws theretofore in force were declared to "remain and be in full force until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this Constitution." Now, on the one hand, the law of 1692 giving to the church first and the parish afterwards the right of election never was repealed; but, on the other hand, that law was repugnant to the "*exclusive right*" of election given to parishes. And this appears to have been the legal status at the date of Mr. Bancroft's candidacy in 1785. The right of the church to any voice in the election of its minister had been simply annihilated. Whether this was known and fully understood at that time may well be doubted. Nevertheless, the business about Mr. Bancroft went forward precisely as though it was understood. The first and only resort was to the parish. The parish alone took action; the church took none. So far as its records show, Mr. Bancroft was not a candidate before that body. His name, even, does not appear on its records. The scheme to make him the minister of the First Parish manifestly originated outside the church and was carried on outside. And however much it turmoiled the town, it neither rent nor hardly ruffled the church. This view is supported by the fact, already stated, that only six communicants were found in the new movement. After the Bancroft party had withdrawn the First Church and Parish resumed their ancient relations and proceeded to elect Mr. Story as their minister by the rule of 1692; the church choosing and the parish concurring. The same course was pursued in the subsequent election of Dr. Austin. And this would seem to show that the procedure in Mr. Bancroft's case was accidental and exceptional, and not in the way of using the new power conferred on parishes by the new Constitution.

A house of worship for the Second Parish was the next essential thing. With much self-denial on the part of both parish and pastor—the latter relinquishing one-third of his salary—a building was erected, and on the 1st day of January, 1792, was dedicated. The modest edifice, shorn of its bell-tower and converted into a school-house, still stands on the spot where it was first placed, at the north end of Summer Street. Once installed in its pulpit, Dr. Bancroft for many years pursued the even tenor of his way, making many friends and no enemies, and by his virtues and writings building up a great and solid reputation. After forty-one years a colleague was provided, and on the 28th of March, 1827, the Rev. Alonzo Hill was ordained to that office. In 1829 the old meeting-house was deserted for a new and more spacious one built of brick on the site occupied by the present edifice. On the 19th of August, 1839, Dr. Bancroft departed this life at the age of nearly eighty-four. He began his preaching in Worcester as an avowed Arminian. He was also from the first, as he said, an Arian, but not an avowed one. At first he forebore to preach the Arian or Unitarian doctrine "because," in his own words, "the people were not able to bear it." When, thirty-six years after, he preached a course of controversial sermons in advocacy of that doctrine, he found they were able to bear it, as they evinced by asking for their publication. Curiously enough, one of these old sermons, on the "Annihilation of the Incurably Wicked," places the Unitarian divine squarely by the side of the late rector of orthodox "All Saints."¹ The volume called forth a high encomium from President John Adams. "Your twenty-nine sermons," he wrote, "have expressed the result of all my reading, experience and reflections in a manner more satisfactory to me than I could have done in the best days of my strength." Besides this volume and the best "Life of Washington" in the day of it, Dr. Bancroft was the author of thirty-four other publications, chiefly sermons. In the "Worcester Pulpit" his character was drawn by the "orthodox" author of that work, with fit expansions and illustrations, as that of a benevolent, candid, brave, discreet, much-enduring and conscientious minister and man. His face, which art has made familiar in many places, has all the attractions of the ideal saintly pastor.

On the death of Dr. Bancroft, his colleague, Dr. Hill, became sole pastor, and so remained for more than thirty-one years. On the 29th of August, 1849, the church was destroyed by fire. Three days after the society began to build anew, and on the 26th of March, 1851, dedicated the present church edifice. While the body of the building is in the plain rectangular style of that day, the spire is a model of architectural beauty. In the pulpit of this church

¹ Compare Dr. Bancroft's twenty-seventh sermon with Dr. Huntington's "Conditional Immortality," published more than half a century after.

Dr. Hill completed his ministry of more than forty-three years. At the end of forty years from his ordination he preached a historical discourse, wherein may be found much interesting information touching the Second Parish and his own ministry. His death occurred February 1, 1871. Dr. Hill was a man of rare benignity; his face was a benediction. As a colleague he lived in entire harmony with his senior, and as sole pastor he perpetuated all amiable traditions. For nearly a century the Second Parish flourished under the two pastorates in an atmosphere of peace, diffused by the personal influence of the two pastors. The third minister of the parish was the Rev. Edward H. Hall. He had been installed as the colleague of Dr. Hill on the 10th of February, 1869, and succeeded as sole pastor at the decease of the latter in 1871. Mr. Hall closed his ministry of thirteen years to accept the charge of the Unitarian Church in Cambridge. He had so endeared himself to his parishioners that with unfeigned regret they yielded to the separation. He had continued and re-enforced the traditional amenities of the Second Parish ministry. He had approved himself "a scholar, and a ripe and good one." As a thinker he had pushed his way among the deep problems of thought, beyond what was commonly known of him. In the literature of art he was so much at home that many outside, as well as within his own parish, gladly came for instruction to the art lectures which he gave on several occasions. A broad and fine culture, coupled with a liberal faith, appeared to express the ideal towards which he continually aspired. And so, his transfer to the university town was a fit recognition of his aspirations and growth in that direction.

A vacancy of about three years was terminated by the installation of the Rev. Austin S. Garver, in 1883.

Church of the Unity.—Sixty years after the formation of the First Unitarian Church proceedings for a second were initiated. At the close of service in the afternoon of June 23, 1844, some persons, at the request of eleven members of the Second Parish, tarried to hold a conference on the subject. In August a committee reported in favor of a new Unitarian society. On the 25th of that month a meeting was held at which it was voted "to procure funds to pay for preaching, to hire a preacher, and to procure a place in which to hold religious worship, also to procure subscriptions of funds to build a church." Forthwith subscriptions were opened, a building fund inaugurated, the present lot on Elm Street purchased, and early in the spring of 1845 the erection of a church edifice begun. On the 26th of January in the same year the first religious service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. James Thompson, of Barre, in a hall over the Clarendon Harris book-store. On the 27th of November, after the necessary preliminaries, the "Second Unitarian Society in Worcester" became a body corporate under that name and style. The

number of corporators was forty-one, among whom were Pliny Merrick and Benjamin F. Thomas, afterwards justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. On the 7th of February, 1846, the parish adopted the following, which is its only by-law: "Any person signing his name to a certificate in a book kept by the clerk for that purpose, signifying his intention to do so, shall thereby become a member of this parish." At the same meeting, by regular action on an article which had been put into the warrant, the parish voted that its name should be the "Church of the Unity." But it does not appear that anything was ever done to legalize this change of name. On the 10th of February, 1846, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale was unanimously invited to become the minister of the parish. On the 25th of April occurred the dedication of the church, and on the 26th the installation of the minister. The dedicatory sermon—a remarkable one—was preached by the Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D., and that of the installation by the Rev. Samuel Lothrop, D.D. No church was ever formed in connection with this parish, no creed or covenant ever adopted, no deacons elected. But, in semblance of church order, on the 25th of May, 1846, the parish, at a meeting duly warned, adopted these resolutions: "That a committee be directed to make the necessary arrangements for the administration of the ordinances of religion: That this church has united for all means and purposes of Christian fellowship: Therefore, that an invitation be given to all persons present to partake with us of the Lord's Supper." This action marked the striking departure from the First Unitarian Church, which from the beginning had a church organization with a covenant, diaconate and solemn admission to membership. The ministry of Dr. Hale continued for ten years. He then, June 30, 1856, resigned his office, not because of any dissatisfaction, but because he had received a call to Boston, where he would have leisure for study which the constant draft for sermon-writing in Worcester would not allow. His parishioners were dismayed at this threatened calamity and earnestly sought, but were unable to avert it. The brilliant career of Dr. Hale since he sundered this tie is known to all the world. Nine months went by before action was taken to provide his successor. On the 19th of April, 1857, from among several who had been nominated in the parish meeting, the parish by a major vote invited the Rev. George M. Bartol, of Lancaster to accept the vacant place. Mr. Bartol declined the call and the parish went on without a minister for a year and eight months longer, when, December 22, 1858, the Rev. Rush R. Shippen was installed. In July, 1871, Mr. Shippen resigned to take office as secretary of the American Unitarian Association. In a printed discourse Mr. Shippen said: "We observe the Communion as a Memorial Service only." Under his ministry, in 1865, the church edifice was enlarged by the addition of forty-six pews at a cost of five thousand

dollars. After nearly two years the Rev. Henry Blanchard was installed on the 4th of May, 1873. Mr. Blanchard came into the parish from among the Universalists, and when he left returned into that fold. But while with the Church of the Unity, he sought, in a printed letter addressed to his parishioners, to define more exactly their dogmatic position by this utterance: "We stand for liberty of thought and Christianity. We define this latter, in the words of Noah Webster, to be 'the system of precepts and doctrines taught by Jesus Christ.' We learn these from the words of the teacher as they are taught in the New Testament." Mr. Blanchard's resignation was dated March 1, 1880, and was accepted to take effect on the 1st of April following. The Rev. Roland A. Wood, by birth an Englishman, was installed as his successor on the 1st of June, 1881. On the 14th of September, 1884, he resigned his office, and on the 1st of January, 1885, the resignation took effect. A year elapsed before another minister was settled; during this interval extensive improvements were made upon the church edifice by the construction of parish rooms and a general application of decorative art. The cost of this outlay was fifteen thousand dollars. In this renovated and attractive edifice the Rev. Calvin Stebbins was installed as the fifth minister of the Church of the Unity in January, 1886.

In the autumn of 1888 Mr. Stebbins and other Unitarians began a mission of that order near New Worcester. By the 27th of January, 1889, the enterprise had made such progress that measures were then adopted for the organization of the third Unitarian Society in Worcester. At that date every prospect favored the consummation of the plan.

BAPTISTS. *First Baptist Church.* James Wilson was the founder of the Baptist Societies in Worcester. He was a layman who came here from England, bringing his Baptist principles with him. On his arrival he found no one in Worcester like minded with himself save two old persons and Dr. John Green, who soon disappeared, leaving him alone. Trinitarian Congregationalism and Unitarian Congregationalism were in complete possession of the ground, with two doughty doctors of divinity to maintain it against all comers. But Mr. Wilson was neither dismayed, nor converted, nor driven away. He had a great staying quality, and because of it the Baptist idea at last took root and flourished. From 1795, the year of his coming, until the constitution of the First Baptist Church, in 1812, he kept the faith, occasionally had meetings for religious worship in his dwelling-house, and did what he could to nourish the seed he had planted. In time an association was formed, occasional preaching was had and the Centre School-house was rented for Sunday service. "Opposition applied the spice." On the 28th of September, 1812, the Rev. William Bentley was employed on a salary; on the 9th of December "the Baptist Church in Worcester" was constituted. It

was composed of twenty-eight members, equally divided between the sexes. The first pastor was installed on the same day. Mr. Wilson became one of the deacons, and probably the first. He had long before won the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, so that, in 1801, he had been made the postmaster of Worcester, and he so continued until his removal to Ohio, in 1833. The creed of the church is given at length in Lincoln's "History." In the year 1813 the first meeting-house was begun and completed, and on the 23d of December was dedicated. It stood on the site of the present building. Mr. Bentley remained in charge until the 31st of June, 1813, when he asked and obtained a dismission. On the 3d of November, in the same year, the Rev. Jonathan Going accepted a call to the vacant pulpit. He remained till January, 1832, when, at his own request, he, too, was dismissed. The reason which he assigned for this step was, "that he might devote himself to the interests of home missions, especially in the valley of the Mississippi." He had visited the West the year before, and had come back greatly pressed in spirit to go to its help. Dr. Going was a remarkable man. He had been educated beyond many of his Baptist brethren, while his natural powers were of a superior order. In advance of his contemporaries he had a vision of the wonderful future of the great Western valley, and determined to do his part in giving it a set towards the right. Without loss of time the Rev. Frederic A. Willard stepped into the pulpit left vacant by Dr. Going. He was a graduate of Amherst in the class of 1826. The year before coming to Worcester he had received, but declined, an appointment to the professorship of chemistry in Waterville College. Having remained with the Worcester church till July 30, 1835, he then resigned, to become later the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newton. He was succeeded, on the 27th of October, by the Rev. Jonathan Aldrich, who, after seeing the church enlarged, by the addition of two hundred and eighteen members, took his dismission in May, 1838. In April of the following year the Rev. Samuel B. Swaim became the pastor, and so remained for more than fifteen years. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1830; in 1835 he had accepted a professorship of theology in Granville College, which the poverty of the college had not allowed him to retain. His ministry was one of great power. Under it the church "attained its highest numerical, social and financial condition." His death, at the age of fifty-five years, was felt to be nothing less than a calamity. In 1855 the Rev. J. D. E. Jones became the next pastor. After holding his office during four years he resigned it, in 1859, to become superintendent of public schools. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lemuel Moss, on the 14th of August, 1860. Remaining until the 25th of July, 1864, he then resigned his pulpit. Dr. Moss subsequently

became president of Indiana State University. On the first Sabbath in April, 1865, the Rev. H. K. Pervear entered upon his duties as the next pastor of this church. On the last day of the year 1872 his pastorate came to an end, and on the 1st day of April, 1873, the Rev. B. D. Marshall began his labors as the ninth pastor of the First Baptist Church. After a service of fourteen years Dr. Marshall resigned his office on the last Sabbath in March, 1887. His successor, the Rev. George C. Craft, was inducted into office in January, 1888.

The present church was erected in the time of Mr. Aldrich, on the site of the original building, which had been destroyed by fire. It was a larger and finer building than the first, and from time to time underwent important improvements, the latest of which, in 1888, involved an expenditure of nine thousand dollars.

Second Baptist Church. This was a colony from the First Church. It was constituted on the 28th day of December, 1841, with ninety-eight members, of whom eighty-nine were from the parent church. In one year one hundred more were added. The first preacher was the Rev. John Jennings, and the first place of worship was the Town Hall, where religious services continued to be held till the close of 1843. On the 4th of January, 1844, the new house of worship on Pleasant Street was dedicated. No society was organized; the business of the body was transacted by the church, which was the owner of the property. The Rev. Mr. Jennings had become the pastor early in 1842, and he resigned his charge on the 27th of November, 1849, after nearly eight years of successful service. His successor was the Rev. Charles K. Colver who accepted a call to the pastorate on the 14th of April, 1850. After four years of service failure of health obliged him to resign his place. The next pastor was the Rev. Daniel W. Faunce, who entered upon his duties on the 1st of September, 1854.

In the year 1856 the house of worship was repaired and remodeled "at a large expense." The front was rebuilt because of the change in the street grade; the style of architecture was altered and a tower added. In 1860 Dr. Faunce tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 30th of April. On the 11th of June following the Rev. J. J. Tucker accepted a call to the pastorate, but after a service of fifteen months felt compelled, by the force of circumstances, to resign his place on the 30th of September, 1861. For nearly a year the church was without a pastor; then it was fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. David Weston. Having accepted a call some weeks before, he was duly ordained in August, 1862, as the fifth pastor of the Pleasant Street Church. Dr. Weston fulfilled his office with great satisfaction to the people of his charge for more than eight years, and then, on the 25th of November, 1870, laid it down "to engage in another sphere of labor." The

church, in a series of tender resolutions, bore its testimony to him as "a ripe scholar, skillful sermonizer and sound theologian."

Two ministers in succession were now called, but both declined the call. On the 7th of June, 1872, the Rev. I. R. Wheelock received a call, accepted it on the 10th of July, and was ordained on the 1st of August. After nearly three years his resignation was accepted on the 28th of March, 1875. He was followed by the Rev. Sullivan S. Holman, who was installed on the 10th of June of the same year. Having accepted a call to another field of labor, Mr. Holman offered his resignation, which was accepted on the 10th of March, 1882, "with feelings of sorrow." Six months after Rev. J. S. James, of Allentown, Pa., received and declined a call. On the 7th of December following the Rev. Henry F. Lane accepted a unanimous call, and on the first Sunday in January, 1883, entered upon his new ministry. On the 1st day of March, 1888, his term of service was terminated, by the joint action of pastor and people, after five years of uninterrupted harmony. On the 27th of June the Rev. H. J. White accepted a call which had been given on the 6th of that month.

Main Street Baptist Church. This was a second colony from the First Baptist Church. In June, 1852, a petition by Eli Thayer and fifteen others was presented to that church, expressing a desire to form a third Baptist Church. They declared their readiness to begin at once, and dutifully asked for the support and approval of the mother church. The maternal sanction was promptly and cordially granted; the City Hall was at once engaged, and there, in July, the Rev. Dr. Sharp, of Boston, preached the first sermon for the new colony. Public worship was maintained in the same place until November, when the place of meeting was transferred to Brinley Hall. There a Sunday school was organized, and there preaching by the Rev. S. S. Cutting was continued through the winter. In the evening of February 26, 1853, a parish organization was duly perfected under the name of the "Third Baptist Society in Worcester." The business was done in the law-office of Francis Wayland, Jr., under a warrant issued by Isaac Davis. On Sunday, the next day, a committee was appointed to prepare Articles of Faith and a Covenant with a view to a church organization. On the 6th of March what were known as the "New Hampshire Articles of Faith" and "Covenant" were adopted, a clerk was chosen, and the church constituted with thirty-three members. At the same time the Rev. William H. F. Hansel was chosen to be the pastor; but the call he declined.

On the 18th of May the society voted to build a chapel at the corner of Leicester (now Hermon) and Main Streets. On the 23d of June the recognition of the new church took place with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ide, of Springfield. In the course of the year the chapel was completed at a cost, including

that of land and furnishing, of \$6461.17. On the first Sunday in January, 1854, it was occupied for the first time for public worship. On the 18th of September following Mr. H. I. Wayland was unanimously called to the pastorate. In accepting the call he relinquished two hundred dollars of the moderate salary which had been voted to him, as a contribution to the expenses of the society. On the 1st of November occurred his ordination, President Wayland preaching the sermon. On the 12th of February, 1855, plans for a church edifice were adopted and a building committee chosen. Early in May ground was broken; in the course of the year the house was finished, and on the second Sunday in January, 1856, was occupied for public worship. The whole property, including church, chapel, land and furnishing, had cost \$25,174.91.

After a highly successful ministry of seven years the resignation of Mr. Wayland was accepted, with much regret, on the 4th of October, 1861. A week before he had left his home to enter the service of the Republic as chaplain of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers. For twenty-eight months he continued in that service; then became successively a home missionary in Tennessee, a teacher in two Western colleges, an editor in Philadelphia. On the first Sunday in May, 1862, his successor, Rev. Joseph Banvard entered upon the duties of his office. On the 15th of February, 1864, the parish voted to change its name, and take the name of the "Main Street Baptist Society," and at the same time took measures to obtain the legislative sanction thereto. Dr. Banvard having resigned after a ministry of nearly four years, adhered to his purpose against the earnest wishes of the church expressed in its vote of March 9, 1866. The church then elected as his successor the Rev. George B. Gow, in recognition of whom public services were had on the 18th of April, 1867.

In the next year an attempt was made to introduce the system of free seats; but, though the church adopted a vote affirming it to be "unscriptural and unchristian to rent seats," and offering to sustain the society in abolishing rentals, the latter body was found to be not then prepared for the innovation. In 1872 Mr. Gow's resignation was accepted, to take effect on the last Sunday in October. His successor was the Rev. F. W. Bakeman, who, after a pastorate of about three years and three months, terminated the same on the 1st of July, 1876. After an interval of sixteen months the Rev. George E. Horr became the fifth pastor of the church. He entered upon the duties of his office on the 4th of November, 1877, with services of recognition on the 20th. Before the close of this year the chapel was enlarged and improved at a cost of \$4829.40.

On the 2d of November, 1879, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the first pastor, Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, was appropriately observed. A

discourse full of interesting reminiscences was delivered by Dr. Wayland, and afterwards printed by request. In honor of him it was voted, about this time, "that the bell to be placed on the tower bear the inscription, *Wayland Memorial*." By a change in the by-laws on the 10th of February, 1881, no person was thereafter to be admitted to membership in the parish who was not already a member of the church. On the 24th of October in the same year the resignation of Mr. Horr was accepted; and on the 3d of October in the next year, by a vote of thirty-nine to three, the Rev. Henry A. Rogers, of Montpelier, Vt., was called to the pastorate.

In 1883 an act was consummated by the parish that was, perhaps, without precedent. Acting upon the written opinion of the Hon. Peter C. Bacon, LL.D., the Nestor of the Worcester bar, the parish, at a meeting held on the 24th of April and 8th of May, under a warrant drawn by Mr. Bacon, transferred, in the way of gift, its meeting-house and all its other property, real and personal, to the deacons, "for the use of the church." In the warrant was an article "to see if the society would take any action in regard to dissolving the society." No formal action was taken under this article. After provision had been made for transferring the property it was "voted to adjourn without day." No meeting of the parish was ever held after that, and evidently it was assumed that the parish was "dissolved." But to all appearance the "Main Street Baptist Society" still lives and has a name to live.

Mr. Rogers continued his ministry with the Main Street Church until 1886, when a growing disagreement between him and certain of the membership, and also within the membership itself, culminated in the summary dismissal of himself and fifty-six others on the 27th of October, "for the purpose of forming a Baptist church in the south part of the city." At the same time the pastor gave in his resignation, to take effect on the 31st. On the next day it was unanimously accepted. On the 19th of December the Main Street Church proposed a mutual council to the "South Baptist Church," but the overture was declined. On the 31st of January, 1887, Professor C. R. Newton was employed to supply the pulpit as acting pastor. This continued until the 23d of September, when the Rev. Charles H. Pendleton was duly installed.

Dewey Street Baptist Church.—As in many other cases, a Sunday-school was the beginning of this church. It was organized in the Mason Street school-house on the first Sunday in August, 1867. Mr. L. M. Sargent and other laymen from the First Baptist Church were the original movers in the enterprise. For several years Joseph H. Walker, member of Congress elect, was its superintendent. Under his efficient administration the school prospered so greatly that more ample accommodations were speedily called for. This led to the building of the

chapel on Dewey Street. The lot on which it was erected was the joint gift of the late Judge Francis H. Dewey and Joseph Mason, Esq. Including this land, valued at \$750, the cost of the property was \$4,570. Of this sum, \$1000 was the gift of Mr. Walker. The dedication of the chapel took place on the 8th of February, 1872, and from that date it was occupied for the Sunday school and religious services. The church was organized on the 8th of July in the same year with a membership of twenty-eight. Its first pastor was Mr. Sargent, the layman to whose zeal and efficiency the church had owed its origin. During five years of devoted service he had approved himself in that and other ways, worthy of recognition as one among the clerical brethren. Accordingly, on the 2d of May, 1872, he was called to the ministry of the Dewey Street congregation. This was two months before the church had been formed. On the 5th of September it was recognized by a council convened in the chapel, and at the same time Mr. Sargent was ordained to the work of the ministry and installed as pastor of the church. His ministry was brief. On account of ill health he resigned on the 2d of May, 1873. At the close of his term of service the membership of the church had increased to forty-four persons. The next pastor was the Rev. D. F. Lamson. Coming on the 1st of July, 1873, and remaining nine and a half years, he left, on the 1st of January, 1882, a church embracing ninety-five members. His successor, Rev. B. H. Lane, entered on his office on the 1st of June, 1882, and vacated it on the 15th of October, 1884. On the 19th of the same month the Rev. D. H. Stoddard assumed the office. Growing congregations and consequent prosperity soon made apparent the inadequacy of the chapel accommodations. Mr. Stoddard therefore took in hand the business of building a church edifice; and the Baptist City Mission Board, seeing the importance of the field and its manifest needs, cordially co-operated with Mr. Stoddard in his scheme of church-building. With the aid of \$7,000 from this source, more land was bought and a commodious edifice, with "perfect ventilation," was erected at a cost of \$14,844. The value of the enlarged lot was reckoned at \$2,000 additional. On Thanksgiving day in 1886 the vestry was first occupied, and on the 13th of January, 1887, the completed building was dedicated. The property is held by trustees, there being no parish organization. The seats are free and the current expenses are paid by weekly contributions. At the close of the year 1888 the membership of the church was one hundred and forty-seven.

Lincoln Square Baptist Church.—This church grew from very feeble beginnings. Sunday schools had been begun and discontinued; only occasional preaching had been had. Material resources were limited and lack of courage prevailed. Many years elapsed before the decisive step of forming a church was taken. There came a time, at last, when some of the

waiting ones "heard a call from God to go forward," and on the 4th of April, 1881, the church was organized. The original membership consisted of thirty-one persons, largely from the Pleasant Street Church. Public services of recognition were held on the next day in accordance with the vote of council. Through the summer following preaching was supplied by the Rev. D. F. Lamson, of the Dewey Street Church. In October the Rev. J. J. Miller entered upon his work as the first pastor. Till then public worship had been conducted in a hall; but the new pastor made it his first business to provide a church edifice. To his unwearied endeavors and personal influence it was owing that the enterprise was successful. In May, 1882, a building-lot on Highland Street near Lincoln Square was purchased and a substantial edifice of brick and stone of excellent architectural design was erected. The lower part of the house was occupied for religious services on the 8th of July, 1883. On the 10th of June, 1884, the dedication of the complete building took place. The cost of land, building and furniture was about thirty thousand dollars. Of this amount Joseph H. Walker, of the Main Street Baptist Church, was the largest contributor. Gifts also were made by friends outside the Baptist fold. "The property is held and controlled by the church through its appointed officers." The seats are free and current expenses are met by weekly offerings. In 1888 the membership was three hundred and seventy.

South Baptist Church.—The inception of this youngest of the Baptist Churches was as early as 1883, and was due to the Rev. Henry A. Rogers, then recently installed as pastor of the Main Street Baptist Church. Mr. Rogers believed in "missions," and had passed much of his life in setting them on foot. Immediately on beginning work in Worcester he took note of the fact that the whole section lying south of the Main Street Church was without any kind of Baptist organization. He therefore proposed to his own church the establishment of a mission in that quarter. The proposal met with little encouragement. Then he began a mission at his own charge. One day in June, 1883, he was casually introduced to a young Frenchman named Isaac B. Le Claire. This man had led an abandoned life, had been a Roman Catholic, and not very long before had been converted to the Baptist faith and was now living a sober life. A brief interview ended in his being employed by Mr. Rogers as a colporteur. He at once went to work holding meetings in school-houses and private houses. The results of his work proved him to be the right man in the right place; and, indeed, his subsequent career in a far wider field showed that he had a remarkable fitness for his work. His immediate success in South Worcester was such that by August the Main Street Church felt constrained to assume the charge of the mission. By the winter of 1884, every available place of meeting had become so crowded that Le Claire was moved to ask for the build-

ing of a chapel; his request was promptly heeded, and the chapel at Jamesville was the result. All this was preparatory for the South Church scheme. The first suggestion for a chapel on the site which it afterwards occupied was made in January, 1884, at a prayer-meeting in the house of William A. Norton. In February Mr. Rogers urged the new chapel upon his people, expressing with much detail the reasons for the enterprise. After a time the Baptist City Mission Board became possessed, as not before, with the mission idea and adopted a comprehensive plan for the city, including the South Worcester Mission. On the 14th of September, 1886, the Board took measures to secure the lot already mentioned, on the corner of Main and Gates Streets. On the 1st of October the Main Street Church, at a very large meeting of eighty-one members, unanimously voted in favor of the South Church enterprise. In view of this action, the board on the 19th made over all claim to the lot in favor of the South Church. On the 21st a large number of the Main Street Church agreed together to ask letters of dismission for the purpose of organizing the South Church. On the 27th, at a covenant and business meeting of the Main Street Church, where one hundred and thirty persons were present, of whom not less than one hundred and twenty were, by estimation, of the membership, fifty-seven were dismissed by a large majority vote. But of the fifty-seven only forty were present at the meeting. On the next day, October 28th, the fifty-seven members, including Mr. Rogers, assembled in the chapel on Canterbury Street and were constituted a church by the adoption of Articles of Faith and the election of deacons and clerk. At the same meeting was consummated the settlement of Mr. Rogers as pastor of the new church. On the 27th of February, 1887, the church was publicly recognized by a council duly convened. The Baptist Mission Board, having acquired possession of the old Dewey Street Chapel, conveyed the same to the new organization and it was removed to the lot already described, and there, fronting Clark University, on the 30th of December, 1887, it became the church home of the South Baptist Church. No parish was organized, but the deacons were made trustees, to hold the property for the use of the church, after the method advised by Mr. Bacon in the case of the Main Street Church. Land, chapel and other property cost the South Church \$5,000. The membership was one hundred and fifty-seven at the close of the year 1888.

METHODISTS.—Methodism made its first approaches for the capture of Worcester after a somewhat straggling fashion. In 1790, the Rev. Freeborn Garrettsen, "that princely class-leader," as Dr. Dorchester styles him, came to Worcester, looked about town, fell in with Dr. Bancroft, by him was invited to tea, "drew back" because the Unitarian doctor did not think it worth while to say grace over the evening cup, and went on his way. Mr. Garrettsen tells the story in

his private diary. The urbane Unitarian doctor was, perhaps, no less devout than his demonstrative Methodist brother, but in the seclusion of his own home he chose to order his devotions in his own way. Next after Mr. Garrettsen came Bishop Asbury, in 1798, in 1805, 1807, 1812 and 1815. But neither he nor any other itinerant found any foothold in Worcester until 1823. Then the Rev. John E. Risley came and preached the first Methodist sermon heard in the town. Mr. Risley was travelling the Milford Circuit, embracing eighteen towns. In these he preached two hundred and thirty-five times in one year, but only five of them were in Worcester. These preachings were in a school-house at New Worcester, where were the only Methodists in town, and of these only a family or two. Other preachers came in subsequent years, but not until 1831 was any permanent society organized, forty-one years after Garrettsen's advent. In June, 1830, the Rev. Dexter S. King had been appointed to this vacant field "to break up new ground." He began at New Worcester where he organized a class. This class was "kept alive" with preaching in the school-house once in two weeks. In 1833, Solomon Parsons joined the class and then began a movement for a society in the centre of the town. The way had been prepared by a young lad named Jonathan L. Estey, who came to town early in 1832 full of zeal to hunt up and consort with Methodists. He at last found and became a member of the class at New Worcester, and by his zeal so infected his associates that in the end Methodist preaching was established in the Centre. Early in 1833, a room was hired at the corner of Mechanic and Union streets for the use of a Class. There the Rev. William Routledge preached at times; at other times he preached in the Central Church vestry and in the Baptist Church. In the autumn what was considered a bold step was taken. Eighteen persons, at the head of whom was Solomon Parsons, presented to the town authorities a petition for leave to use the Town Hall for Methodist meetings. Leave was formally granted, and the first Methodist sermon was preached there by the Rev. Ira M. Bidwell. Then the work went on "in the old Methodist style." "The hall was crowded, and," says Bidwell, "we had a time of power. After this we did not want for a congregation in Worcester." Early in 1834 the Rev. Joseph A. Merrill was appointed by the bishop to this, the Worcester Mission. On the 8th of February thirteen persons were duly organized as the "Methodist Episcopal Religious Society in the town of Worcester." This was a parish organization, and Dr. Dorchester says the step was taken to obtain relief from taxation in other parishes. But this is a mistake. Prior to 1834 the law which would have made this step necessary had been changed. The further history of this organization is now to be pursued as that of the

First Methodist or Trinity Church.—In June, 1834, the Rev. George Pickering was appointed preacher to

this church, but was also charged with duties that carried him into several of the surrounding towns. Meantime, a board of trustees was appointed and a lot of land purchased for a church site. In the first year the membership had grown to one hundred and nine. In 1835 the Rev. John T. Burrill was sent to this charge. At this time the anti-slavery fever was at its height, and an incident occurred which imperilled the infant church. On the 10th of August Rev. Orange Scott, then the presiding elder, undertook to deliver an anti-slavery lecture in the Methodist place of worship at the Town Hall. In the midst of his discourse Levi Lincoln, Jr., eldest son of the Governor, entered the hall with an Irish accomplice, advanced to the desk, seized the speaker's manuscript and tore it in pieces. At the same time the Irishman laid violent hands on the speaker himself. This was done in the presence of an audience "embracing many persons who held the highest offices in the county and the state." The contemporary account of the affair in the *Worcester Spy* styled it a "Breach of the Peace." But the notice taken of it by the authorities seemed to indicate that the assailed and not the assailants were regarded as the peace-breakers; for directly after, the selectmen, at the head of whom was the late Judge Merrick, notified the Methodist society that if the Town Hall were ever opened again for an anti-slavery meeting their use of it for preaching would be forfeited. The society, in its weakness, was intimidated and did not again offend. But it marks the temper of the time that, later on, the courageous Scott was, by his own brethren, deposed from, or not re-appointed to, the presiding eldership because he would not promise to refrain from anti-slavery lecturing.

In the autumn of 1836 the erection of a church was begun on the southeast corner of Exchange and Union Streets, completed in March, 1837, and then dedicated. This was the first Methodist meeting-house in Worcester. The building was in the centre of population, but also in the centre of a mudhole. It stood on piles, and was approached by hopping from tuft to tuft of grass across puddles and ooze. The *Spy* of that day took pay for advertising the dedication of this lowly church, but took no notice whatever of the dedication itself, although it said in every issue that "its office was to noise abroad." The church survived all neglect, and, waxing stronger and stronger, in the end erected one of the finest church edifices in the city, compelling the homage of the public and the press.

In 1837 the Rev. James Porter came, and remained one year. Although a year of general bankruptcy, it was one of great enlargement for the church. About one hundred and seventy-five probationers were added to the membership during his year. Mr. Porter was succeeded by the Rev. Jotham Horton, whose term of service was equally brief. In May, 1839, the church property was legally transferred to a board

of trustees, in accordance with the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Moses L. Scudder succeeded to the pastorate in this year, to be followed by the Rev. Miner Raymond in 1841. Mr. Raymond remained two years, showed himself eminent as a preacher, and "made many friends beyond the limits of his own society." This year was made memorable for Worcester Methodism by the meeting of the New England Annual Conference in the town for the first time. In 1843 the Rev. Charles K. True, D.D. was assigned to the charge of this church. He was a graduate of Harvard and a Methodist minister of mark. Under him the project for removing the church to a site near the Common was "renewed." But while they still delayed, it was burned to the ground. Then a site was speedily purchased and the Park Street Church erected. The Rev. Amos Binney had become the pastor in 1844, and under him the new church was dedicated on the 16th of August, 1845. It was noted that Mr. Binney's term of service was very "profitable" financially, since he had carried his people through many embarrassments growing out of the church-building. After him came in succession the Rev. Jonathan D. Bridge, Rev. Loranus Crowell, Rev. Nelson E. Cobleigh, Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Rev. Daniel E. Chapin (a favorite, sent a second time), Rev. Fales H. Newhall, Rev. Chester Field, Rev. John H. Twombly, Rev. John W. Dadmun, Rev. John H. Mansfield (whose ministry of three years was very prosperous), and Rev. Charles N. Smith in 1868.

By this time the Park Street church had become too strait for the congregation. The society, therefore, now grown strong in numbers in courage and in resources, determined upon building a new church adequate to its new demands. Accordingly, a site was procured on the corner of Main and Chandler Streets, in the close neighborhood of the new United States Post-Office building, and there they erected Trinity Church at a cost, including the land, of one hundred thousand dollars. This crowning church of Methodism in Worcester was dedicated on the 25th of April, 1871. The Rev. F. W. Mallalien, D.D. (afterwards bishop), was the first preacher appointed for Trinity after the occupation of the new house. He came in April, 1871, and remained one year. Rev. Ira G. Bidwell, appointed in 1872, remained three years. He was followed by Rev. V. A. Cooper, who was appointed to help the church financially as well as spiritually. In that respect there was no disappointment, as through his agency the debt was reduced by thirty-five thousand dollars in one year. The Rev. A. P. Kendig followed him in 1877, after whom came in succession Rev. J. A. Cass, in 1879; Rev. C. S. Rogers, D.D., in 1882; Rev. W. T. Perrin, in 1885, and Rev. W. H. Thomas, D.D., in 1888.

Laurel Street Church.—The selection of Park street for the new site of the First Church had not been satisfactory to all the members. Some thought it

carried the church too far from the centre of population; it was too far south. Out of this dissatisfaction grew the Laurel Street Church. This was as far to the north. For a time, however, the new colony had its place of worship on Thomas Street, which was more central. The church was duly organized on the 20th of July, 1845; but it was not until the 27th of February, 1849, that the new house on Laurel Street was dedicated. The first pastor was the Rev. Richard S. Rust. He was soon elected principal of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, and after a pastorate of seven months was released from his engagement. The Rev. J. W. Mowry followed, after whom came the Rev. George Dunbar. This pastor was indefatigable in his efforts to secure the erection of the new house of worship. In April, 1849, he was succeeded by the Rev. Francis A. Griswold, after whom came in succession the Rev. Cyrus S. Eastman, Rev. William M. Mann in 1850, Rev. David H. Higgins, Rev. Joseph W. Lewis in 1853, Mr. Mowry again in 1854, Rev. Henry W. Warren in 1855 (afterwards bishop), Rev. Ichabod Marcy in 1857, Rev. Samuel Kelly in 1858, and Rev. Jefferson Hascall, who had long been favorably known as a presiding elder and was with the Laurel Street Church in the latter part of 1861 to fill out the term of Rev. Joseph C. Cromack, who had been appointed in 1860, but had left in August, 1861, to become chaplain of the Nineteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. In 1862, Rev. T. W. Lewis was appointed to the charge but left in 1863 to become Superintendent of Methodist Missions in South Carolina, Rev. James Dean completing his term. After him came Rev. M. M. Parkhurst in 1864, Rev. Samuel Kelly again in 1865, under whom the church reached its highest prosperity; Rev. Angelo Carroll in 1867, under whom the sum of two thousand dollars was expended in church improvements; Rev. William Pentecost in 1869, Rev. H. D. Weston in 1872, Rev. William Pentecost again in 1875, Rev. Fayette Nichols in 1878, Rev. Garrett Beekman in 1880, under whose ministry "the congregation doubled;" Rev. G. M. Smiley in 1883, continuing three years, in the last of which the fortieth anniversary of the church was celebrated; Rev. Ira G. Ross in 1886, and the Rev. Alonzo Sanderson in 1887. Besides his spiritual work, Mr. Sanderson devoted himself energetically to the improvement of the financial condition of the society, and among other measures established a monthly paper called the *Worcester Methodist*, from which about fifty dollars a month come into the parish treasury. The value of the church property, aside from the parsonage, is set at twelve thousand dollars. The membership in 1888 was about one hundred and thirty-two.

Third M. E. Webster Square Church.—This church was organized in 1860. Two thirds of its first members came from Park Street Church. Its first pastor was the Rev. Daniel Dorchester who had also been the chief agent in its organization. In 1855 he had

become a member of the Connecticut Senate where he acted a prominent part in various directions. But in later years Dr. Dorchester became greatly more distinguished as the learned historian and statistician of the Methodist Connection. The first religious services of this church were held in Union Hall. The membership, at first small, increased more than ten-fold during the first year. Members of other denominations in the vicinity took a lively interest in the enterprise and contributed to its maintenance. In 1863 the Rev. William Gordon became the pastor. To him succeeded, in due order, Rev. William A. Braman in 1864, Rev. William Pentecost in 1866, Rev. Edward W. Virgin in 1867, and Rev. Benjamin F. Chase in 1869. This last pastor was in the midst of a work of great spiritual power, when he was suddenly prostrated by a hemorrhage which, after prolonged illness, terminated his life. His memory long remained fragrant in the church. After him came the Rev. Charles H. Hanaford, in 1870. Under him the long-agitated subject of church-building assumed definite shape; contributions came in from members and from others outside, notably from Albert Curtis and the Messrs. Coes, and the house was erected on a fine site purchased long before, and on the 27th of April was duly dedicated. The cost was about \$20,000. In 1872 the Rev. Pliny Wood was appointed to the charge. After him came the Rev. Mr. Parsons in 1873, Rev. E. A. Titus in 1875, Rev. V. M. Simmons in 1878, Rev. Daniel Richardson in 1879, Rev. J. W. Finn in 1880, Rev. N. Fellows in 1882, Rev. J. O. Knowles in 1883, and Rev. L. W. Staples in 1886, completing his term of three years in 1889.

Grace Church.—The growth of the city and the influx of Methodist families led up to this enterprise. To save these families from wandering into other folds, as well as to help on the religious life of the city, was the burden laid on pious and sagacious Methodists. The decisive push, however, was given by the presiding elder, Dr. Dorchester, in a sermon on the moral condition of our cities preached in February, 1867. This was reinforced by the approval of the Annual Conference in April following. By this body the Rev. J. Oramel Peck, a graduate of Amherst in 1862, was appointed to the pastoral charge of the society, which had already been organized under the name of the "Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church." Washburn Hall was secured for Sunday services and Lincoln House Hall for other meetings. Pluck and push ruled from the first. Said Dr. Dorchester: "A more spirited and liberal company of Christians have seldom been united in church fellowship." The hall was filled to overflowing; the Sunday school quickly became one of the largest in the city; in the first two years the society raised about twenty thousand dollars. Dr. Peck, afterwards distinguished in a wider sphere, was a man of great power, physical endurance, untiring activity and worthy ambition. To him was ascribed in a large de-

gree the instant success of this church enterprise. The edifice was not completed till 1872, under the ministry of his successor, the Rev. Andrew McKeown. The site finally chosen was on Walnut Street instead of Main Street, and the name of Grace Church was substituted for the one first adopted. The cost of the land was ten thousand dollars. In July, 1871, the vestry was completed and occupied for religious services. The church was dedicated in January, 1872, with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Baltimore. The successor of Mr. McKeown was the Rev. J. O. Knowles. He came in 1872 and remained one year, and was then succeeded by the Rev. C. D. Hills, who remained three years. In 1876 the Rev. George S. Chadbourne, afterward presiding elder of the Boston District, was appointed to Grace Church. He occupied his term of three years largely in pushing the church through a period of financial embarrassment. That serious business, however, was relieved by the observance, in May, 1877, of the tenth anniversary of the church, when an eloquent sermon was preached by Bishop Foster. In 1880 the Rev. J. W. Johnson, an Englishman, was appointed to the charge. His pastorate of two years resulted in securing the warm attachment of his people. The Rev. D. H. Ela, D.D., followed him, and continued in charge till 1885. He was eminent alike in preaching and in providing for the payment of the church debt. His successor, the Rev. George Whittaker, will long be remembered with gratitude for his powerful and successful advocacy of the no-license cause in the city. In September, 1887, he was called to the presidency of Wiley University, a Southern college, and the church was left to the strange experience of hearing till the next Conference a succession of preachers not appointed by that authority. But in April, 1888, Grace Church resumed its normal condition under the Rev. John Galbraith, who was then appointed the minister in charge.

Coral Street Church.—In olden time a gentle eminence to the southeast of the "little village of Worcester" bore the Indian name of *Sagatabscot*. There, in 1679, the first white man, Digory Serjent, built his house, and there, in spite of warnings against the red savages, he persisted in living until 1702, when a rescuing party arrived only to find him lying slain in his dwelling and his family carried into captivity. *Sagatabscot* remained bare and open till 1869, when the city began to creep over its slopes and it was christened Union Hill. The houses soon multiplied to such an extent as to attract the attention of the Methodists to the locality. The Rev. Mr. McKeown, of Grace Church, was the first to move, and by him well-known laymen of that and other Methodist churches were enlisted for work there. On the 15th of September, 1871, a church lot was purchased on the corner of Coral and Waverly Streets for the sum of seventy-two hundred dollars. In the same month open-air Sunday services were held on the lot

at five o'clock in the afternoon by the Methodist ministers of the city. Subscriptions toward the enterprise of about nine hundred dollars were there obtained; through the personal solicitations of Mr. McKeown the amount was increased to about eighteen hundred dollars. In January, 1872, a Sunday school with one hundred and fifty members was organized in Scofield's block at the foot of Coral Street. Teachers from other denominations were enlisted, and among the scholars were twenty boys of Roman Catholic parentage. Presently, the presiding elder appeared on the field, conferred with the committee in charge and decided that the mission should be erected into a regular appointment at the next meeting of the Conference. This body assembled in Worcester on the 27th of March, when the Rev. S. E. Chase was appointed the first pastor in charge. From that time a regular preaching service was held in the third story of Scofield's block. The first congregation consisted of twenty persons. On the 23d of April various plans and estimates for a church edifice were presented to the committee, and the result was that a contract was closed for a partial completion of the building at a cost of eighty-eight hundred dollars. On the 8th of May following the church was organized with eighteen members by Rev. L. Crowell, the presiding elder. Hard work and dark hours because of limited means followed this beginning. But through the zeal and labors, notably of Alpheus Walker and N. H. Clark, the building was completed at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, and on the 16th of April, 1873, was dedicated. In March, 1872, the mission had been named Christ Chapel, but in January, 1883, it received the name of Union Hill M. E. Church. Still another change was made on the 24th of April, 1876, when it assumed the name of Coral Street M. E. Church. Mr. Chase remained in charge for three years and was then succeeded by the Rev. H. D. Weston. In 1875 a vestry was built at a cost of three thousand dollars and dedicated in December of the same year. In the spring of 1878 the Rev. Jesse Wagner was appointed to the charge. His term of service closed in April, 1881, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Austin F. Herrick. About this time serious financial complications threatened the existence of the society. A compromise was at last happily effected, whereby claims to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars were canceled and a solid financial basis secured. In April, 1883, the Rev. Charles Young came in charge and remained till April, 1886, when the Rev. William P. Ray became his successor.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The canal and the railroad were the means of bringing Roman Catholicism into Worcester. First came the digging of the Blackstone Canal from Worcester to Providence; this brought many Irish laborers to Worcester and vicinity. The construction of the Boston and Worcester Railroad followed, bringing many more. These people and

their families naturally desired the kind of spiritual guidance to which they had been accustomed. As they found nothing of the kind then in Worcester, they asked Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, to send them a priest. In answer to this application, the bishop sent them the Rev. James Fitton, a recent student of his, then just settled in Hartford, Conn. This led to the inclusion of Worcester in the "missionary circuit" to which Mr. Fitton had also been appointed. He came to Worcester in 1834, and in the spring of that year held the first religious service of the Roman Catholic Church. It was held in the old stone building, still standing, on Front Street near the line of the old Blackstone Canal, the front wall, however, being now of brick. At that time only six or seven families, embracing about twenty-five persons, were enlisted. In the next year the first Roman Catholic church in Worcester was erected on the site now occupied by

St. John's Church.—It was named Christ Church, and was a wooden structure thirty-two by sixty-four feet. This sufficed until 1845, when it was removed to make way for St. John's. Christ Church, after its removal, received additions and became the "Catholic Institute." The corner-stone of St. John's Church was laid on the 27th of May, 1845, with imposing ceremonies, under the episcopal supervision of Bishop Fitzpatrick; and on the 24th of June, 1846, the church was dedicated with still more imposing ceremonies. The dimensions of the building were sixty-five by one hundred and thirty-six feet, and for a long time it was the largest church in the region. The cost was forty thousand dollars. It was ample for the whole Roman Catholic population, which at that time embraced only about thirteen hundred souls. Father Fitton, who may well be styled the father of Romanism in Worcester, left the town in 1843, and returned to Boston, where he was born, and where later on he died. He was a man of some literary parts and the author of several volumes. The Rev. A. Williamson succeeded Mr. Fitton in October, 1843, and remained till April, 1845, when he resigned because of ill health. His successor was the Rev. Mathew W. Gibson, who was characterized as "a man of great energy and power." He remained in the pastorate till April, 1756, and was largely instrumental in building not only St. John's, but also St. Anne's, spoken of further on. After Father Gibson came the Rev. John Boyce, who had been his predecessor's assistant. He died in 1864, while in charge, greatly regretted. He, too, was a writer of merit, "an able writer of fiction," and the author, among other things, of "Paul Peppergrass." His birthplace was Donegal, Ireland, and Maynooth was his *alma mater*. The Rev. Patrick T. O'Reilly, D.D., afterwards bishop of the diocese, was the successor of Father Boyce as pastor of St. John's. From 1857 to 1862 he had been the assistant pastor. In the latter year he removed to Boston, whence he returned to become the pastor of the Worcester church. Upon his elevation to the bishopric, in 1870, his assistant,

the Rev. Thomas Griffin, was appointed to the pastorate of St. John's.

St. Anne's Church.—This church was an offshoot of St. John's. Commenced in 1855, it was completed in 1856, under the direction of the Rev. John J. Power, who became its first pastor. He remained such until 1872, when the Rev. Dennis Scannell was appointed to the place, which he still held in 1888. In 1884-85 came a great enlargement and aggrandizement by the erection of "new St. Anne's." The old church was of wood, and the new one of brick and stone. The old one stood on the low level of the unsightly "meadow," hard by; the new one, placed on a sharp elevation, was made a conspicuous object of admiration for all beholders. The dimensions of the edifice were seventy by one hundred and fifty-seven feet. The auditorium has a capacity for seating one thousand one hundred persons. Twin towers, rising to a lofty height, form a distinguishing feature of this imposing edifice. It is one of the costliest churches in the city.

St. Paul's Church.—This church was formed on the 4th day of July, 1869, and on the same day the corner-stone of the superstructure was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The basement had been completed and served as a place for public worship until July 4, 1874, when the church itself (save the tower) was finished and dedicated. It is a Gothic structure, of cathedral proportions, with a facade of ninety feet in width, and with a length of one hundred and eighty-five feet, and stands upon elevated ground in the heart of the city. It is constructed of granite throughout, and cost two hundred thousand dollars. When its tower shall have been completed, according to the original plan, it will overtop any other structure in the city. This noble edifice owes its origin and completion to the Rev. John J. Power, D.D., the first and only pastor of St. Paul's, and the vicar-general of the diocese.

Church of Notre Dame. This is the only French Catholic Church in Worcester. The first movement toward its establishment was in 1869. Its name in full is "Church of Notre Dame des Canadiens." The first pastor was the Rev. J. J. Primeau. In 1870 the Methodist Church on Park Street was bought for its use at a cost of thirty-two thousand seven hundred dollars. Here the first Mass was celebrated in June, 1870. At the beginning the church embraced seventeen hundred and forty-three souls, of whom eleven hundred and fifty-nine were communicants. In eleven years the first number had grown to be forty-three hundred, and the number of communicants to be twenty-five hundred, while in 1884 there were over five thousand souls. In 1880-81 the great increase of the congregation required an enlargement of the edifice, and the result was, in effect, a new structure. The plain old building was transformed, by fine architectural touches, into a handsome and spacious edifice, adding much to the surrounding at-

tractions of the historic Common upon which it fronts. The dimensions are fifty-four by one hundred and twenty-eight feet; the cost of the improvements was thirty-five thousand dollars. The pealing of the *angelus* from the massive bell in its tower daily reminds the city of its existence and the faithful of their duty. After Mr. Primeau's retirement the Rev. Isadore Beaudry became in 1882 the pastor, and in the following year he was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Brouillet, who was in charge in 1888.

Besides the church of Notre Dame, Father Brouillet has charge of several French missions, which he established after coming to Worcester. The first of these was,—

St. Anne's.—This mission was established at South Worcester on the 9th of January, 1886. A house was purchased by Father Brouillet at a cost of five thousand dollars, and was converted into a temporary home for the mission.

St. Joseph's was established on the 9th of January, 1887, at the corner of Wall and Norfolk Streets, on Oak Hill, where a chapel was built in that year at a cost of sixty-five hundred dollars. Incipient measures have been taken to add to the number of these missions.

When Father Brouillet came in 1883 he at once proceeded to take a census of the French Catholic population of Worcester, and found it to be eight thousand. According to his careful estimate, this had increased to nine thousand in 1888. Of that number four thousand were communicants.

Church of the Immaculate Conception.—This enterprise was inaugurated in February, 1872, under Bishop O'Reilly and Rev. Thomas Griffin, chancellor of the diocese. The church was organized in November, 1873; the erection of the church edifice was begun in the same year. In the next year the basement was completed and used for worship until December, 1878, when the whole superstructure was finished. It was dedicated by Father Power, vicar-general, with a large body of the priesthood assisting. The building is seventy feet wide by one hundred and twenty-four feet long, and has eleven hundred and fifty sittings. The cost was thirty-five thousand dollars. Rev. Robert Walsh became the pastor in 1874, and has remained such ever since.

Church of the Sacred Heart.—This, the sixth Roman Catholic church in chronological order, is located on Cambridge Street, at New Worcester. On the 2d of July, 1879, the first excavations for the building were made; and on the 14th of September following the corner-stone was laid by Bishop O'Reilly. On the 24th of January, 1880, the parish was organized, and at the same time the Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, assistant at St. John's Church, was appointed its first pastor. The superstructure was finished, and the basement furnished for use on Easter Sunday of the same year. On the 21st of September, 1884, the auditorium was opened for public service and the church was

then dedicated. There are eight hundred sittings in the basement and eight hundred and forty in the auditorium. The Sunday school has a membership of six hundred. The organization of total abstinence societies in this parish has been made a conspicuous feature by the pastor. The several societies for young men, young ladies and boys include three hundred and fifty members. The cost of the parish property was about eighty thousand dollars.

St. Peter's Church.—This church stands on the corner of Main and Grand Streets. The corner-stone was laid on Sunday, the 7th of September, 1884, by Bishop O'Reilly, under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. Daniel H. O'Neill. The event was marked by a great military display, with a procession of various orders through Main Street. The vicar-general and the chancellor of the diocese were also present assisting. The building is of brick, with granite trimmings, seventy feet by one hundred and thirty, with a massive tower, ninety-eight feet high. It has a seating capacity for one thousand, but for the present public worship is held in the basement.

St. Stephen's Church.—This church is on Grafton Street, at the corner of Caroline. It was founded in 1887, and is the most recently organized church of this order. The Rev. R. S. J. Burke was the pastor in 1888. The Roman Catholic population of Worcester, other than that of French descent, was supposed to be about twenty-five thousand in the year 1888.

EPISCOPALIANS.—The parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts are organized under a special statute. This provides that the rector or one of the wardens, unless other provision is made in the by-laws, may preside at meetings with all the powers of a moderator; and the wardens, or wardens and vestry, may exercise all the powers of a standing committee. To secure as much uniformity as possible, the "Convention" of this church prints with its annual journals, and recommends for adoption, a standing form of by-laws for the government of the parishes. Among other things this Form provides that the wardens shall be communicants and that all officers shall be baptized men; that the rector, wardens, treasurer, clerk and vestrymen shall constitute "the vestry;" and that the rector shall be chosen by the parish, or by the vestry, when so authorized by the parish. A noticeable feature of this Form, in its latest expression, is, that "any person," subject to the other conditions, may become a member of the parish. In earlier editions of the Form the words used are "any male person." Provision is thus made for the admission of women to a partnership in the management of Protestant Episcopal parishes. This change in the direction of progress conforms also to the statutes of the Commonwealth. In general but not altogether exact accordance with these provisions, the Protestant Episcopal parishes in Worcester have been organized. The oldest, and the mother of the rest, is the parish of

All Saints.—The beginnings of the Episcopal Church in Worcester are reported by the late Judge Ira M. Barton in two letters written in the year 1835, but first printed in the year 1888. From this contemporary and authentic source of information it appears that in the former year Dr. Wainwright visited Worcester "to see as to the practicability of establishing a church here." An arrangement was then made for services in the Central Church, but through a misunderstanding it fell through. This failure was less discouraging than the difficulty in finding persons "to sustain the burden." "No such persons have yet offered themselves," wrote Judge Barton under date of October 2d. A little later the prospect had brightened. Under date of December 13th he wrote: "Regular church services were, for the first time, held in Worcester to-day." At that first meeting there were present "some sixty people." The preacher on the occasion was the Rev. Thomas H. Vaill, then in deacon's orders only. And now the time had arrived when this enterprise took to itself a body and a name by an act of incorporation under the style of the "Proprietors of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Worcester." The act bears date of April 8, 1836, and the incorporators named in the act are Thomas H. Vaill, Ira Barton and Edward F. Dix. The experiment was fairly begun. For six months Mr. Vaill continued his ministrations and then left "thoroughly discouraged." As the present bishop of Kansas he still lives to look back upon this day of small things. Seven years of silence followed his departure, when, in 1842, services were again begun, never afterwards to be intermitted. On Christmas day of that year the Rev. Fernando C. Putnam held a service in the chapel on Thomas street belonging to the Central Church. Mr. Putnam was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Blackaller.

With Mr. Blackaller as minister in charge, Thomas Bottomly and Charles S. Ellis as wardens and Edwin Eaton as clerk, the first church of this order was well on its foundations. It continued, however, in a low condition until 1844, when the Rev. George T. Chapman, D.D., came and applied his sturdy shoulders to the work of upbuilding. Dr. Chapman had a zeal for his church. Organizing and assisting churches in various parts had been his self-appointed mission, and now the feeble church in Worcester was to feel the good effects of his help. Coming at Easter, he remained in charge of the parish for two full years. At the end of that time he gave place to the Rev. George H. Clark, who became the first regularly chosen and settled rector of All Saints. In January, 1849, Mr. Clark resigned because of ill health, and the Rev. N. T. Bent succeeded to the office. Mr. Bent remained till the spring of 1852, when the Rev. Archibald M. Morrison became the rector. At the end of four years, illness in his family compelled him to lay down his charge. A period of

three years now elapsed in which All Saints was without a rector. In this time the Rev. William H. Brooks and the Rev. Albert Patterson were the ministers in charge. But in December, 1859, the Rev. E. W. Hager became the rector, and so remained till August, 1862, when he resigned his place.

At the close of the year 1862 began the ministry of the Rev. William R. Huntington, which was destined to change the whole face of things for Episcopacy in Worcester. His ministry of twenty-one years was a period of constant and rapid growth. Dr. Huntington found his Church of All Saints feeble and left it strong. He found it poorly housed and left it rejoicing in one of the most beautiful and costly of our churches. He found it solitary and left it the mother of children, born and to be born. And yet, at the close of his ministry, he was moved to say that, "in the whole English-speaking world there is probably not a city of the size of ours in which the Episcopal Church is numerically so weak as ours." That this reproach is now measurably taken away is owing more to his agency and influence than to any other. It was on the 3d of December, 1862, that Dr. Huntington was both ordained and inducted into the rectorship of All Saints. His ministry began in the church on Pearl Street which had been erected in 1846 after plans drawn by Upjohn of New York. Dr. Huntington described it as "a beautiful specimen of rural architecture." It remained as originally built until 1860, when it was altered to gain additional sittings. In the course of twenty-eight years it was four times reconstructed: then, on Easter night, April 7, 1874, it was destroyed by fire. This was the signal for removal and enlargement.

On the 15th of May a committee was empowered to build a church and chapel; on the 29th of December ground was broken at the corner of Irving and Pleasant Streets; on the 13th of May following the first stone was put in place; on the 21st of July the corner-stone was laid; and on the 4th of January, 1877, the finished building was consecrated by Bishop Paddock. Church, chapel and parish building are grouped in one capacious structure. All the walls, including bell-tower and spire to the final, are of red sandstone. The pulpit of the Pearl Street Church, a gift from Emanuel Church in Boston, rescued from the flames and erected for use in the new church, is a memorial of continuity; while encrusted in the interior wall of the tower-porch are stone relics of mediæval architectural ornament, given by the dean and chapter of Worcester (England) Cathedral, as a token of "brotherly regard and church unity."

Having declined various calls from different bodies to important ecclesiastical offices,—one, in 1874, to the office of bishop—Dr. Huntington at length accepted a call to the rectorship of Grace Church in New York, and in 1883 severed his long connection with All Saints. By his published writings, by his unwearied fidelity to his parochial charge and by his wise ac-

tivity in the Church Conventions, he had come to be a power in his own communion.

Shortly after the termination of Dr. Huntington's service, the Rev. Lawrence H. Schwab became the minister in charge. He was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, who was chosen to be the rector on the 28th of April, 1884, and who assumed the office in September following. Under his ministry the prosperity of the parish was continued. The number of communicants last reported was about four hundred.

Parish of St. Matthew.—In the winter of 1869 a mission chapel fund of \$721.21 was raised from a Christmas sale by the women of All Saints. This was the germ of the parish of St. Matthew. Additions were made to the fund from time to time, and in 1871 a mission was established at South Worcester. An association of communicants in All Saints was formed, with the rector of that parish as trustee, and by them an estate was bought at the corner of Southbridge and Washburn Streets. On this site a chapel was completed in September of the same year, and on St. Matthew's day, February 24, 1875, it was opened for public worship. The Rev. John Gregson, assistant minister at All Saints, was made the minister in charge, and he so remained for nearly a year. After him Mr. Thomas Mackay acted as lay reader until the following October, when the Rev. Thomas A. Robertson assumed the charge and continued in it for a period of nine months. Mr. Mackay then resumed his post, and with other lay readers held services until January 1, 1874, when the Rev. Henry Mackay became the minister in charge. This continued until the spring of that year; then the mission was organized with Henry L. Parker and Matthew J. Whittall as wardens. The Rev. Mr. Mackay remained the minister in charge until July, 1875. In April, 1876, the Rev. Amos Skeele was called to the rectorship, which he retained for several months; but in April, 1877, the church was again without a rector and Sunday services were cared for by the Rev. George S. Paine, of Worcester. To him succeeded the Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, assistant at All Saints, by whom, it was said, "wonderful work was done." January 1, 1878, the Rev. George E. Osgood became the rector, and in September the church was "renovated" and again opened for public worship. All incumbrances having been at length removed and a deed of the land given by Sumner Pratt, St. Matthew's Church (or chapel) was consecrated on Quinquagesima Sunday in 1880. Mr. Osgood having resigned the rectorship January 16, 1881, on the 8th of April following the Rev. J. H. Waterbury became the rector but resigned in November of the same year. He, however, remained in charge until his death, which occurred in the next spring. In the summer of 1882 land for a parish building was secured on the corner of Southbridge and Cambridge Streets, and in the course of the season St. Matthew's Hall was erected upon it. In August the

Rev. Henry Hague assumed the charge of St. Matthew in connection with that of St. Thomas at Cherry Valley. In February, 1888, the number of communicants was one hundred and seventy-five, and the value of the parish property \$7,500, less an incumbrance of \$1,250. Thus, from a small beginning, with a frequently changing ministry, this parish had slowly grown through a period of nineteen years, until it appears to have come to rest on a permanent foundation. For its success much was due to the fostering care of Dr. Huntington.

Parish of St. John. This parish was organized as part of a broad and long-cherished plan of Dr. Huntington. A scheme of four missions, embryos of four churches in different sections of the city, named after the four Evangelists, was what he had conceived and steadily aimed to realize. St. John's was the second in the order of the plan. It was begun by the formation of a Sunday-school, March 11, 1883. The first meeting was held in an upper room on the corner of Lincoln Square and Main Street, and the first church service was held by the Rev. Henry Hague, of St. Matthew's, on the 6th of January, 1884. On the 9th of March following, the first regular Sunday service was held by the Rev. John S. Bens, general missionary of the diocese. On the 9th of March the Rev. Edward S. Cross began work with the mission, and on the 13th of April took formal charge. On the 21st of the same month land for a church was bought on Lincoln street; on the 13th of May ground was broken; and July 5th the cornerstone was laid. On the 18th of September, 1884, the parish was organized under the laws of the state. Mr. Cross, the minister in charge, preached his farewell sermon on the 19th of October, and on the 30th of November, in the same year, the Rev. Francis C. Burgess entered upon his duties as the first rector of the new parish. Public worship in the church was held for the first time on Christmas Day. For a time the free church system was tried, but was soon abandoned, yet so as in the hope that under more favorable conditions it might be afterwards resumed. In the first four months of parish life the average congregation and the number of communicants increased two-fold. This growth continued until, in 1887, it was found desirable to enlarge the church in order to gain more sittings. This was accordingly done, at a cost somewhat exceeding \$2600. In 1888 the money to defray this cost had all been subscribed and paid. By this enlargement the whole number of sittings was increased to 308. At the last-named date the church and land were valued at \$17,000, upon which there rested a debt of \$9300. The number of communicants at this time was 209. This year witnessed a new departure for Episcopacy in Worcester by the union of St. John's with the Central (Congregational) Church in the observance of Lent. Services were held alternately in the two churches, conducted alternately by the two ministers.

Clergymen from abroad were also brought in to assist in this fraternal recognition, of whom chiefly to be mentioned are the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Herrick, both of Boston. If any ill came out of this unwonted fraternization, it was never publicly reported. On the contrary, the continued prosperity of St. John's seemed to bear witness that this new departure was a safe step in the line of progress.

Parish of St. Mark's Church.—In the order of time this was the third in the scheme of four churches which Dr. Huntington set on foot. But not till some years after he had gone from Worcester did a good opportunity for inaugurating the enterprise present itself. At length the founding of Clark University, in the spring of 1887, became the signal for moving. That great educational project causing a marked advance in the price of real estate in the quarter selected for St. Mark's Mission, spurred on its friends to make haste and secure a suitable lot for church purposes. The purchase of a lot was the only object of the first meeting, which was in September, 1887; but this very speedily led to the formation of a mission by the name of St. Mark's Mission. A place for meeting was secured, and about October 1st a Sunday school was opened. Public worship was held for the first time on the 23d of October, by the Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, rector of All Saints, other clergymen in and out of the city assisting. After this date the services of the Rev. Thomas W. Nickerson of Rochdale were secured. He continued to officiate until the Easter following, when the Rev. Langdon C. Stewardson took charge of the mission. He came fresh from a three years' course of theological study in the universities of Germany, prior to which he had been for five years rector of a church in Webster. "Under his leadership," says a competent authority, "the mission has made a progress which is believed to be unprecedented in the history of this diocese." The number of communicants, about forty at Easter, had nearly doubled within the next five months. From the beginning the mission was independent and self-reliant. No aid from any outside source was accepted. On the other hand, the mission, in that brief period, had raised out of its own resources the sum of twelve thousand two hundred dollars. With part of this the lot for church and chapel, already spoken of, was purchased on the corner of Main and Freeland Streets. On the 6th of September, 1888, the corner-stone of the chapel to be erected on this lot was laid, a solid silver trowel, given by Mrs. Ellen Lawson Gard, wife of its maker, being used in the ceremony. An imposing aspect was given to the occasion. At five o'clock in the afternoon nine clergymen from the city and other parts, with Dr. Huntington of New York, the originator of the enterprise, at their head, marched down the street in surplices and took their places by the corner-stone. When the ceremonial act was completed, Dr. Huntington made a brief address, admir-

able alike for its substance, expression and tone. "Rarely," said he, "is the building of a church under such assured circumstances. You have a marvelously chosen building site, you are in perfect harmony among yourselves, and your leader you love and trust. What more do you want? Is it the money to complete the building? That is a very doubtful advantage. The very fact that it is lacking is a spur to never-failing effort." Again he said: "We lay this stone in charity. If there are any within the hearing of my voice not of this household of faith" (and there were many) "let them not feel disquieted. We come not as destroyers, but maintainers of peace; not to divide, but to unite. The Episcopal Church sees in itself a great reconstructing influence. . . . There is one object, one purpose, and that the purpose of building up the kingdom of God." The plan contemplates in its ultimate realization a chapel and church of red sandstone throughout.

St. Luke's Church, the fourth and only one remaining to complete Dr. Huntington's quadrilateral of churches, in his own words uttered at the laying of St. Mark's corner-stone, "bides its time."

UNIVERSALISTS.—First Universalist Church.—The first Universalist Society was formed on the 3d day of June, 1841, in accordance with the laws of Massachusetts. So said the Rev. Stephen Presson Landers in his historical address delivered a quarter of a century afterwards. Mr. Landers was the first pastor and had preached his sermon in Brinley Hall on the 2d of May previous. In the summer and autumn ten thousand dollars were subscribed for building a church. The pastor himself subscribed "more than he was worth." A very choice and central site on the corner of Main and Foster streets was bought for a little more than \$1.25 a square foot. But "stagnant water" caused delay. In 1842 a further subscription of more than five thousand dollars was added to the former. Then, early in 1843, ground was broken, and on the 22d of November in the same year the house was dedicated with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Miner, of Boston. On the evening of the same day "was the recognition of our small church," wrote the historian, and also its first communion with thirty-one participants. The pastorate of Mr. Landers terminated on the 16th of June, 1844, when he preached his farewell sermon. His death occurred at Clinton, N. Y., on the 15th of April, 1876, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. On the 12th of March, 1845, Rev. Albert Case was installed as his successor. After somewhat more than four years he left his Worcester charge and engaged in secular business of various sorts. He was also settled again for a time as pastor at Hingham, Mass. He died at the age of about seventy on the 29th of December, 1877. It was noted of him, as a mark of great distinction, that he had, while in the Worcester pastorate, "attained to the thirty-third degree, the highest of the Masonic grades in the world." His successor, the Rev. Obadiah Horsford Tillotson, was

installed on the 27th of June, 1849. During his pastorate the increase of the congregation was such as to require more sittings in the church. To secure that end galleries were constructed in 1851. Mr. Tillotson preached his farewell sermon on the 31st of October, 1852. Meantime he had become a student-at-law and practitioner in the office of Judge Chapin, of Worcester; but finding the pursuit uncongenial, he resumed his former profession, to which he devoted himself for the remainder of his life. On the 19th of June, 1863, he fell a victim to consumption in the forty-eighth year of his age. His successor, coming in April, 1863, was the Rev. John Greenleaf Adams, D.D. After a highly successful pastorate of seven years he gave place to the Rev. Lindley Murray Burrington, who, after a year and four months, was compelled to resign because of long-continued illness. His term of service closed on the 1st of January, 1862. To him succeeded the Rev. Thomas Elliot St. John, who was inducted into office on the 1st of April in that year. With him began a new departure. The church was reorganized by the adoption of a new Declaration of Faith and a Constitution. This had seemed to be necessary because of changes growing out of "removals, withdrawals and forfeitures." Having put the church on this new footing, Mr. St. John closed his first pastorate in June of 1866 to become the pastor of a church in Chicago. After the intervening pastorate of Rev. Benjamin Franklin Bowles, who came on the 1st of October, 1866, and left December, 1, 1868, Mr. St. John resumed his old Worcester pulpit on the 1st of February, 1869, and continued to occupy it till April 1, 1879. Within this period the fine new church edifice on Pleasant Street was erected and occupied. After leaving Worcester, Mr. St. John pursued his ministry in various places until the autumn of 1881, when he accepted a call to the Unitarian Church in Haverhill, Mass. His successor, the Rev. Moses Henry Harris, entered upon his ministry with this church on the 5th of October, 1879. Mr. Harris was a native of Greene, in the State of Maine. He was graduated from the Canton Theological School in 1867, and had his first settlement in the ministry at Brattleborough, Vt., in 1870. From that pastorate of nine years and three months he came to Worcester. In 1885 the "Winchester Confession" was adopted by this church as a Declaration of Faith in place of the Declaration which had been adopted in 1862; the Constitution was also amended and the list of membership revised. The church then embraced one hundred and fifty-five members.

All Souls Church.—"In the spring of 1883 a committee was appointed at a meeting of the First Universalist Church to see if a room could be hired at the south part of the city in which to open a Mission Sunday-school for the extension of our church work in Worcester." This was the beginning of the Second Universalist Church. No suitable room could

be hired, then two friends of the cause, who "could not let the movement die for want of a place, offered the free use of their rooms." Accordingly, at one of these rooms, in the house of Mrs. Martin Russell, No. 10 May Street, the new school was organized on the afternoon of January 27, 1884. On the Wednesday following, a prayer-meeting was inaugurated; this and preaching by Mr. Harris, of the First Church, were maintained alternately throughout the winter. The natural result of this devotion to the work was growth; by spring "more room" was found necessary and this led up to thought of building. Money was not abundant, and Mrs. Lucy A. Stone, seeing the need, gave the land on which to build a chapel. Another act of encouragement was the gift of one hundred dollars by the sister of a former pastor of the First Church. As the women had been thus active in beginning the enterprise, so they were relied upon to carry it forward. Accordingly, "at a meeting to form a parish held on the 31st of July, 1884," Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Russell, were appointed to obtain subscriptions for the purpose of building a chapel. The result of their efforts was a subscription of one thousand three hundred and two dollars. By the last of October the building was begun and before the cold weather could interrupt was completed. In just one year from the time the Sunday school had been organized the chapel was dedicated. This was on the 27th of January, 1885. On the 21st of June following the church was duly instituted. During the summer the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Lee H. Fisher, a student at Tufts College. His services proved so acceptable that he was engaged to continue them till the next annual meeting. On the 1st of April, 1886, the Rev. Frederic W. Bailey entered upon his duties as first pastor of All Souls. Mr. Bailey immediately set about providing for a church edifice. Through his efforts the sum of three thousand four hundred dollars was obtained, with which a lot on the corner of Woodland and Norwood Streets was purchased, and the same was conveyed to the parish on the 20th of March, 1887. How to raise the money for the building of the church was the next and more pressing question. This was happily solved by Mr. James A. Norcross, of the famous firm of Norcross Brothers, builders, by the gift of fifteen thousand dollars in the name of himself and his wife, Mary E., upon three conditions: 1st, That the parish should raise seven thousand otherwise than by incumbrance on the property; 2d, That a certain room in the proposed edifice should be legally conveyed to Mr. Norcross and his heirs; and 3d, that the following inscriptions should be placed on the front of the edifice: "In memory of our Fathers and Mothers who are in Heaven. Our hope is to meet them in that heavenly home;" and "All Souls Universalist Church Edifice." The exact form of the gift was, "all the brownstone required for the exterior of All Souls Universalist Church cut and set in place." It was

assumed that fifteen thousand dollars would cover this expense. Mr. Norcross' proposition was presented on the 9th of November, in a long letter full of details. On the 20th All Souls Parish had a meeting, accepted the proposal, unanimously voted thanks to the donors, and took measures to comply with the first condition. The proposed building is of unique design, of bold architecture and studied simplicity. The main structure is seventy feet square with a round tower one hundred and fifty feet high on the corner of the streets. The principal audience-room is designed to seat about five hundred persons; other rooms adapted for all modern church requirements are embraced within the plan. It will be a central attraction for the important neighborhood in that quarter of the city.

FRIENDS.—"Meeting" and "meeting-house" are characteristic terms among the Friends. The Preparative, or, as it is called in England, Particular Meeting, is the unit. Several of these constitute a Monthly Meeting; these in turn constitute a Quarterly Meeting, and several Quarterly Meetings constitute the Yearly Meeting. The Monthly Meeting, which is the lowest corporate body, takes and holds property through trustees of its own appointing, for the benefit of its Preparative constituencies. All meeting-houses are so held. The Preparative Meeting exercises no discipline over its members. Discipline is administered by the Monthly Meeting upon an overture or complaint from the Preparative Meeting. Any party not satisfied with the discipline dealt out by this body may appeal to the Quarterly Meeting and to the Yearly Meeting in the last resort. There is no salaried minister, no sacrament, no set singing, no voting, no business official except a clerk. The clerk is the one important and sufficient official. He records no votes, since there are none to record; but he "takes the sense" or consensus of the meeting, and makes a minute of that. This sense he gathers from what any Friend may choose to say at the meeting. Having made his minute, he reads it, and if it is approved it stands as the sense of the meeting; and so standing, it is as binding and absolute as a vote elsewhere. In this way the clerk himself is made such. In this way one Friend may become an "approved minister" and another, because of bad behavior, may become "disowned."

From 1816 to 1837 families of Friends residing in Worcester went up to worship at Mulberry Grove, in Leicester. Later on they obtained leave to hold a Particular Meeting in Worcester. The place of meeting at first was in a room over Boyden & Fenno's jewelry store, in Paine's block. But in 1846 they built their present meeting-house on land given by Anthony Chase and Samuel H. Colton, two leading members of the Society. After this the Mulberry Grove Meeting gradually diminished and finally died out. The Worcester Meeting became a part of Uxbridge Monthly Meeting, of which the Uxbridge and

Northbridge Preparative Meetings were the remaining constituent parts. The Uxbridge Monthly Meeting is held in the three places just named twelve times a year, five of which are in Worcester. In due gradation, Uxbridge Monthly Meeting belongs to Smithfield (R. I.) Quarterly Meeting, and this to the New England Yearly Meeting, which is now held alternately at Newport, R. I., and Portland, Me.

The Worcester Meeting, though small in numbers, has included some of the best known, most worthy and most prosperous of her citizens. The names of Chase, Colton, Earle, Hadwen, Arnold and others have figured prominently in the past history of the city. Anthony Chase was for a generation the treasurer of Worcester County; John Milton Earle was known far and wide as the proprietor and editor of that child and champion of the Revolution, *The Massachusetts Spy*; Edward Earle became mayor of the city. But the Friends of Worcester have special reason to remember the name of Timothy K. Earle as one of the three principal benefactors of the Society. Choosing to be his own executor, Mr. Earle, shortly before his death, which occurred on the 1st of October, 1881, made a gift of \$5000 to Uxbridge Monthly Meeting, to be held in trust for the benefit of Worcester Preparative Meeting. The fund was to accumulate for ten years; then the income was to be used for repairs and improvement of the meeting-house. The surplus above what might be used for this purpose, when it should reach the sum of \$2000, was to be set aside as a fund for rebuilding in case of fire. On the other hand, if the meeting should ever come to an end, the deed of gift provided that the fund should be made over to the Friends' New England Boarding-School at Providence. Other gifts from other sources and for other purposes, but of less amounts, are also held in trust for this meeting. The clerk for a quarter of a century, first of the Worcester Meeting, and then of the Uxbridge Monthly Meeting, is James G. Arnold, a lineal descendant, through intermediate and unbroken generations of Friends, of Thomas Arnold, the earliest emigrant of the name and faith into the Providence and Rhode Island Plantations. But it must be said that the present prospects of the body do not justify the expectation that the future will be as the past. The number of members reported is about eighty, and this is less than it has been.

SECOND ADVENTISTS.—The Second Advent movement in Worcester was made in anticipation of the fateful 15th of February, 1843. On Thanksgiving Day in 1842 a meeting was held in East City Hall, at which a committee was appointed to secure a hall and hire preachers. Thenceforward, for a period of time, meetings were held almost every evening. For a part of the time the "Upper City Hall" was occupied as the place of meeting. When the 15th of February came and went and the sun continued to rise and set as usual, the time for the world's crisis was adjourned to a day in April. Disappointment then

led to further adjournments, but as time wore on and showed no sign of coming to an end, the Adventists, who had been gathered out of almost every denomination, gradually consolidated into a regular church organization. For the first seven or eight years no records were kept, because it was held to be inconsistent with the fundamental idea of Adventism. The first record appears under the date of April 14, 1850, and the first important thing recorded was the one Article of Association, which served as the basis of organization. This was in the nature of both creed and covenant. "The personal advent and reign of Christ on the earth renewed," was the distinguishing belief, and the solemn agreement to be governed by the Bible as the rule of faith and practice was the only covenant. Religious services were held in various halls until the year 1866, when a chapel was built and dedicated. The building was erected on leased land on Central Street, at a cost of \$3113.28. The dedication took place on the 14th of June. A succession of elders ministered to the church until the 15th of December, 1870, when Elder S. G. Mathewson was called to serve "one half the time." He remained in charge till October 17, 1875, when he preached his farewell sermon. Of late years preachers have been supplied by a committee chosen for that purpose. In 1883 the chapel was sold, and a hall for religious services secured in Clark's Block, on Main Street. In 1877 the membership was one hundred and forty-five, and one hundred and eighty-five in 1888. The amount of money annually raised for current expenses and care of the poor of the church exceeds \$2000, while contributions are made for missions abroad, and particularly in India.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.—The church of which the lamented Garfield was a minister is an exotic in New England. It had its origin in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio in the early part of the nineteenth century. Thence it spread through the Southwest and West until, in 1888, the number of communicants in the United States was reported to be about seven hundred thousand. Six universities, thirty-one colleges and six collegiate institutes provide the denomination with the higher educational facilities, while fifty-nine missions in Japan, China, India, Turkey, Africa and Australia, as well as other missions in various European countries, attest their zeal in the propagation of their faith. The central principle of the denomination is the union of all Christians on the basis of the Apostolic Church with the person of Jesus Christ as the only object of faith. Hence, discarding all sectarian names, they choose to denominate themselves simply "Disciples of Christ." They hold the great cardinal doctrines of the gospel but not in the terminology of the schools. They abjure speculative tenets touching Trinity and Unity but adhere to the "form of sound words" given in the Scriptures concerning the Father, the Son and the

Holy Spirit. Their polity is congregational, but they are not Congregationalists. Their distinguishing tenet is of baptism, but they are not altogether Baptists. They agree with the Baptists as to the mode and subjects of baptism, but differ as to its design. While the Baptists baptize believers because they are forgiven, the Disciples baptize them in order to secure the promised forgiveness. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." The state of salvation follows, not precedes, the baptizing as well as the believing. Baptism will not save if repentance and faith are wanting. Baptismal regeneration they deny. Baptism is the only form necessary for admission into the church; there is no creed nor covenant. No one is excluded from the Lord's Supper, and this is observed every Lord's Day. The New Testament is held to be the sole book of authority; the Old Testament is helpful, but not now authoritative.

Only one church of this order exists in Worcester. It was organized on the 5th of August, 1860, with two elders in charge of its spiritual interests and two deacons in charge of its temporal interests. There was no parish organization, but the church itself was incorporated with trustees annually chosen to hold the property. Their first house of worship was the old Central Chapel on Thomas Street. But the surroundings were unfavorable and they felt hampered in their work. They therefore, in September, 1885, sold that property, and while making ready to build occupied the old Central Church on Main Street as a place of worship. In the next month they purchased a lot on Main Street opposite King, and there proceeded to erect an attractive church edifice at a cost in all of twenty-three thousand dollars. Its dedication took place on the 12th of September, 1886. In the twenty-eight years of its existence, the church has had for its ministers, William H. Hughes, William Rowzee, Alanson Wilcox, J. M. Atwater, T. W. Cottingham, Frank N. Calvin and the present minister, I. A. Thayer, who came from New Castle, Pennsylvania, and began his work in Worcester in October, 1887. To none of these do they apply the epithet Reverend, as the distinction of clergy and laity is not recognized. In 1888 the membership of the church was three hundred and seventy-three and that of the Sunday-school two hundred and fifty.

FREE BAPTISTS.—Two tenets—free will and free communion—distinguish the Free Baptists from other Baptists. They might perhaps be named the Arminian Baptists and the others the Calvinistic Baptists; but those names would not mark the radical distinction growing out of the terms of communion. Enough that each has chosen its own name; "Baptists," pure and simple, and "Free Baptists." This denomination had its origin in New Hampshire somewhat more than a century ago. Benjamin Randall had been a Congregationalist, afterwards became a Baptist, and then, by adopting and preaching the doctrines of the freedom of the will and free commu-

nion, became the founder of the Free Baptist denomination. This was in 1789. Within the century following, churches of this faith multiplied and spread east and west, until now the membership throughout the country is reported to exceed eighty thousand. In the county of Worcester there are three churches, one of which is in the city. The first preliminary meeting here was held at the house of Newell Tyler, on the 14th of September, 1880. Meetings continued to be held at intervals until the 7th of April, 1881, when the church was duly organized with thirty members. It continued to live without parish powers until the 3d of August, 1887, when by-laws were adopted preparatory to incorporation under Chapter 404 of the Acts of that year. On the 1st day of September following the church became a corporation by the name of the "First Free Baptist Church of Worcester." The Rev. A. J. Eastman, who had been the originator of the movement, was installed on the 7th of April, 1887, as the first pastor, and so continued for one year. The second pastor was the Rev. H. Lockhart. His term began on the 1st of May, 1883, and terminated on the 1st of March, 1887. On the 18th of May following the Rev. D. D. Mitchell became the pastor. The place of worship is "Free Baptist Hall," in Clark's Building, 492 Main Street.

AFRICAN CHURCHES.—*African Methodist Zion's Church.*—This church was organized in 1846. Its first place of worship was the "Centenary Chapel," which had been erected on Exchange Street in 1840, and which, at a later day, came into the hands of Zion's Church. The house was dedicated for this church in the year of its organization. Rev. Alexander Posey was the first pastor. To him succeeded the Rev. Levin Smith, in 1849. The third and most noteworthy pastor was the Rev. J. A. Mars. In 1854 the house was burned in the great fire of that year. In July, 1855, another house was begun, and by the 25th of September was completed and dedicated. A large part of the money for this expense was collected by Mr. Mars outside the society. After him came a succession of pastors whose names were not obtained.

African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church.—This church was organized in the summer of 1867 in Lincoln House Hall. Dr. Brown was a leading spirit in the enterprise and continued to manage until a pastor was assigned. The original membership of the church was fourteen. The first pastor assigned by the Conference was Rev. Joshua Hale, whose term of service was two years. After him came in succession twelve pastors, whose names were Mr. Johnson, James Madison, Perry Stanford, Ebenezer Williams, Jeremiah B. Hill, Joseph Taylor, Elijah P. Grinage, D. A. Porter, Charles Ackworth, Mr. Grandy, A. W. Whaley, Mr. Thomas and G. B. Lynch. Then in 1887, Rev. J. B. Stephens was appointed to the charge, which he was keeping at the close of 1888. For a number of years their place of worship was at

the corner of Hanover and Laurel Streets. But in 1887 that property was lost and since then their place of worship has been at 302 Main Street. The number of communicants in 1888 was twenty-five and the number of families eight.

The Mount Olive Baptist Church was a child of the Worcester Baptist City Mission Board. At first and for some years it was maintained as a mission. But the brethren of the mission having repeatedly asked for organization and recognition as an independent church, the Board at length yielded to their wishes. Accordingly, on the 24th of February, 1885, a council of the city Baptist Churches convened in the Pleasant Street Church and after due examination of twenty-two persons constituted them a church with the above name. For a long time the Rev. Charles E. Simmons served them in the gospel without compensation. Then they set about procuring a pastor. On the 24th of March, 1887, at their request, a council convened for the purpose of ordaining Hiram Conway, a student in Newton Theological Seminary, to the Mount Olive ministry. His examination having proved satisfactory, his ordination and recognition as pastor took place on the 29th in the Pleasant Street Church. In the summer of the same year house No. 43 John Street, with the connected lot, was purchased and fitted for public worship at a cost of about one thousand dollars. On the 10th of October, 1888, a membership of forty-one persons was reported.

The number of persons of African blood in Worcester by the census of 1885 was eight hundred and eighty-three; in 1888 the number was thought to be about one thousand.

CHRISTADELPHIANS.—The Christadelphians, or "Brethren of Christ," constitute a small body in Worcester. The order had its origin in the year 1832. Its founder was John Thomas, M.D., of New York, who believed and proclaimed that the true teaching of Christ was for the first time discovered in this nineteenth century by himself. Dr. Thomas became an itinerant, and went through the United States and the British Empire publishing his new-found gospel. Disciples were made and are to be found scattered through this country, Great Britain, Australia and India. Their belief will, perhaps, best be seen by what they do not believe. In their own printed words, then, "Christadelphians do not believe in the Trinity, in the co-equality and co-eternity of Jesus with the Deity, in the existence of Jesus before his conception at Nazareth, in the personality of the Holy Spirit, in the personality of the devil, in the immortality of the soul, in the transportation of saints to heaven and sinners to hell after death, in eternal torments, in baby sprinkling and pouring, in infant and idiot salvation, in Sabbatarianism, in salvation by good works apart from the gospel, in salvation without baptism, in the validity of baptism where the gospel was not understood and believed at the time of its

administration, in conversion apart from the intelligent apprehension of the Word, in the conversion of the world by the preaching of the gospel. They do not believe that the Old Testament has been set aside by the New, but, on the contrary, they base their faith on the writings of Moses, the Prophets and the Apostles comprehensively viewed, and reject everything contrary to their teaching."

To this non-belief they add the belief that "the faith of Christendom is made up of the fables predicted by Paul in 2 Timothy 4: 4, and is entirely subversive of the faith once for all delivered to the saints." They have no pastors, deacons or paid officers, but in the place of them have "serving brethren, presiding brethren and speaking brethren."

The first meeting of the "ecclesia" in Worcester was held in Temperance Hall, on Foster Street, in 1867. In the beginning there were only twelve members. This number increased in a few years to about sixty, then in twelve years fell back to twenty-two. The place of meeting is Reform Club Hall, at 460 Main Street. The sum of one hundred and fifty dollars covers the current yearly expenses.

SWEDISH CHURCHES.—By the census of 1875 there were then one hundred and sixty-six Swedes and Norwegians in the city of Worcester. In 1888 the number was estimated to be over six thousand. For this rapidly-growing part of the population five churches have already been provided. Two of these are Methodist, one is Baptist, one Congregational and one Lutheran. The oldest is the

First Swedish M. E. Church.—Work was begun among the Swedes in Worcester as early as 1876 by the Rev. Albert Ericson of the M. E. Church. By him a church was organized, to which the Rev. Otto Anderson afterwards preached. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Ericson removed to Worcester, resumed his work and remained in charge till 1882, when he was succeeded by the Rev. D. S. Sorlin. In 1883 a church was erected at Quinsigamond at a cost, including the lot, of six thousand seven hundred dollars, and was dedicated on the 31st of March, 1884. In the same year the Rev. C. A. Cederberg was appointed assistant preacher and in the year following the pastor in charge. In 1887 the Rev. Albert Haller was appointed to succeed him.

The Second Swedish M. E. Church was organized on the 9th of April, 1885. This church, a colony from the First, embraced ninety-four members, including twenty-nine on probation. With these came the Rev. Mr. Sorlin, pastor of the First Church, under appointment as pastor of the new organization. On the 1st of September, 1885, the church took possession of the chapel on Thomas Street, which had been purchased from the Christ Church Society for eight thousand dollars. By two successive additions at a cost of three thousand four hundred dollars, a seating capacity for more than five hundred was obtained; nor was this found to be sufficient. The growth of the society had

been so rapid that in November, 1888, there was a membership of two hundred and thirty-five. On the 29th of May, 1887, the Rev. H. W. Eklund of Stockholm, Sweden, became the pastor in charge. His ministry resulted in great spiritual and material enlargement.

The Swedish Evangelical Congregational Church in Worcester has its root in the Free Church movement in Sweden. This movement began about 1869 under Rev. P. Waldenstrom, D.D., who had been a minister of the Lutheran or State Church. Under his vigorous lead the membership of this Free Church had grown in the course of sixteen years to be one hundred thousand. Some of this communion having emigrated to this country had found a home in Worcester. In May, 1880, a few of these people began to meet for prayer and conference on Messenger Hill, while others met at Quinsigamond and elsewhere. In June, Rev. A. G. Nelson, pastor of a Swedish Free Church in Campello, Mass., came by invitation and held several meetings. On the 15th of August the hall at 386 Main Street, over the *Gazette* office, was hired for religious services. Some old settees were borrowed from the Y. M. C. A., while a small yellow table, still preserved as a memorial of that day of small things, was bought and used for a "pulpit." In this place, on the 6th of September, 1880, the Swedish Free Church was organized, and here, on the 26th, Mr. Nelson held the first Sunday service. In October the Rev. George Wiberg was called from Iowa to become the first pastor. In May, 1881, the church, finding the hall on Main Street too narrow, removed its place of worship to a hall in Warren's Block, near Washington Square. On the 19th of August in the same year a council, finding this Free Church in substantial accord with its own, gave it a cordial welcome to the fellowship of the Congregational Churches. Only one other Swedish Congregational Church then existed in the country, that one being in Iowa. On the 14th of January, 1882, a parish was duly organized in the office of Henry L. Parker, Esq., in Flagg's building, under a warrant issued by him. Membership in the church was made a condition of membership in the parish. In November, 1883, Mr. Wiberg resigned his charge, and on the 1st of December following, Mr. Nelson, the first preacher to the church, became its second pastor. Leaving in July, 1885, he was succeeded by the Rev. Eric Nilsson, who began his work on the first Sunday in August of that year and was dismissed on the 6th of December, 1888. At the same time occurred the installation of the Rev. Karl F. Ohlsson, who had been called from Hedemora, Sweden, to the Worcester church. Its membership was then two hundred and fifty.

As early as 1882 this Swedish church enterprise had enlisted the lively sympathies of the Congregational body of the city, and a movement was then initiated to erect a church edifice. Through a building committee, of which S. R. Heywood was chair-

man and G. Henry Whitecomb treasurer, the money was raised, a commodious edifice erected on Providence street, near Union R. R. Station, and on the 25th of January, 1885, was dedicated with services by nearly all the Congregational pastors of the city. The cost, including land and furnishing, was nine thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars, of which the Swedes contributed one thousand five hundred and ninety-five. As they gain financial strength the whole cost will probably be assumed by the parish.

A most active, efficient and leading person in all this enterprise was Dea. John A. Corneli. He had been a Lutheran and been urged by his Lutheran pastor in Boston to forward that interest on coming to Worcester. Being, however, converted at one of Major Whittle's meetings, he had left the Lutherans and united with the Summer Street Church. Afterwards he took a dismission from that church to assist in building up the church of his Swedish brethren. To him both its spiritual and temporal prosperity was largely due.

The Swedish Baptist Church grew out of a movement begun in 1879. In that year Mr. Anderson, a Swede, came from the Union Temple Church in Boston and united with the First Baptist Church in Worcester. Soon he had a Sunday school class of six or eight Swedes. Then he and his countrymen began to hold meetings in the vestry of the First Baptist Church. In 1881, the Swedish Baptist Church was constituted with a body of nine members. The Baptist City Mission Board now came to their help, and board and church co-operated in hiring a hall for religious services in Clark's Block, now Walker Building. In 1882, Rev. Peter A. Hjelm was called from Sweden to the pastorate. He remained till near the close of the year 1888, and was then succeeded by the Rev. L. Kalberg. The Mission Board had built, in 1855, a chapel on Mulberry Street at a cost, including land, of \$9500. Of this amount the church from the first assumed \$3000; in the end of 1888 that body had become so prosperous that it resolved to relieve the board entirely. In the same year the membership had increased to about two hundred and forty.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran (Evangelical) Church was organized in 1881. In 1882 the Rev. Charles E. Cesander became the pastor. He was succeeded in 1883 by the Rev. Martin J. Englund, who was ordained on the 17th of June. In the same year the church was erected on Mulberry Street at a cost of about \$15,000. The Rev. Oscar M. Holmgren was Mr. Englund's successor, being installed in October or November, 1885. The installation of his successor, Rev. S. G. Larson, took place in April, 1888. The Augsburg Confession is the basis of the church organization. The membership in 1888 was about one hundred and seventy.

JEWS.—Polish Jews began to multiply in Worcester about the year 1874. In 1888 the number of souls was thought to be not less than five hundred. There are

among them two incorporated religious societies. The oldest of these made an attempt to become incorporated in 1880, which, through no fault of the society, resulted in failure to obtain what they sought. But in 1888 the society became a corporate body by the name which it had borne from the first,

Sons of Israel.—The method of admission to the synagogue, or church, is by ballot after the candidate has been proposed and personally examined as to his fitness. Five black balls defeat an election. Membership involves an obligation to make certain annual payments, and secures certain pecuniary advantages touching sickness and burial. A prime requisite for membership, whether in the outset or in continuance, is financial integrity. This society has had five ministers. The first was M. Metzger who came in 1880. After him came M. Touvim in 1882; M. Binkovich in 1884; M. Newman in 1885, and M. Axel S. Jacobson in 1887. In 1888 a synagogue was built on Green Street at a cost of \$11,000, including land, and was occupied for religious services in August of that year. About fifty persons are members of the synagogue and two hundred belong to the congregation. The synagogue possesses three rolls of the five books of Moses written on parchment, the finest of which cost \$150.

The second society is named the

Sons of Abraham.—It became incorporated in 1886. Besides Polish Jews it embraced some of Swedish nationality. Those constituting the society went out from the older body because of lack of agreement on certain matters. But their organization and doctrine and way of the synagogue are the same. In 1888 a synagogue of brick was erected by this society on Plymouth Street, and was to be ready for occupation by the end of that year. The cost of this, with the land, was also about \$11,000. In that year the membership was said to be forty. This synagogue, like the other, is the possessor of several copies of the Torah, or Law of Moses, executed in the same costly style, and kept in an ark or chest for use in the synagogue service.

Some half a dozen families of German Jews belong to Worcester, but have their religious affiliations with Boston.

ARMENIANS.—The Armenian nation was great and historical centuries before the Christian era. As early, perhaps, as any Gentile nation, they received the Christian religion; but not till the opening of the fourth century, and in the year 302, did the Armenian Church begin to be established. To St. Gregory, the Illuminator, belongs the honor of being its founder, and hence it is distinctively styled the Gregorian Church. Independent alike of the Greek and the Romish Churches, it resembled them in holding a hierarchy and the seven sacraments. This ancient church, through varying fortunes, has come down to our day and still exists in its native seat. An important city of that country is Harpoot, in the great loop

made by the river Euphrates, and there, early in the century, the American Board of Commissioners established one of their missions. In this way the Armenians came to have relations with Americans and to have knowledge of the United States. From Harpoot and vicinity many of them found their way to Worcester. The special attraction for them in this city was the great Washburn & Moen wire establishment. They began to be employed in that establishment in the year 1882, and in 1888 there were about two hundred and thirty-six on its pay-roll. This particular set towards Worcester was the means of drawing others who came and engaged in other employments. The whole number in the city was last reported at about five hundred. This is said to be a larger number of Armenians than is to be found, not only in any other place in the United States, but also larger than all those in Boston, New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia together.

It was an obvious duty to provide for these Asiatic strangers edifying religious instruction. Accordingly, about the beginning of the year 1888, the Rev. H. A. Andreasian was invited to come from Harpoot and minister to them in their own tongue. Mr. Andreasian was a disciple of the American missionaries, and had become an evangelical Protestant as towards the Gregorian Church. He had been an ordained minister and preacher at Harpoot for twenty-one years. On receiving the call from Worcester he was given leave of absence from his charge in Harpoot for from one to three years. A place for worship was secured in Summer Street Chapel, and there every Sabbath a large portion of the Armenians in Worcester have diligently attended upon his ministry. There is yet no organized church, and the congregation embraces Gregorian as well as Protestant Armenians. The communion of the Lord's Supper is observed four times a year, and to it are invited "all who love the Lord Jesus Christ." The version of the Bible in use is that published by the American Bible Society in the Armenian language. The singing is congregational, conducted by Mr. M. S. T. Nahigian, who came to Worcester almost before any other Armenian. A serious drawback upon the future of the Armenians in Worcester is the almost entire absence of Armenian women, caused by the refusal of the Turkish Government to allow them to emigrate. The entire congregation on the last Sabbath of the year 1888 consisted of men, and mostly of young men. Mr. Andreasian regarded this as such a serious matter that he was determined to discourage the Armenian immigration, unless the women came also. About fifteen hundred dollars a year have been raised among themselves for church and burial purposes here and contributions to their poor at home. They have manifested their gratitude and a fine sense of the fitness of things by also making a voluntary contribution of two hundred dollars to the funds of the City Hospital.

GERMANS.—In 1875 the number of persons in Worcester born in Germany was four hundred and three. Thirteen years later the number of this nationality was estimated at somewhat more than one thousand. Of these a small portion are of the Roman Catholic faith, but without any separate church organization. The bulk of these are free from all ecclesiastical connection, except—as a leader of this sort put the case—"each is a little church by himself." Formerly, and from time to time, the Protestant Germans essayed to establish a German church, but with more of failure than of success. In 1886 Charles H. Stephan, a layman of German birth, came to the city and was much dissatisfied at finding such religious desolation among his countrymen. He at once bestirred himself to do what he might to remedy the evil. The result of his efforts was that, on the 30th of November, 1886, a company of Protestant Germans was brought together for religious service and worship. This first meeting was held in the Swedish Lutheran Church on Mulberry Street. A mission service continued to be held from that time on until April 10, 1888, when a church was organized under the name of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Ten persons became members by signing the "constitution," and Charles H. Stephan and Walter Lester were elected deacons. The "unchanged" (*invariata*) Augsburg Confession was made the basis of the organization. The two sacraments are baptism and the Lord's Supper. Baptism is uniformly administered to infants a few days after birth by a ternary pouring of water from the hand upon the infant's brow. The Lord's Supper is administered four times a year, under the imperative rule of the Lutheran Church. In regard to this sacrament, Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation is strictly held by this Worcester church; the body and blood of Christ are received under and *with* the bread and wine, but not *in* the bread and wine transubstantiated, as the Romish Church teaches. The minister of the church is the Rev. F. C. Wurl, of Boston, who serves as a missionary under appointment by the German Home Mission, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Preaching is held in the hospitable and catholic Summer Street Chapel every alternate Sunday, while a Sunday school is maintained every Sunday. The average attendance upon the preaching is forty-five and thirty at the Sunday school.

CITY MISSIONS.—The Trinitarian Congregationalists had for many years maintained an unincorporated City Missionary Society. But under the efficient and stimulating lead of the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D.D., with the hearty co-operation of others, both clergy and laity, a corporation was legally organized and established, December 10, 1883, under the name of the Worcester City Missionary Society. The object of the society was "to promote religion and morality in the city of Worcester and vicinity by the employment of missionaries; the establishment and

support of churches, Sunday schools, mission stations and chapels for the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; for the diffusion of Evangelical knowledge and for the fostering of such works of benevolence as are especially adapted to commend religion to those who undervalue or are ignorant of it." This step rapidly led to a great enlargement of Christian activity and giving in the direction of city missions. Before the incorporation, the sum of \$500 was about the limit of the fund annually raised for the uses of the society. After the incorporation, as appears by the several annual reports, the amount raised was, in the first year, \$2778.23; in the second year, \$3670.69; in the third year, \$3764.81; in the fourth year, \$3886.53; and in the fifth year, \$4006.71. With these means in hand a superintendent and assistants were employed, the city was canvassed, missions were established and preaching in them was maintained. Out of all this three organized churches have grown up, one of which speedily took matters into its own hands, became strong and erected one of the finest churches in the city. The Rev. Albert Bryant has been the efficient superintendent from the beginning. At the close of the year 1888 the society owned three chapels, valued at \$15,000.

In the autumn of 1881, the Baptist Churches took measures for the united prosecution of city mission work. On the 25th of March, 1885, this enterprise took body and form by becoming incorporated under the name of the Worcester Baptist City Mission Board. The object of the association, as declared in the Articles of agreement, was "to promote religion and morality in the city of Worcester and vicinity, the establishment and support of churches, Sunday schools, mission stations and chapels under the general management of Baptists, the employment of missionaries to labor in said city and vicinity for the furtherance of the above-named objects and the advancement of the cause of evangelical religion." The policy adopted was to have all the Baptist Churches represented in the Board and all contribute according to ability. Moreover, it was held to be good policy for each church to have special charge of some one mission, and, if able, to bear all its expenses. The French Mission was reserved from this arrangement and kept under the control of the Board. This mission was organized in 1881, and was placed under the charge of Rev. Gideon Aubin in 1886. Its support, in part, is furnished by the Home Baptist Mission of New York City. Other missions under the charge of this Board are, one at Quinsigamond and one on Canterbury Street, both of which were organized in 1885, and a mission at Adams Square, which was begun in 1886. The amount of property held by the Board and invested principally in three chapels is somewhat less than \$10,000.

In the spring of 1888, a mission of the *New Jerusalem Church*, or Swedenborgians, was begun in

Worcester. Such a mission had been established in 1874, had been continued for nearly four years and had then come to an end. The numbers embraced in the new mission did not exceed a score at the close of the year 1888, and were all women. These provided a place of assembly, which is in Walker Building, and there on stated Sundays the Rev. Willard H. Hinkley, of Brookline, Mass., a secretary of the General Convention, ministers to them as a missionary of the New Church. There is no church organization; the members belong to different churches in Boston and elsewhere. It appears from the New Church "Almanac" for 1889 that the number of societies in America then in "organized existence" was 141; the estimated number of "New Churchmen," 10,178; the number of churches and chapels, 82; and the total number of clergy in active service and otherwise, 113. Swedenborg died in 1772. His doctrines were first introduced into America in 1784; and the first New Jerusalem Church in the United States was organized in 1792, in Baltimore. The first society in Massachusetts was instituted in Boston on the 15th of August, 1818; the whole number in the State in 1888 was nineteen.

Besides the foregoing, there are various other missions, denominational and undenominational, that are independent and self-supporting.

In 1888, the total valuation, by the assessors, of church property, exclusive of schools, parsonages and other parochial property, was \$1,794,900. This amount was distributed among the several denominations as follows: Unitarian Congregationalists, \$577,300; Roman Catholics, \$451,800; Baptists, \$193,300; Methodists, \$171,500; Episcopalians, \$165,100; Unitarian Congregationalists, \$98,400; Universalists, \$69,300; Disciples of Christ, \$27,600; Swedish Lutherans, \$11,500, and the balance among the smaller organizations. The cost of the New Old South, not yet exhibited on the books of the assessors, would increase the total valuation by more than \$100,000. The real value of the whole would no doubt exceed \$2,000,000.

Our historical review shows that while the largest growth has been in the line of the oldest church, the city has also been greatly hospitable towards other creeds of later advent within its bounds.

In the preparation of this sketch of the Worcester churches the following is a partial list of the authorities and sources of information which have been consulted; Lincoln's "History of Worcester," Lincoln's "Historical Notes" (in manuscript), Smalley's "Worcester Pulpit," Bancroft's "Sermons," Austin's "Sermon on War of 1812," "Pamphlets on the Goodrich and Waldo Controversy, 1820," *et seq.*; "Sketches of the Established Church in New England," Hoffman's "Catholic Directory," Hill's "Historical Discourse," "Journal of Convention of Protestant Episcopal Church," Dorchester's "Early Methodism in Worcester" (in manuscript), Roe's "Beginnings of Method-

ism in Worcester" (in manuscript), Green's "Gleanings from History of Second Parish in Worcester," Davis' "Historical Discourse on Fiftieth Anniversary of First Baptist Church," Wayland's "Sermon on Twenty-fifth Anniversary of his Ordination as Pastor of Main Street Baptist Church," Barton's "Epitaphs," Drake's "American Biography," Liturgy of New Jerusalem Church, New Church Almanac; printed manuals of the various churches and societies, manuscript records of same, including records of First Parish at City Hall, and of the church therewith connected (Old South) in the last century, in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Maccarty; *Worcester Spy* newspaper, ancient copies of Psalm-books, "Twenty-fifth Anniversary Exercises of First Universalist Society," "One Position" of Disciples of Christ, Thayer's "Christian Union." Much information has also been obtained from pastors and other living persons, actors in and having knowledge of what took place. In this way knowledge of what is written about the Swedish, Arminian, German and Jewish ecclesiastical matters were chiefly obtained.

CHAPTER CLXXXII.

WORCESTER (*Continued.*)

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

BY SAMUEL SWETT GREEN, A.M.

THE earliest public library in Worcester of which I have been able to find a trace is that of

THE MILITARY LIBRARY SOCIETY IN THE SEVENTH DIVISION.—The preamble to the agreement signed by the gentlemen who became members of the society recites the fact that "military science is essential to the military character," and states that the Legislature had passed a law which provided for the "creation and encouragement" of a library such as that of which the formation was contemplated, with the purpose of making "adequate provision" for "the advancement of the object of military inquiry, . . . the general diffusion of military knowledge" and "the formation and instruction of military men," to the accomplishment of which objects "the establishment of a military library would greatly conduce."

The subscribers agreed "to associate in the procurement of a library," which was "always to be kept in the town of Worcester, as the most central place." Their first meeting was held April 3, 1811. Major Levi Lincoln, Jr., Lieutenant Gardner Burbank and Dr. John Green were appointed a committee for the "procurement of books."

"John W. Lincoln was" at the same meeting "elected clerk" . . . and "chosen librarian." On June 13, 1811, rules and regulations were adopted by the society. One of those provided that "There shall

be chosen annually a clerk and librarian, both which offices shall be vested in one and the same member." On June 24, 1812, John W. Lincoln was chosen clerk and librarian, and Dr. John Green, Lieutenant John W. Lincoln and Major Isaac Sturtevant were constituted a committee for the procurement of books.

These few facts have been taken from a manuscript volume in the library of the American Antiquarian Society, which contains records of meetings of the military society and documents relating to its organization. The only other fact not yielded by that volume which I have found out respecting the library of the society is that in 1824, Dr. John Green deposited in the library of "The Odd Fellows," an organization to be spoken of presently, thirty-three volumes, which had belonged to the "late military library."¹

THE LIBRARY OF THE FRATERNITY OF ODD FELLOWS belonged to a society which was formed in 1820 or 1821. The date of formation is inferred from a statement made in a manuscript volume in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society, which is, that rules adopted in regard to the management of the library of the society at a meeting of the organization held October 20, 1824, had been agreed upon by the members, at that date, in "the fourth year of their oddity and the second session." Among the rules is the following: "The fine for detention shall be six per centum on the first cost of the work per day." At the end of the year 1827 the library appears to have contained one hundred and sixty-three volumes, which were owned by it, and other books which had been deposited in the collection, but did not belong to it, such, for example, as the thirty-three volumes mentioned above, which had been the property of the military library.

The brotherhood consisted of well-known citizens, whose names are familiar to the student of the annals of Worcester. William Lincoln was at one time its librarian, and Isaac Davis served in the same capacity at a later date.

It should be added that the Fraternity of Odd Fellows appears to have had no connection with the organization known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a chapter of which was established in Worcester a number of years after the formation of the Fraternity. The only sources of information regarding the library of the organization which I know of, are three manuscript volumes, which belong to the American Antiquarian Society. One of these, namely, that which contains a list of the books belonging to the library, has just been referred to. The others are: "Rules of the Library of the Fraternity of Odd Fellows" and "List of Books delivered by the Librarian."

¹ See "List of Books belonging to the Library of the Fraternity of Odd Fellows" for the titles of the books deposited in the library by Green. The volume containing the "Lists, &c.," is in the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The gentlemen who wished to be incorporated as the American Antiquarian Society, in the petition which they caused to be presented to the General Court of Massachusetts, stated that one of their number was "in possession of a valuable collection of books, obtained with great labor and expense, the value of which may be fairly estimated at about five thousand dollars, some of them more ancient than are to be found in any other part of our country, and all of which he intends to transfer to the proposed society, should their project receive the sanction and encouragement of the Legislature."

The gentleman referred to in the petition was Isaiah Thomas, who, as editor, publisher and author, had brought together a large amount of valuable literary matter of the kind most suitable for an antiquarian and historical library. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the American Antiquarian Society was incorporated October 24, 1812. It was organized November 19th of the same year, and at a meeting of the society held in February, 1813, the president, Isaiah Thomas, carried out his intentions by presenting to it his private library. Thus the founder of the society became also the founder of its library. As before remarked, Mr. Thomas' library was valued at five thousand dollars. It should be stated in this connection, however, that a collection of books of the kind which constituted his library, if sold to-day, would bring a sum of money many times larger than that which represented its market value at the time of its gift to the Antiquarian Society.

Many books were given to the society for its library during the earlier years of the existence of the latter, and in October, 1819, it contained nearly six thousand volumes.

It is interesting to note the fact that in the beginning of the activity of the Antiquarian Society it appointed gentlemen of experience and learning in different States of the Union, to act as agents or receivers in collecting books and manuscripts for the library and articles for the cabinet, and that, as a result of this policy, contributions of books, pamphlets and relics of various kinds were forwarded to it from all parts of the country.

Mr. Thomas was unwilling to have the library and cabinet of the Antiquarian Society placed in a large city, fearing that, if so situated, their safety would be endangered by the presence of large fires. Guided also by fears that it was natural for a man to entertain who lived here at the time of the organization of the Antiquarian Society, he would not have them placed on the seaboard, because, in time of war, they would be subjected to more peril there from the ravages of enemies than in an interior town, where, with the modes of locomotion then available, they were much less likely to be disturbed. At his death, in 1831, Mr. Thomas bequeathed to the society such of his

books, engravings, coins, etc., as he had not already given to it, and left to it money to constitute the librarian's and the collection and research funds.

In October, 1872, Mr. Nathaniel Paine counted the number of volumes in a large portion of the library, and made careful estimates regarding the number in the remaining portions. Reckoning ten pamphlets as constituting a volume, he made up his mind that there were about fifty-three thousand volumes in the library at the date mentioned. Taking this calculation as a basis, and adding to the number obtained subsequent acquisitions, and subtracting from the total the number of volumes which have been taken out of the library for purposes of exchange or for other reasons, it appears, according to a statement given to me by the librarian, that at the time of the annual meeting of the society in October, 1888, there were about ninety thousand volumes in the library, calling ten pamphlets a volume, as in the reckoning of Mr. Paine.

The library is very valuable, but in many respects cannot be compared in importance to the antiquary, with such magnificent collections as the Lenox Library in New York City, and the rich private library brought together by the late John Carter Brown, of Providence, and still owned by his family. Certain classes of books, however, are represented here by numerous and noteworthy examples. Thus, for instance, the library contains a large and exceedingly interesting collection of early volumes of the oldest newspapers of the United States. It also possesses many rare works which were printed in this country in the days of its infancy and a number of valuable manuscripts.

The feature which best distinguishes it from other libraries and museums is its unique collection of memorials of the Mather family. There are from three thousand five hundred to four thousand volumes of newspapers in the library. Among these are sixteen of the *Boston News Letter*, the first established newspaper published on this continent. These volumes are not wholly complete, however. The *News Letter* was first issued in 1704. The library also contains several volumes, bearing dates between 1719 and 1753, of the *Boston Gazette*, the second newspaper established in Boston, and specimen volumes of the *Boston Post Boy*, a paper which was first issued in 1734. It has, too, seven early volumes of the *New Hampshire Gazette*, started in 1756, and several of the *Newport Mercury*, established in 1758, the *Connecticut Gazette* and the *Connecticut Courant*, first printed in 1764. Of these the *New Hampshire Gazette* is said to be the oldest newspaper in the United States, still in existence, that has been issued without interruption or change of name since its establishment.

The file of the *Massachusetts Spy*, the first number of which was issued in Boston, July 17, 1770, and the first number of which printed in Worcester bears

the date of May 8, 1775, is nearly complete. This is the oldest existing newspaper in the State of Massachusetts.

The library also possesses volumes of Rivington's *Royal Gazette* and of Gaine's *Gazette*, published in New York while that city was occupied by British troops. The files of the *Polar Star* or *Boston Daily Advertiser*, the first daily paper started in Boston, are nearly complete. That paper was begun in October, 1796, but was discontinued after it had been published for a few months. The present *Boston Daily Advertiser* did not begin its life until March 3, 1813. That is the first daily paper that was permanently established in Boston. There is in the library a large proportion of the books printed in the United States before the year 1700. For example, it contains a copy of the "Bay Psalm-Book," which was issued from the press in Cambridge in 1640, and was the first volume printed in British America, and one of the first edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, the printing of which was finished at Cambridge in 1663.

The library also has a handsome and beautifully-bound copy of the second edition of that Bible, the printing of which ended in 1685, and several rare tracts in the Indian language prevalent in this vicinity. It possesses a large collection of Bibles. Among these there is a fine copy of the folio Bible printed by Isaiah Thomas at Worcester, Mass., in 1791. This was the first folio Bible in the English language ever published in America. Mr. Thomas had a great printing and publishing establishment in this town, and such was the excellence of the work which came from his presses that he won for himself the name of the American Baskerville. The library contains a collection of psalmody and church music which is large enough to deserve mention, and has a good collection of books which were printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Mr. James Carson Breevoort gave to it, a few years ago, a number of early books relating to Japan which he had been engaged for twenty-five years in bringing together. It also possesses accounts of many early voyages and travels, a large collection of almanacs, a valuable and extensive collection of biographical and genealogical works, a noticeably large accumulation of American school-books and of literary matter relating to slavery in this country and to the Civil War.

Among the manuscripts in the library are forty or fifty orderly-books and volumes containing records similar to those in books of that kind. The entries in these works bear various dates between the years 1758 and 1812. The matter in them relating to the period of the Revolution is of especial interest. The library also possesses a large collection of muster-rolls, army-orders and other military papers, with dates extending from 1745 to 1787. It has, also, two diaries of John Hull, mint-master,—one relating to private, and the other to public matters,—his letter-

book for the years 1670-1680, and a manuscript narrative by him of a voyage to Spitzbergen in the year 1613, and an interesting, interleaved Edinburgh almanac of the year 1768, with manuscript notes by Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, who in that year was inducted into the office of president of the college at Princeton, N. J., and who became a member of the Provincial Congress of that State and of the Congress at Philadelphia which promulgated the Declaration of Independence, of which document he is one of the signers.

Dr. Witherspoon came to America in 1768, and a portion of the notes in the almanac were written in Scotland and Ireland and another portion in America. The library has a manuscript copy of the original Connecticut laws of 1650, the Curwen papers of the Salem family of that name; the Cragie manuscripts, written in the last half of the eighteenth century, several bound volumes of letters addressed to Isaiah Thomas, and of copies of letters of his own; William Lincoln's manuscripts, relating to Worcester, an interleaved copy of his history of the town, containing corrections and additions to that work, and Christopher C. Baldwin's papers concerning Sutton.

Among the more elegant manuscripts in the library are an illuminated missal on vellum, written perhaps as early as 1304, a Persian tale or romance which has gilt borders and is illustrated by highly-colored pictures, and a folio copy of the Koran which is adorned by illuminated borders.

The manuscripts in the library have lately been put in order, income from the recently received Alden Fund having been expended in doing the work.

Two large gifts of books have been made to the library within a few years—one in 1879, by the heirs of the late George Brinley, of Hartford, the other under the provisions of the will of the late Joseph J. Cooke, of Providence. In both instances permission was granted to the Antiquarian Society to bid off books to the value of five thousand dollars at the sales by auction of the collections of the benefactors. The books obtained at those sales form a very noteworthy addition to the library of the society.

At an earlier period in its history the library was the recipient of a valuable bequest of books and manuscripts from Rev. Dr. William Bentley, of Salem, (1759-1819). He gave to it, by will, all his German books, such volumes belonging to him as had been printed in New England, the manuscripts which he left that were not written in his own hand, a cabinet with its contents and all of his paintings and engravings.

Mr. William Bentley Fowle, his nephew and sole executor, bequeathed to the Antiquarian Society other portions of the library and literary remains of Dr. Bentley. In the collection obtained from these two sources are nineteen bound volumes of notes containing memoranda on various subjects, thirteen diaries, letters addressed to its owner by prominent corre-

spondents, besides books and other objects of interest. An alcove in the library contains works on Spanish Central and South America; and another alcove, books which belong to the department of Local History. These collections are added to by purchases made respectively from the income of funds provided by the late Isaac Davis and the late Benjamin F. Thomas. The Haven alcove contains books which were bequeathed to the Antiquarian Society by its former librarian and which have been given to it by his widow. The income of the Haven Fund is expended for works which are placed in this alcove.

The library is dependent for its growth and improvement in quality mainly upon gifts, sales of duplicates and exchanges, as the Antiquarian Society has but little money that it can spend in buying books. The work of making exchanges has been carried on very vigorously since Mr. Barton became connected with the library. The fact that the library contained a very valuable and extensive collection of duplicates has rendered this work of great service in securing desirable additions to it. It may be noted as an interesting fact that at least one-half of the gifts come from persons who are not members of the Antiquarian Society.

The average yearly additions to the library for the eight and a half years from October, 1879, to April, 1888, were, I am informed by Mr. Barton, 3622 books, 10,552 pamphlets and 237 volumes of unbound newspapers. Collected in the manner in which this library has been brought together, it naturally lacks completeness in its various departments, and is very much in need of a generous gift of money, the income of which may be spent for books. For instance, while it has an excellent collection of newspapers to illustrate considerable periods in the history of the United States, it needs to procure files, additional to such as it possesses, covering the years between 1830 and 1835 and those of the existence of the Civil War.

The library was much used by George Bancroft in former years in preparing the earlier volumes of his "History of the United States," and has occasionally been consulted by him recently. Mr. McMaster has availed himself largely, and Mr. Justin Winsor to a certain extent, of its privileges, the former in getting ready some of the volumes of his history for publication, and the latter in hunting up illustrations for his narrative and "Critical History of America." It is constantly used by members of the Antiquarian Society and other persons in making historical investigations and for other purposes.

As stated before, the library contains a very valuable collection of memorials of the life and work of the Mather family. It possesses, for example, a large number of important manuscripts in the handwriting of members of that family of distinguished early New England divines. Thus from the pen of Richard Mather, who came to America in 1635, it has the original draft of the celebrated Cambridge Platform,

the text of the platform which was finally adopted and printed in 1648, and other writings which relate to the early ecclesiastical history of the Massachusetts Colony. Of manuscripts written by Increase Mather, who will be remembered as having been president of Harvard College, it owns his autobiography, written for his children; his journal, kept in sixteen interleaved almanacs, of dates varying from 1660 to 1721, and many sermons, essays and letters. The library has a large number of manuscripts which were written by Cotton Mather, the son of Increase, and grandson of Richard Mather. Among them are "The Observations and Reflections of the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather respecting Witchcraft," 1692; "A Brand Plucked out of the Burning," which is an account of Mercy Short, and is supposed to have never been printed, although another "Brand Plucked Out," etc., has been printed; "Triparadisus," a work on a theological subject; "The Angel of Bethesda," an essay on the common maladies of mankind. This is a thick quarto volume which treats of diseases and their remedies, and contains, under the names of diseases, religious sentiments and specifications of simple and easy remedies; valuable diaries, covering different years between 1692 and 1717; many letters written by Cotton Mather and received by him; ecclesiastical manuscripts; notes of sermons and volumes containing quotations. There are in the library manuscripts of other members of the Mather family besides those some of whose writings have just been spoken of. The library possesses a very fine collection of the printed works of the Mathers. It has several hundred volumes and pamphlets published by them. Many tracts, and among them some of the rarest, written by seven different members of the family, were secured at the sale of Mr. Brinley's collection of books. Another interesting memorial of the Mather family in the library of the Antiquarian Society is the greater portion of the working library of the celebrated members of that family. Their library (writes Mr. C. C. Baldwin) was distributed at their decease, with other portions of their property, among their heirs. The bulk of it, however, was secured by Isaiah Thomas and Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker and presented to the Antiquarian Society by them in 1814. The society thus came into possession of about nine hundred volumes which had belonged to Increase and Cotton Mather; and some other books, containing their autographs and those of other members of the family, have in later years been given to it or bought by it. For example, a number of books containing, in their own handwriting, the names of Richard, Increase, Samuel and Cotton Mather were purchased by the society at the sale of the Brinley library.

Hanging on the walls of the library of the Antiquarian Society are the following portraits: Richard Mather (1596-1669), painted from life; Samuel Mather (1626-1671); Increase Mather (1639-1723), painted from life; Cotton Mather (1633-1728), painted by

Pelham; Samuel Mather (1706-1785), painted from life. These portraits were given to the society by Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, of Boston.

There is an interesting collection of historical relics in the rooms of the library. Many of these were presented by Isaiah Thomas and other early members of the society, or procured by its agents in the first years of its existence. Among the objects of interest are numerous curiosities which illustrate the life formerly led by North American Indians, and a small cabinet of valuable coins and tokens, as well as some medals, and a considerable number of specimens of Colonial, Revolutionary and other kinds of paper money.

The exsiccated Indian from Kentucky, familiarly known as "the mummy," which at one time formed a conspicuous feature in the museum, was sent to the Smithsonian Institution several years ago.

Mr. Stephen Salisbury has deposited in the rooms of the library a valuable collection of historical relics relating to Yucatan, and has also placed on exhibition there many photographs of scenes and ruins in that State. Through his liberality there has been recently added to the treasures of the society a beautiful plaster cast of the portal of a ruined building at Labna, made from moulds obtained by the personal labors of Mr. Edward H. Thompson, our townsman, who is the United States consul at Merida.

The income of the library is mainly derived from the interest paid on the securities which constitute several of the funds belonging to the Antiquarian Society. In the statement made by the treasurer at the annual meeting held in October, 1888, the total amount of the investments of the society, reckoned at their par value, and cash on hand, the first day of that month, was \$105,410.11. The income of the whole of that amount, excepting about twenty-four thousand dollars, is available for use in the care of the building of the library and society, in the management of the library, and in binding, cataloguing and buying books. The annual sum receivable is, however, as before stated, inadequate and so small as to render it impossible for the library to add more than a very few books to its collection by purchases during the year or to pay its current expenses without aid. It awaits and deserves a liberal gift of money. The accommodations in the rooms of the library for persons wishing to make investigations are excellent. The building is well-heated, its study-rooms are bright and pleasant, an air of comfort pervades them and the student is waited upon by attentive librarians. The building, moreover, is substantial and a safe depository of the treasures of the society.

The rooms are adorned by numerous works of art. Among these are portraits of many men who have been prominent residents of New England. Mention has already been made of those of the Mather family. The society has also two portraits of Governor John Endicott (1588-1665), one painted from

an original by Southland, of Salem, and another, which is quite old, although a small and poorly-painted picture. It has, besides, portraits of Governor John Leverett (1616-79), Rev. Thomas Prince (1687-1758), Governor William Burnett (1688-1729), Charles Paxton (1704-88), Loyalist, supposed to have been painted by Copley; Rev. Ellis Gray (1717-53), minister of the New Brick Church in Boston; John Chandler (1720-1800), the "honest refugee," judge of Probate, etc., in Worcester County; Colonel John May, Boston (1748-1812), painted by Gullag; Hannah Adams (1755-1831), author of "History of New England," painted by Alexander; Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft (1755-1839), minister in Worcester 1785-1839, vice-president of the Antiquarian Society 1816-31, painted by Chester Harding; Rev. Dr. William Bentley (1759-1819), minister in Salem 1783, counselor of the Antiquarian Society 1813-20; Robert B. Thomas (1766-1846), editor of the "Old Farmer's Almanac;" Edward D. Bangs, Worcester (1790-1838), secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts 1824-36. The society owns a portrait of one of the Higginsons. It was at first supposed to be the likeness of Rev. Francis Higginson, minister in Salem in 1629, but is now considered a portrait of some other member of the family, perhaps, of Rev. John Higginson, Rev. Francis Higginson's son. It has a portrait of John Rogers. This is said to represent the martyr, or if not him, a cousin of the same name. The society has added to its collection within a few years a fine portrait, by Moses Wight, of Boston, of Alexander von Humboldt. It also has a miniature, moulded in wax, of James Sullivan, one of the Governors of Massachusetts.

The society has several interesting memorials of the Winthrop family, members of which have always had a conspicuous place in the annals of New England. Among these are a small wooden bust, a medallion and a portrait of John Winthrop, the first governor of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

The society has also a stone drinking-pot, with a "silver lydd," which belonged to Governor Winthrop. In 1888 a sword came into its possession which had been worn by John (known as Fitz John) Winthrop, a grandson of the first John. A great-great-grandson of the latter, Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Lindall Winthrop, was the successor of Isaiah Thomas in the presidency of the Antiquarian Society and held the position for ten years. The society owns a portrait of him, painted by Thomas Sully. Lieutenant-Governor Winthrop was the father of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the eminent and venerable head of the family to day, who joined the Antiquarian Society more than fifty years ago and whose name, with that of the distinguished historian, George Bancroft, stands at the head of the printed list of its living members.

The society has a portrait of Isaiah Thomas, its founder and president from the date of its organiza-

tion, in 1812, to 1831. This was painted from life by E. A. Greenwood. It also possesses a marble bust of Mr. Thomas, which was the work of the late B. H. Kinney.

Of its second president,—1831-41,—assated above, it has a portrait by Thomas Sully. It has no portrait of Edward Everett, its third president (1841-53), only a framed engraving of Wight's full-length portrait. The absence of a suitable likeness of Governor Everett is much to be regretted. Of Governor John Davis, its fourth president (1853-54), the society has a portrait, by E. T. Billings, taken from a daguerreotype, a bust by Henry Dexter, a representation of his head on a medallion and a life-size photograph finished by the use of crayon. It has a fine portrait, by Daniel Huntington, of New York, of the fifth president, the late Stephen Salisbury, who occupied that position for thirty years, from 1854-84. Of its living presidents, Senator George F. Hoar (1884-87) and Mr. Stephen Salisbury (1887), it has as yet no portraits.

The librarians of the Antiquarian Society have been Samuel Jennison (1814-25), William Lincoln (1825-27), Christopher Columbus Baldwin (1827-30 and 1831-35), Samuel M. Burnside (1830-31), Maturin Lewis Fisher (1835-38), Samuel Foster Haven (1838-March 31, 1881; Librarian Emeritus April 1, 1881, until his death, September 5, 1881) and Edmund M. Barton (1883). Of these gentlemen, the society has portraits of C. C. Baldwin and Samuel F. Haven. They were painted respectively by Chester Harding and Edward L. Custer. It also has copies of portraits of Columbus and Vespucci, made by Antonio Scardino from originals of Francesco Mazzola (Parmigianino) at Naples. Of Columbus it possesses likewise a full-length engraved portrait and a likeness by Salviati in the form of a modern Venetian mosaic. It has also a collection of engraved portraits and pictures of other kinds, and busts in marble or plaster of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, John Adams, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Jared Sparks and others. Its halls are adorned with copies in plaster of two of the statues of Michael Angelo; one from his Christ in the church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva at Rome and the other from the colossal statue of Moses in the church of S. Pietro in Vincoli, in the same city.

When Mr. Thomas gave his private library to the Antiquarian Society in the spring of 1813 he was requested to retain it in his possession until a suitable place could be prepared for its reception. Early in the year 1819 Mr. Thomas offered to put up a building at his own expense for the accommodation of the society and its library, and in August of that year a committee was appointed, at his request, to superintend its erection. The work was attended to at once and the central portion of the old Antiquarian Hall on Summer Street was dedicated to the uses of the society Au-

gust 24, 1820. The two wings were added to the main structure in 1832. The building, however, which still stands, although now (January, 1889) used for private purposes, proved too small to house the growing library and was also found to be damp. A new hall was therefore built on the site now occupied after a time. This was completed in 1853. But the rapidly increasing collection of books demanded still ampler accommodations and an addition to the present building was determined upon. That was finished in 1877. In putting up the existing building and adding to it the society was assisted by very generous contributions of money from the late Stephen Salisbury, who, as before stated, was its president for thirty years.

The executive officers of the society are appointed by the council of the society and perform their duties under the supervision of a sub-committee of that body.

The present librarian, as before stated, is Edmund Mills Barton. He had been assistant librarian for seventeen years before he was appointed librarian. Reuben Colton was assistant librarian from April, 1878, to February 1, 1889. At the latter date he resigned the position for the purpose of going into business. Miss Mary Robinson became connected with the library as cataloguer in the autumn of 1881. February 1, 1889, she was promoted to the position of assistant to the librarian.

A catalogue of the books in the library (pp. 571), was printed in 1837 by Henry J. Howland. A card catalogue has been in preparation for several years, and nearly all of the bound volumes in the collection have already been indexed. The society also has in its possession a manuscript catalogue of the books presented to it by Isaiah Thomas. The library is kept open from nine o'clock A.M. to five P.M. every secular day, excepting Saturday, when it is closed at one P.M.

This account of the library of the American Antiquarian Society has been gathered largely from the proceedings of the society. Particular indebtedness should be acknowledged to the recorded researches of Mr. Nathaniel Paine, as they appear in the volumes of the society's publications or in periodicals or separate pamphlets. The history of the Antiquarian Society, as distinguished from that of its library, is given under the head of societies, in another portion of the present work. That is also the case in regard to the other associations whose libraries are described and their histories given in the monograph which I am writing.

THE WORCESTER COUNTY ATHENEUM.—It is stated in the *Spy* of November 4, 1829, that "After the adjournment of the Lyceum on Wednesday last, pursuant to notice given at the close of the address in the meeting-house, a public meeting was held to consider the expediency of adopting measures to establish a public library for the County of Worcester." An association was formed to found a library. The

subscribers agreed to unite "for the purpose of establishing a Public Library in the Town of Worcester, to consist principally of such rare works in Science and Literature as are not usually found in private Libraries." The property of the society was divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. At a meeting of the members of the organization, held December 16, 1829, it was voted to call the new association the Worcester County Athenæum, and January 6, 1830, Otis C. Wheeler was chosen librarian. At a meeting of directors, held the 2d of February, "William Lincoln and Isaac Goodwin reported that they had leased of Dr. John Green the room in the second story of the new brick building on Main Street, opposite Central Street, for the use of the Athenæum, and recommended that one share of the stock of the Athenæum be conveyed to him in payment of the rent for one year, which report was accepted."

March 4th the directors voted "that the Athenæum will receive the deposit of the books, minerals and property of the Worcester Lyceum of Natural History and pay the expenses of making the cases and cabinets belonging to that association," &c. Some of the property of the last-named society was afterwards stored in the rooms of the American Antiquarian Society, and remained there until, by a vote of surviving members, it was given to the organization now known as the Natural History Society, of whose collections it to-day forms a part. The Athenæum was incorporated in March, 1830, and chose officers, under the act of incorporation, on the 14th of the following month.

It seems to have been, in the main, a circulating library, but that it was not wholly so appears from the following regulations: "The Directors shall cause books to be procured for the library—and as certain books, from their value and beauty, may be liable to injury, or their use may be prevented by circulation, they may require such works to be retained in the apartments of the Athenæum." The librarian was appointed by the directors.

On the 16th of June, 1830, it was "voted that Alfred D. Foster, Frederick W. Paine and William Lincoln be a committee to make a catalogue of the books of the Athenæum," &c., and "that Otis C. Wheeler be Librarian, subject to the direction of this committee." On the 8th of the following December it was voted to execute a lease of Dr. Green's rooms, and on the same day the directors appointed William S. Lincoln librarian "for the ensuing year." January 5, 1832, the directors reported that the library then "contained 2109 volumes, exclusive of the Cyclopedias and unbound pamphlets."

Owners of shares (proprietors), life subscribers and annual subscribers could take out books from the library. William Lincoln, writing in 1836, stated that about three thousand volumes of what he denominates "general literature" had been collected by the Athenæum when he wrote. The library at that time was

kept in a room appropriated for the purpose in the old building of the Antiquarian Society, on Summer Street.

The Athenæum has for a long time ceased to exist. Most of its books were given to the Antiquarian Society. This was a natural proceeding, as a large proportion of the members of the former society were interested in the latter organization. I find that a book was taken out from the library of the Athenæum at as late a date as 1851.

Nearly all of the information relating to the Athenæum given here has been obtained by me from the following manuscript volumes in the library of the Antiquarian Society: "Rules and regulations, stock and property" and records of meetings; "Waste book"—this is a list, under the names of givers and depositors, of books placed in the library,—a volume in which charges of books taken out from the library were made.

WORCESTER SOCIAL LIBRARY.—In the library of the Antiquarian Society there is a manuscript which is headed "Alphabetical List of the Proprietors of the Worcester Social Library." It is dated May, 1830. I find no evidence that this library was actually established. No mention of such an organization is made by William Lincoln in the "History of Worcester," which he wrote a few years after the date of the manuscript. There were several movements in Worcester about the year 1830 looking towards the formation of libraries. Thus, as we have seen, the Worcester County Athenæum was started late in the year 1829 and incorporated in March, 1830. The Worcester Lyceum, of which I am now about to write, was organized in November, 1829.

WORCESTER LYCEUM.—Anthony Chase, the first secretary of the Worcester Lyceum, in a rough draft of a letter written to the secretary of the Lyceum in Medway, now in the possession of his son, Mr. Charles A. Chase, writes: "Our Lyceum was organized the 5th of November, 1829, though many of the preliminaries were settled previous to that time." This letter was written in 1831. Lincoln, writing a few years later, gives the date of its formation as November 4th. He adds: "The Lyceum" (about 1836) "is possessed of a good chemical apparatus and a well-selected library of about five hundred volumes, beneficially and extensively used by the young artisans and operatives of the village." Persons who have resided in Worcester for forty or fifty years remember that in their younger days the Lyceum was the main dependence of the people of the town for a circulating library, and that it was kept for many years at the residence of Mrs. Sarah B. Wood, on the south corner of Main and School Streets. The entrance to the house was on School Street. Mrs. Wood had a private school for children. The books of the Lyceum were in cases in the school-room, and Mrs. Wood served as librarian on one or two holiday afternoons every week. "By a provision of the constitution" of

the Lyceum, writes Mr. Lincoln, "no alienation of the property is to be made; to secure its preservation during any suspension of the society, the selectmen are authorized to deposit the collections with some incorporated literary institution of the town, to be held in trust and transferred to some new association for similar purposes."

In 1854 or early in 1855 the books belonging to the Lyceum were deposited in the rooms of the Young Men's Library Association, and a union of the Lyceum and the latter society was effected April 12, 1856. Thus the libraries of these two organizations were consolidated.

LIBRARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—That society was formed in August, 1852, and fully organized in December of the same year. The act incorporating it was signed by the Governor, March 26, 1853, and accepted by the association on the 16th of the following month. Principal purposes of the organization were the establishment and maintenance of a reading-room and library. A reading-room was opened December 31, 1852, and in the following month steps were taken to obtain subscriptions in money and gifts of books to be used in forming a library; \$1300 was secured in cash and contributions of books to the number of about eight hundred and fifty volumes were received. The library was thrown open to members June 18, 1853. It then numbered seventeen hundred volumes. Persons who were not members of the society were allowed to take books out of the library on the payment of an annual fee of one dollar. It appears from a report made in April, 1854, that during the first nine months of the existence of the library, 8620 volumes were taken out from it by 430 persons. At the date of the report the library contained 1762 volumes. John Gray was the first librarian. His services to the library became of great value at once, and continued to be so till the date of his death.

During the second year of the continuance of the Young Men's Library Association, which ended April, 1855, the Young Men's Rhetorical Society was temporarily merged in the former organization, and its library of about one hundred volumes came into the custody and soon into the full possession of the association. In April, 1855, the library of the association numbered 2126 volumes; 11,000 volumes had been taken out of it during the year preceding that date, which was the first complete year of its life. In December, 1855, the late Dr. John Green placed his large and valuable private library of 4500 volumes in the charge of the association, to be used for purposes of consultation and reference. The arrangements in regard to its care and use were consummated in April, 1856. According to these it was to remain in the custody of the association for five years or for a longer period, should such an arrangement be desired by both of the parties in interest.

April 12, 1856, the library of the Young Men's Li-

brary Association, consisted of two thousand six hundred and ten volumes. On that date the act approved by the Governor, March 15th, of the same year, providing for a union of that association and of the Worcester Lyceum, was accepted by both organizations and the name of the united societies became

THE WORCESTER LYCEUM AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—One year later, April 11, 1857, we find that the circulating library of this organization contained three thousand eight hundred volumes and the reference or Green Library six thousand volumes. April 12, 1858, the circulating department had about forty-one hundred volumes and the Green Library sixty-five hundred volumes. During the year ending with that date the valuable and rapidly increasing library of the Worcester District Medical Association, comprising about twenty-four hundred volumes, was placed in a room in Worcester Bank block, adjoining the rooms of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association, and put under the care of the librarian of the latter organization. April 9, 1859, the circulating department of the library under consideration contained four thousand three hundred and fifty volumes, and the Green library seven thousand five hundred volumes.

John Gray, the esteemed librarian of the Lyceum and Library Association, died suddenly in the latter part of 1859, and at a special meeting of the Board of Directors held November 25th of that year, the first regular business was to choose a committee to confer with Dr. Green in reference to the selection of a librarian. Dr. Chandler, Albert Tolman and T. W. Higginson were appointed the committee. At an adjournment of the meeting held the next day, that committee reported: "That an interview had been held with Dr. Green, in which he expressed a readiness and desire to present the Green Library to the city, as the foundation of a Free Public Library. That subsequently the committee had visited the Mayor," Honorable Alexander H. Bullock, "who expressed much gratification at Dr. Green's liberality and cordially entered into the plans. The following preamble and resolution were then adopted:

"WHEREAS, Dr. John Green has indicated to a committee of the directors of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association, a desire to give his library to the city, on such liberal conditions that the directors believe it best the public should receive the gift:

"Resolved, That the Directors recommend that the library of the Association be also transferred to the city, provided suitable appropriations and arrangements are made for its reception." (Seventh annual report of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association, signed by Edward Earle, president.)

The action of Dr. Green and of the Board of Directors was regarded gratefully by the city government, and after conferences between the representatives of the city and the other parties interested, "On December 16th, at a special meeting of the



Samuel S. Green

Association, called for that purpose, it was voted, on motion of Mr. N. Paine, that the Association accept and adopt the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors, at their meeting held November 25th, and that the Board of Directors have full power to carry out any arrangements that may be necessary under the resolves, including the transfer of the library."

The proposition endorsed in this vote was accepted by the city government December 23, 1859, and the library of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association became almost immediately the property of the city of Worcester and a portion of the Free Public Library, which was established by an ordinance bearing the same date as the resolves of the City Council in which the gift of the association was accepted.

The manuscript records which contain an account of the organization and early meetings of the Young Men's Library Association are in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society. Other manuscript volumes which belonged to the association and its successor, the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association, are owned by the Free Public Library, which also has a bound volume containing all the printed reports of the two organizations and two catalogues—one issued in 1853 and the other in 1859.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—This institution, as stated above, came into existence December 23, 1859. The library was opened to the public April 30, 1860, in the rooms in Worcester Bank Block, which had been occupied by the two libraries out of which it was formed. Those quarters were regarded as temporary, however, since it had been stipulated by Dr. Green in the deed by which he transferred his collection of books to the city that the latter should put up a library building. This stipulation was early complied with, although it is understood that the vote providing for the erection of a building failed at first to pass in the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor, Hon. William W. Rice, exerted himself, however, to secure its passage, and by arguments addressed to one of the members of the board, who had opposed the measure, convinced him that it would be well to favor it, and in this way obtained the support needed for its adoption.

In the first annual report of the directors of the Free Public Library it is stated that prior to its foundation "the want of such an institution had for a long period been felt by the people of the city, and had repeatedly been made the subject of remark in the inaugural addresses of its chief magistrates. So great, however, would necessarily be the expenditure for its establishment, that no mayor of the city had felt authorized to treat the matter with any other language than that of desire and hope."

It had been the wish of some of the gentlemen who formed the Young Men's Library Association that the library which they were bringing together should be eventually merged in a free public library. Thus, for example, Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson

devoutly desired such a consummation. Mr. Gray, the librarian of the organization, entertained from the beginning of the library of the association the hope that such a plan would some time be carried out, and clung to it as a cherished wish until his death. The late Mr. Stephen Salisbury, in a letter written to the Council of the American Antiquarian Society January 21, 1852, a date which is earlier by a few months than that of the formation of the Young Men's Library Association, stated that the establishment of a Public Library was then regarded with much favor by the citizens of Worcester and would probably be accomplished with readiness and on a liberal and useful scheme, if suitable apartments for its accommodation were offered. He then went on to say that he would give to the society five thousand dollars, to be used in defraying the cost of a new building for its occupation, on condition that it would grant without rent and under such regulations as might be necessary, until the 1st day of January, 1875, for a Public Library for the citizens of Worcester, the use of the large hall in the lower story of the proposed building, with suitable finish and shelves for books and a room on the same floor sufficient for the office of the librarian. Mr. Salisbury's gift was accepted by the Antiquarian Society with the conditions imposed, but nothing further appears to have been done regarding so much of the subject-matter of his communication as related to the use of rooms in the lower story of Antiquarian Hall for the purposes of a public library. It is an interesting fact, stated by Mr. Barton in a report as librarian of the Antiquarian Society, in which Mr. Salisbury's letter may be found, that the latter gentleman and Doctor Green, when the communication was addressed to the council of the society, were both of them members of that body, and a rational curiosity would be gratified could it be found out whether Mr. Salisbury had Doctor Green's library in mind when he made the proposition just mentioned and reserved to himself, as he did, the right to designate the Public Library that should have the contemplated accommodation.

Whatever the fact respecting this matter may have been, however, the library of the Young Men's Library Association was formed a few months later, Dr. Green's library was soon after placed in its rooms, and both libraries were before long given to the city and formed the nucleus of the present Free Public Library, for the accommodation of which an especial building was put up.

On the 27th day of December, A.D. 1859, Dr. John Green gave to the city of Worcester, by a deed of gift bearing date of that day, a library of about seven thousand volumes "in trust for the free use of the citizens and the public forever, as a library of consultation and reference, but to be used only in the library building." This library had been collected from time to time, during a long professional career, at a cost of not less than ten thousand dollars, with the purpose

of some time devoting it to public uses. Among the terms and conditions of the gift were the following:

"First: The management of the Library, the custody of the books, and the regulations under which they may be used shall be vested in a Board of Directors who shall be citizens of Worcester, to be chosen by the City Council in a convention of the two branches thereof, two of whom shall, after the first election, be chosen annually and shall hold their offices six years each.

"Third: The City of Worcester shall forever pay the salary of a competent Librarian, to be chosen by the Directors, and shall furnish a suitable Library building for the books to be secure against fire, and to be constructed with reference to the future increase of the Library, and this building shall be kept warmed and lighted at the expense of the city and shall be provided with suitable accommodations for the convenience of those using the books and shall be kept open at all proper hours, according to the regulations of the Directors, for the use of the public.

"Fourth: No plan for a Library building shall be adopted without the concurrence of the Board of Trustees.

"Fifth: The foregoing provisions may, during my life, be changed by the joint action of myself and the Directors in any manner which shall not impair the value and public utility of the Library, but they shall not be changed after my decease; nor shall any books, once added to the department established by me, ever be transferred to any other."

The Worcester Lyceum and Library Association gave its library to the city of Worcester in December, 1859, as has been already stated. That library consisted of about forty-five hundred volumes. Dr. Green gave his books to be used as a reference library. The Library Association contemplated the use of most of its books as the nucleus of a circulating library.

The City Council passed an ordinance, dated December 23, 1859, of which the following is the first section:

"The City of Worcester hereby accepts the donation made by Dr. Green and of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association, and establish the Free Public Library of the City of Worcester."

The ordinance, as originally adopted and in its subsequent revisions, carries out, in provisions for the whole institution, the spirit of the conditions which Dr. Green imposed in regard to the library given by him.

In the first annual report of the directors of the library, presented to the city government in January, 1861, it is stated that "the building is now far advanced in the stages of erection."

It will be noticed that, by the terms in the deed of Dr. Green's gift, the spirit of which was embodied in the city ordinance also, the whole management of the library is placed in the hands of a Board of Directors, and not interfered with by the city government. This will be regarded as a wise provision, as the members of the board are chosen with reference to their fitness for the especial work to be performed. Sufficient supervision of the City Council is implied in the facts that it chooses the directors, and that it has wholly within its control the regulation of the amount of money it will appropriate yearly for the use of the library.

The conditions in the deed of gift require, also, it will be seen, the city to put up a building secure against fire, to keep the rooms frequented by users

comfortable, and to pay the salary of the librarian and other running expenses. In inducing the city to make heavy expenditures in carrying out the object he had in view in giving his library to the city, Dr. Green greatly added to the value of his gift. He may properly be regarded, not only as a public benefactor, but also what he is called in the fourth section of the original ordinance, by which he is made an honorary life director, as the "principal founder" of the library.

The Board of Directors, as constituted by the deed of gift and the city ordinance, is a conservative body. A custom, however, was observed for several years (and that has since been embodied in an ordinance), that no person should be eligible to fill a vacancy in the Board of Directors arising from the expiration of his term of office. The observance of this rule, while aiding to secure a progressive administration of the library, has also been useful in widening the interest of citizens in the institution, by introducing into its board of direction, representatives of various occupations and tastes prevailing in the community for which it was established. The year 1865 is memorable in the history of the library for the foundation of the reading-rooms. A fund of between \$10,000 and \$11,000 was raised for their endowment by subscription among the citizens of Worcester, chiefly through the exertions of Hon. George F. Hoar, at that time an influential member of the Board of Directors. The subscription paper was headed by the late Mr. Salisbury with a gift of \$4000; Mr. Hoar, Dr. Green, and forty other persons contributed \$100 apiece; twenty-five, \$50 each; thirty-eight, \$25 each; and other givers smaller sums. It is interesting to notice that the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association gave \$300 to the Reading-room Fund of its successor. The money raised was carefully invested, and the income of the fund has since been spent in furnishing the rooms with American and foreign papers and periodicals. This income, a few gifts, and \$400 taken annually from the city appropriation, now enable the library to place in its rooms current numbers of two hundred and eighty-nine journals, magazines and reviews.

With the foundation of the reading-rooms the library came substantially into its present form. The Green or reference library, the departments from which books may be taken out for use in homes or elsewhere, and the reading-rooms, constitute the Free Public Library of the City of Worcester.

Dr. Green died in the fall of 1865. According to the sixth annual report of the directors, he, from time to time, between the date of the deed of his original gift and that of his death, gave to the library 4968 volumes, in addition to the seven thousand contributed at the start. He also remembered the library generously in his will. The main provision of that instrument, for the benefit of the library, is described concisely and clearly in the report to which reference has just been made. That report was writ-

ten by Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the much respected president of the Board of Directors, in the year 1865. I make the following quotation :

"The probate of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Green, has made known his bequest to this City of Thirty thousand dollars, to be paid within one year after his decease, to the officer of the City authorized to receive it, and to be held with its future accumulations as a separate fund, designated in the Books of this City as the 'Green Library Fund;' and the Testator states that he 'aims not to gratify any personal feeling of his own, but to set apart and designate the Fund in a manner which shall forever keep it distinct from all others,' 'and which shall enable the people of Worcester at all times clearly to perceive its amount and condition.' He requires that the fund shall be kept, and that the income shall be collected by the authorized officer of the City, and he provides that the investment and management of said Fund shall be under the direction of a Financial Committee of three directors of this Library, annually to be chosen by ballot, and that said Committee shall annually report to the Board of Directors, and their report shall make a part of the annual Report of this Board to the City Council. It is required that three-fourths of the investments shall be made in 'real estate mortgage securities,' and one-fourth in Bank stock; and in taking landed securities, it is the 'desire and request' of the Testator, 'that in every instance first mortgages shall be taken for no larger loan than one-third of the value, of the security; and as to the use and expenditure of the income of said fund, it is directed that one-fourth part of said income shall be added annually to said fund, and that the remaining three-fourths of said income, after repaying any accidental loss that may happen to the principal, shall be expended by said Directors in the purchase of books, to be added to that department of said Free Public Library which was instituted by the Testator, and in repairing and re-binding the books of that department. Provided that when the invested fund shall reach the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, one-fourth part of the income thereof, shall continue to be forever annually added to the principal, and three-fourths of the income of \$100,000, after replacing any losses of the principal, and neither more nor less, shall be applied to the increase and support of the Department of said Library instituted by the Testator, and the remaining part of the income of said fund, shall be applied and expended by said Directors for the benefit of the whole of said Free Public Library, as well for that part which is kept for circulating or lending, as for that part which was instituted by the testator."

The principal of the Green Library Fund has met with no loss. It has been increased by the addition of a quarter of every year's income. Five hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, the proceeds of a trust instituted by Dr. Green during his life, has also been added to the fund. That amounted December 1, 1888, to \$43,117.91. Fifty shares of bank stock, now held by trustees, will eventually come into the possession of the city, to be applied, besides his other bequests, in accordance with the testator's will, for the benefit of the library.

Hon. George F. Hoar, president of the Board of Directors in 1867, in writing the annual report for that year, after reciting provisions of Dr. Green's will, in regard to the library, remarks that, "Upon these provisions a grave, and until within a few years what would have been deemed a quite doubtful question of law arose, growing out of the policy of the law, which prohibits perpetuities." He then proceeds in an able argument to quiet fears which might be entertained. He speaks of the hesitation of the executors of the will of Dr. Green to pass over his bequest to the city, and narrates the action of the city and board of directors of the library. He compliments the family of Dr. Green for just and honorable conduct in facilitating the carrying of his wishes into effect, and states

that the Supreme Judicial Court, upon application, rendered a judgment, so far establishing the validity of the will as to order the fund to be paid over to the city. Mr. Hoar then cites two recent decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and, after a discussion of the points at issue, announces his belief, "that the city may rightfully and lawfully obey the direction of the will, until a fund is accumulated, ample enough to defray all the expenses of the library, and so fulfil the beneficent purpose of the donor." It is well understood that when Mr. Hoar speaks of an ample provision for a library like the Free Public Library, he does not mean a paltry few hundred thousand dollars, but a much larger sum. It is worthy of remark, before leaving the consideration of Dr. Green's will, that he is careful to reiterate in it the terms and conditions contained in the original deed of his gift to the city, executed in 1859.

Here, then, there is in the City of Worcester a reference library, founded and endowed by Dr. Green. It is important to inquire whether the citizens of Worcester use the library which has been provided for them. Reports of the directors show that it was but little used for several years. They express regret that this was so, and it appears from their fifth annual report that the establishment of the reading-room resulted from a movement to increase the usefulness of the Green Library. It was thought that a reading-room would add to and bring out its value. Many of the newspapers and periodicals taken are bound, and the volumes placed on the shelves of the reference library. They thus add to its value. Readers of magazines and papers have curiosity awakened which they seek to satisfy by the use of atlases, encyclopedias and other works of reference. A taste for reading and the habit of reading are promoted by a reading-room; a desire to study often follows. A reading-room in this way brings out the value of a reference library. At the start the Green Library reading-room was not properly heated; this defect was remedied by the introduction of a steam-heating apparatus.

A step in the right direction was made by the directors in procuring a large collection of the best dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc. It was impossible for them to do all that they wished, for they could not get money enough, in the earlier days of the library, to enable them to carry out their plans. They did what they could with the means at their disposal. Still, the reference library was not much used. In 1871 there came a sudden growth in its use. This use increased rapidly in succeeding years. It is now very large. How has this increase been effected? It has been brought about by the use of very simple means. It was thought that the reason why people did not use the library was that they needed assistance in using it. A new librarian was appointed, and he was allowed to render such aid as was desired by frequenters of the library. Then, all

persons in the city who had questions to ask to which they might hope to find answers in books were cordially invited to come to the library and propound them. It was made a rule that everybody should be received with courtesy and made to feel that he is an owner of the library, and that its officers are bound to give a reasonable amount of time to finding answers to his questions. The youngest school-children, the humblest citizens, were to be received cordially, and an impartial courtesy extended to all. The plan worked admirably. It has been a cardinal principle that the officers should manifest a persistent determination not to allow an inquirer to leave the building without getting—if a possible thing to find it—an answer to his question. When books needed in answering questions are not found in the library, efforts are at once made to buy them. If their purchase cannot be afforded, or if they cannot be bought in time for present uses, pains are taken to find out whether they do not belong to some other library or to some individual accessible to the questioner, or they are borrowed by the librarian from some institution within the city or in some other place. Time is spent in doing such work as this,—the time, too, of persons whose service is somewhat costly. But this time is well spent. The personal relations of an accomplished librarian with users of a library are productive of great advantage. Few users of a reference library know what books to go to, to get answers to questions which they have to ask. Many need help in finding out and stating the exact question which they wish to have answered. The librarian or an assistant steps forward and helps them to give a definite shape to their inquiries, and then refers them to some master of the subject to which their inquiries relate. He gives them the best books, and keeps them from the productions of dabbles in knowledge.

Formerly, when the reading-room of the reference library was not filled with persons who had come to it for instruction, entertainment was sometimes offered to such as desired it in the form of stories and bound volumes of illustrated papers. That custom has long been discontinued, however, the legitimate uses of the library for study and serious reading having grown so large that there is no room for mere pleasure-seekers. That the efforts to build up a large use of the reference department were successful was evidenced at once by the statistics given in annual reports. From those it appeared that 7321, 12,408, 15,672, 20,550 and 22,833 persons, respectively, had books given them during the first five years of the new order of things, or helped themselves to books to be used in answering their inquiries, or to give them enjoyment. A very large proportion of these recipients of information and enjoyment received answers to serious inquiries. While, too, care has been taken to supply the wants of humble inquirers, the officers of the library have been equally

solicitous not to neglect the demands of more advanced students. While a half-hour has been readily spent in finding out for a curious boy how dates can be plucked from the top of the tall palm-tree, whatever time was needed has been cheerfully given to the scholar whose questions required reference to philosophical transactions or a Greek anthology, or to the public instructor in preparation for a lecture or review article. A reference library that is not used becomes very unpopular. Where such a library is so administered that a large constituency gets advantage from it, all will recognize it as a public benefit, and citizens unskilled in the niceties of scholarship will, in consideration of the benefit they themselves derive from the institution, be willing that money should be spent in supplying the wants of scholars. During the last ten years 51,674 volumes have been used annually on the average in the Green Library for purposes of reference, study and serious reading; 61,424 volumes were given to users for those purposes in the library year just closed, namely, that from December 1, 1887, to November 30, 1888.

The Free Public Library has become distinguished for the aid which it has rendered to schools. Every effort has been made there to help teachers to do their work, and especial facilities have been afforded them in pursuing studies. They have also been assisted constantly in their exertions to add to the pleasantness and profitableness of study by the children under their charge. Many of the teachers in Worcester have been very successful in awakening an interest in reading among their pupils and in raising the standard of reading among them. They have done this mainly by starting an interest in subjects, and then supplying books from the library to satisfy the curiosity aroused.

Immense numbers of books have been used in this way by the teachers, for their own benefit and that of their scholars. Space cannot be afforded here to describe the methods in use in the Public Library. They have been set forth from time to time in the pages of the *Library Journal* and in pamphlets containing papers and addresses of the present librarian.

It is enough to say in this place that the plans adopted in that library have led to results such as have approved themselves to the managers of libraries in other communities, and have been copied or adapted to local emergencies by a very large number of institutions in the cities and larger and smaller towns of the United States, and have attracted attention in foreign countries, and to a certain extent been introduced into England.

It will be remembered that among the "terms and conditions" imposed by Dr. Green in the deed by which he transferred his library to the city, is one which provides that the books shall "be used only in the library building." This provision was extended in his will to the use of all books bought with

money left by him and placed in the department which bears his name. It has sometimes been thought that the reference library would be more useful if the books in it could be taken to the homes of users. Now, however, the restrictive provision is, I think, generally believed to be a wise one by persons who have thought much about the matter. There was more reason formerly than exists now for anxiety on the part of citizens to have the books put in circulation. In the earlier days of the library the additions of books made to the circulating department were wholly inadequate to supply reasonable demands of users. The directors knew that this was so, and bought as many books as they could with the money at their command. Now the circulating department is generously cared for, and it is very seldom that a citizen feels it a hardship not to be able to take home books belonging to the Green Library. There are two weighty reasons why those books should not be taken away from the library building,—first, it is desirable that investigators should always find them at hand for consultation; second, books which are put in circulation become dirty and mutilated. Mr. Salisbury speaks forcibly on this head in the fifth annual report of the directors. He says of the measure of allowing books in the Green Library to be taken to the homes of users, that it “would be like killing the goose that laid the golden egg. For a time the use of the books would be stimulated and increased, but when they should become defaced and worn out by use, it would require to keep the library interesting and attractive, a larger expenditure than the majority of citizens would approve, and the most liberal givers might hesitate to place valuable books in a heap of rubbish.”

The Free Public Library is mainly dependent for its support upon an annual appropriation made by the City Council from money raised by taxation. This appropriation was very small at first. It continued small for several years. The directors saw that it was very important that more money should be placed at their disposal, and persistently urged the claims of the library for liberal support. Their efforts gradually bore fruit. The city began to grow also, and a greater readiness to spend money on improvements to manifest itself. With increased expenditures in other departments of the government, the annual appropriation of the library began to grow.

The sum of money given to it the first year of its existence was \$4000. The library had, besides that amount, \$88.26, which had been collected for fines and obtained in other ways. For the last ten years (1878–79, to 1887–88), the average annual municipal appropriation has been \$11,729, and so much of the money paid for dog-licenses as is applicable to library purposes. The amount received in that way has increased from \$1931.05 in 1870, the first year in which it came to

the library, to \$4006.89 in the last library year, 1887–88. In that year the municipal appropriation was \$14,500. The dog-law may be found in the public statutes, chapter 102. Examine especially sections 84, 38 and 107. Under the provisions of that law, in all the counties of the State, except Suffolk County, the money raised in towns by payments for licenses issued to owners of dogs, after a portion has been retained by the city for general purposes, and deductions have been made to cover the depredations of dogs among sheep and other domestic animals, must be appropriated by the towns to the support, either of public libraries or of the common schools. With appropriations now enjoyed \$6500 a year can be spent for books and periodicals. For the purchase of books the library has also available, it will be remembered, the income of the Green Library fund. The income of the reading-room fund, likewise, swells its resources and gives it means of buying periodicals and papers. A considerable sum, on the average over \$500 a year, is received from the collection of fines, the sale of catalogues and other miscellaneous sources. The average yearly receipts of the library from all sources during the last ten years have been \$17,330. During the library year just closed the receipts were \$21,305.87. These were received in the following amounts from the several sources of income: municipal appropriations, \$14,500; Green Library fund, \$1772.87; reading-room fund, \$462.48; dog-licenses, \$4006.89; fines, etc., \$563.63.

At the date of its foundation the library had 11,500 volumes in its two departments. A third department, known as Intermediate, has since been established. At the date of the last annual report, December 1, 1888, the number of books in the library was 73,669, divided as follows among its three divisions: Green Library, 22,255; Intermediate Department, 17,520; Circulating Department, 33,894. The average home use of the library for the last ten years has been 128,123 volumes. The use during the last library year was 142,449 volumes.

The average annual use of books for home purposes, for reference, study and serious reading in the library building and for use on Sunday during the last ten years has been 182,009. That use during the library year just closed was 206,290. The average daily use of books on secular days last year was 665. This number does not include, of course, the immense use of magazines, reviews and papers in the reading-rooms.

During the last complete year of the existence of the library of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association, the precursor of the Circulating Department of the Free Public Library, 9,742 volumes were given out for home use. During the eight months spoken of in the first annual report of the latter organization, 31,454 volumes, or a daily average of 153, were delivered to users for the same purpose. Thus a great increase of use followed the change of

the library from a private to a public institution in which privileges were made free. The increase is also indicated by the fact that 3,200 applicants for cards to be used in taking out books received them during the first eight months of the library's existence. If we place side by side, however, the number 31,454 and that representing the use of books in the Free Public Library last year, namely, 206,290, a great growth is shown in this respect in the twenty-nine years of the library's life. The number of books lost and not paid for during the last library year was 10. The average annual loss for the past ten years has been 12. On the average, 254 volumes have been yearly withdrawn from the library because worn-out or for other reasons during the same decade.

The library of the Free Public Library has been selected with careful reference to the actual wants of its users. The standard of works placed in its circulating department has always been high and for many years has been raised gradually every year. The aim of the officers of the library has been to give to it a certain completeness in all branches of knowledge that the citizens of Worcester take an interest in. In a community such as Worcester it has proven useful to bring together a large collection of books relating to chemical and physical science and their applications, and the library has therefore secured many valuable sets of periodicals representing progress in those fields and of the transactions and proceedings of learned scientific societies and a large number of important works on mechanical and other applications of science. It has also bought numerous sets of periodicals and individual publications relating to the fine arts and their applications to industrial pursuits. While then the library has aimed to supply existing wants, it has been led in doing this to make a specialty of procuring works of the classes just enumerated.

At the start the library used for its circulating department copies of the catalogue of the Lyceum and Library Association. In 1861 a catalogue of the circulating department of the Free Public Library was issued. A list of additions was printed in 1867. Another catalogue of all the books in the same department was issued in 1870, and a supplement to that in 1874. In 1884 the present printed catalogue was published. It contains all the books which readily circulate that belonged to the library September 1, 1883, and consists of one thousand three hundred and ninety-two pages. It is intended to print a supplement to that catalogue during the present library year (1888-89). The library issues from time to time lists of additions to all departments of the library in sheets of four pages.

The library has outgrown its present quarters, and the city has bought a lot adjoining the one which is occupied by the existing building, and will, it is anticipated, begin the current year to put up on it a new building to be used in connection with the edifice now standing.

In the Green Library room there is a fine portrait of the founder of the reference library, which was painted by direction of the city government after Dr. Green's death, by the late William H. Furniss, of Boston, and a statue of Dr. Green, in plaster, by the late B. H. Kinney, of Worcester.

The librarians of the Free Public Library have been Zephaniah Baker (from February 17, 1860, to January 14, 1871), and Samuel Swett Green (from January 15, 1871).

The Free Public Library was the first public library in New England to open its doors to visitors on Sunday. On that day the reading-rooms of the library are open from 2 to 9 P.M. No books are given out in the circulating department to be taken home. The periodicals and papers can be freely used. Books are procurable also for use within the building from either department of the library. This experiment began in 1872. It appears from the yearly reports of the librarian that the number of persons who used the reading-rooms Sundays in the year 1872-73, for one Sunday less than the whole year, and yet for fifty-two Sundays, is 5,706; for 1873-74, 7,179; and for 1874-75, 10,142. The average annual use for the last ten years is 13,867. The librarian is present for two hours on Sunday afternoon to render assistance to inquirers seeking information from books. Two attendants remain in the rooms during the hours they are open, to see that they are kept comfortable, to preserve quiet and to aid readers. Those attendants are persons who do not serve the library on secular days, but who come to it only on Sundays. In regard to the character of the reading done on Sundays, it may be stated that it is mainly of magazines and papers. Some persons, however, engage in study every Sunday. The average number of volumes given yearly to readers on Sundays during the ten years just passed is 2,211. The number given to them during the last library year is 2,417. Since Elm Park has been opened and Lake Quinsigamond has become readily accessible, while the number of readers has remained about the same as before, the proportion of serious reading has greatly increased, as mere pleasure-seekers have lately to a large extent sought recreation at those popular resorts.

LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.—It has been stated that books given by Dr. Elijah Dix to the County Medical Society, the immediate predecessor of the existing medical association, formed the nucleus of the library now belonging to the Worcester District Medical Society. The statement seems to be incorrect, however. Dr. Dix promised to give to the earlier society books of the value of fifty pounds. Its thanks were voted to him, a librarian was chosen, a list of books was made out and forwarded to him, and committees visited him three times to confer regarding the matter, but no books appear to have been received by the society. The Worcester District Medical Society was

founded in 1804, but does not seem to have collected many books for a considerable number of years. Dr. Thomas H. Gage, in an address to the society delivered in 1862, states that "the first movement of which any fruit now remains, which may, indeed, be considered the beginning of the library, was the appointment of Drs. Oliver Fiske and John Green, in 1813, to obtain subscriptions and solicit books from profession and from laity to found a medical library." The junior member of the committee, who had been in practice four years when appointed to serve in that position, afterwards became the founder of the Free Public Library. Dr. Gage remarks that the committee met with success in its efforts. That could not have been great, however. Dr. Leonard Wheeler states that the librarian seems to have been "merely a personified hope of books until 1822." In 1822 that officer was authorized to receive from the Massachusetts Medical Society the quota of books which it was willing to lend to this district. The loan appears to have been practically a gift, for the general society never had any intention of reclaiming the books. In 1823 the District Society passed an order for printing its by-laws and a catalogue of its library. It began at that time also to have a committee for purchasing books. Few works could have been bought, however, in those early years, for, as Dr. Wheeler remarks, the whole amount of money received by the treasurer for the four years ending in 1828 was less than ninety dollars, and out of that sum refreshments had to be procured for the members of the society and some printing paid for.

In 1825 Daniel Waldo is thanked for "his very splendid and liberal donation of books." At that time the library contained, perhaps, one hundred volumes. The first recorded enumeration of books does not appear until 1836, when the number of books in the library was stated to be one hundred and twenty-eight. Many of those, the librarian reports, were "very valuable works." He adds, however, that the volumes were but little used, and Dr. Wheeler states that "most of them would seem to have remained unmolested for years excepting by worms." In 1843 Dr. Joseph Sargent reported that the library contained over two hundred volumes and that he found it in a room over Mr. Harris' bookstore, where it was little used.

A very important event in the history of the library was now impending. In 1845 a bequest of six thousand dollars was made to the society by Daniel Waldo, the income of which was to be used in buying books for the library. In 1851 Dr. Charles W. Wilder, of Leominster, left five hundred dollars, by will, to the society. The income of that bequest and of another of one thousand dollars, made by the late Harrison Bliss, of Worcester, in 1882, for library purposes, as well as that of a small investment known as the Available Reserve Fund, is spent for the benefit of the library. The amount which the library

committee has at its disposal annually is about four hundred and fifty dollars. As the society has no rent to pay for its rooms and the other expenses of the library are very small, most of that sum is used in buying books.

In 1861 the library contained two thousand two hundred and thirty volumes. It is estimated that in 1878 it possessed about four thousand five hundred volumes, and in January, 1886, it is stated to have had five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six bound books. One hundred and eighty-two duplicate volumes were included in that number. The value of the library at the last-mentioned date was estimated as eight thousand dollars. The library is in rooms in the building of the Free Public Library. Books may be taken from it for home use by members of the Worcester District Medical Society and by other members of the Massachusetts Medical Society resident in Worcester County. Its books may be used for purposes of reference within the building of the Free Public Library by all persons who are entitled to use the reference books of that institution, subject to the discretion, however, of the librarian of the Free Public Library. The medical library is an excellent working collection of books published in the English language and has undoubtedly done much to raise the standard of medical practice in Worcester and its vicinity. It is somewhat deficient in periodical literature, although much has been done during the last ten years in supplying that deficiency. It still lacks and much needs a large collection of pamphlet literature.

The library has been carefully rearranged within a few years and a card catalogue, which is kept up to date, has been prepared. About five hundred volumes are taken home by physicians annually, and the library is consulted for purposes of reference, it is estimated, about one thousand times in a year. The present librarian is Dr. A. C. Gatchell. The library is prosperous and well managed.

Most of the information used in preparing the sketch of the District Medical Library was found in a manuscript address by Dr. Leonard Wheeler, delivered in May, 1878, and now owned by the library. An earlier address by Dr. Thomas H. Gage, delivered, as stated above, in 1862, has also been consulted to advantage. That address, in manuscript likewise, belongs to the library of the District Medical Society.

LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY MECHANICS ASSOCIATION.—The first public meeting which took into consideration the subject of the formation of the Worcester County Mechanics Association was held November 27, 1841. A constitution for the new organization was adopted December 11th of the same year, and on the 5th of February, 1842, its first board of officers was elected. July 2d, of the latter year, a committee was appointed "to confer with the trustees as to the expediency of establishing a library, and also to report some plan to the association

for effecting that object." That committee reported the 20th of the following December. The report was accepted, and it was voted "That the association do adopt the report and circular made by the Committee on the Library, and that the sum of two hundred dollars be expended in the purchase of books for the commencement of a library for the association, and that a committee of three be chosen to be associated with the committee of the trustees on the library and to carry into effect the suggestions contained in the report." February 7th, in the following year, a further sum of one hundred dollars was appropriated for the benefit of the library, and seven days later, the 14th of the month, a room and book-cases were provided for its use. April 13, 1847, it was reported that the library contained six hundred and seventy volumes. At the present time, January, 1889, it possesses more than nine thousand volumes. Most of these have been bought; a few hundred, however, have been presented to the society for its library.

The library has been selected with the purposes of supplying popular needs and a variety of tastes, and has a large collection of scientific books and of works relating to the applications of science to the industrial and particularly the mechanic arts.

A reading-room was established in 1864. That is supplied with many reviews, magazines, scientific and other papers.

The library and reading-room can be used only by members of the Mechanics Association and their families. Both are extensively used. They are maintained by an annual appropriation by the trustees of the association. The amount of that the present year is \$1500.

This sketch embodies information furnished from the records and reports of the Mechanics Association by its treasurer, William A. Smith, Esq.

LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The association organized June 21, 1842, under the provisions contained in Chapter 94 of the Massachusetts Statutes of 1842. For a history of the laws which have been made by the Commonwealth respecting law library associations, further references may be made to the General Statutes of 1860, Chapter 33, and to the Public Statutes of 1882, Chapter 40. See also the Statutes for 1882, Chapter 246, and those for 1885, Chapter 345.

Before the establishment of the present library there appears to have been somewhere in Worcester a meagre collection of law books, which the court and bar were at liberty to consult. Little is known, however, regarding the earlier library.

The existing collection is one of the best working law libraries in the country. The books in it are nearly all recent purchases, and they have been carefully selected with reference to the actual needs of occupants of the bench and members of the bar. The library contains complete sets of all the reports

of the United States Courts and of the courts in the different States and Territories of the country and in England and Ireland, and a very full collection of books which treat of English and American law in all its branches. It is also rich in English and American periodical law literature. Additions are continually made to the library. It has been of great advantage to the institution, that for thirty years it has been zealously cared for by Hon. Thomas L. Nelson, who is now the judge of the United States Court for the district of Massachusetts. It is well known that for twenty years Judge Nelson has been almost alone instrumental in securing means for building up the library and in selecting books to be added to it.

Fees paid by clerks of courts into the county treasury up to the amount of two thousand dollars are payable to the treasurer of the Worcester County Law Library Association. To this source of income must be added fees received by the county treasurer from clerks of courts, which have been collected by the latter, in the processes of naturalizing foreign-born men, and occasional special grants from the county commissioners. That board is allowed by law to make such grants, in its discretion, to the Law Library Association from moneys in the treasury of the county. The cost of the services of an assistant librarian and minor running expenses of the library amount to about six hundred dollars annually. The remainder of the income, which is a somewhat variable amount, but always a handsome sum of money, is available for the purchase of books. The library has received one gift which deserves mention. It consisted of eight hundred volumes, which were given to it by the will of the late Charles D. Bowman, Esquire, of Oxford, in 1858. There are now more than eleven thousand volumes in the library. When an addition was made to the South Court-House, in 1878, a large room was provided in it for the use of the library. That room is now occupied by it. The library is open the secular days of the week between the hours of 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. and from 2 to 5 P.M. Every inhabitant of the county is entitled to use the books of the Law Library, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the association which manages it, with the approval of the Supreme Court. The present librarian is T. S. Johnson, Esquire.

Several portraits of eminent, past and present, members of the Worcester County bar adorn the library room. Of those which have been given to the association and accepted by it, the portraits of the following judges, all deceased, hang in that room: Pliny Merrick, Benjamin F. Thomas, Charles Allen, Dwight Foster, the first two and the last having occupied seats on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, and the third having been chief justice of the Superior Court. Beside these portraits are others of the late Peter C. Bacon, and of United States Senator George F. Hoar. In the library room there is also a photograph from a portrait of Charles Devens, one of

the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. Portraits of Levi Lincoln, Attorney-General of the United States under Thomas Jefferson, and of his son, Governor Levi Lincoln, and of Governor Emory Washburn have been placed on the walls of the courtroom in the stone court-house, and a portrait of Ira M. Barton, formerly a judge of Probate, hangs in the Probate Court-room, in the same building. These belong to the Law Library Association.

The information contained in the foregoing sketch has been obtained from William T. Harlow, Esquire, clerk of the Worcester County Law Library Association, and from another officer of the society.

LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Horticultural Society began to collect a library in the year 1844, four years after its formation and two years after it became a chartered organization. The library is in the building of the society, 18 Front Street, which was dedicated in the autumn of 1852, and is called Horticultural Hall. Before it was moved to that place, in 1861 or 1862, it had for many years been kept in the office of Mr. Clarendon Harris. The library began in a humble way under the fostering care of Doctor John Green, the first president of the society, Frederick W. Paine, Isaac Davis, Samuel F. Haven, William Lincoln, Anthony Chase, Samuel H. Colton, Clarendon Harris and others, and has grown gradually to its present size of about two thousand bound volumes. It also contains six hundred pamphlets and unbound periodicals.

The works in the library treat of horticulture in all its branches. It also contains two hundred volumes relating to agriculture. While the library owns many books of historical interest, its strength lies in works on horticulture and agriculture which have been published during the last forty years. It has a good collection of sets of English, French and American periodicals that belong to the department of horticulture. The library has been carefully selected with reference to the wants of its users. Books may be taken to their homes by members of the society. About three hundred volumes are taken out yearly. Probably twice as many are consulted in the library room every year.

Although, strictly speaking, none but members can use the books of the Horticultural Society, it should be added that the library is administered in the spirit of general helpfulness and that information can really be obtained from it by all persons who need it. The large room which it occupies is used as a reading-room, and that is supplied with the current numbers of leading horticultural magazines and papers of England and America. The library is inferior to that of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, but is still one of the best collections of its kind in the country. An annual appropriation of three hundred dollars is made by the Horticultural Society for the maintenance and growth of the li-

brary and for providing periodicals for the reading-room.

The late Judge Francis H. Dewey recently left to the society a fund of one thousand dollars, the income of which is to be used for buying books for the library. The librarians of the society have been Anthony Chase, 1844 to 1851; Clarendon Harris, 1851 to 1862; Edward W. Lincoln, 1862 to 1871; George E. Francis, 1871; Edward W. Lincoln, 1872 to 1874; William T. Harlow, 1874; John C. Newton, 1875 to 1879; Charles E. Brooks, 1879, present incumbent.

The information embodied in this sketch has been obtained from Mr. Brooks, the librarian, and Mr. Edward W. Lincoln, the secretary and enthusiastic friend of the Horticultural Society.

LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—The association was formed in 1858, but did not begin to collect a library until five years later. Before 1863 it hired such musical works as it had occasion to use from publishers and others. It now has a very valuable musical library. It possesses more than sixteen thousand volumes of oratorios, cantatas and other large choral works, which have been brought out by the association at its concerts and festivals. It has scores and orchestra parts for about twenty such musical compositions. Besides the larger works it owns nearly five thousand copies of chorus selections from various authors, in sheets. The collection of the Worcester County Musical Association stands in New England next to that of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston in the size and value of its library of choral works, and probably exceeds greatly in those respects every other musical library of a similar kind in this section of the country. Mr. George W. Elkins is the present librarian and has held that position for many years.

LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER CHORAL UNION.—The Worcester Mozart and the Worcester Beethoven Societies united November 16, 1866, under the name of the Worcester Mozart and Beethoven Choral Union, and the new organization was incorporated, with the name of the Worcester Choral Union, March 31, 1871. The act of incorporation was accepted in the following year, and officers were chosen September 9, 1872. The present librarian is Mr. G. Arthur Smith. The library consists of three thousand one hundred and fifty-four volumes and pieces of music. No additions have been made to it for several years, and at the present time (February, 1889) it is packed in boxes and stored in the basement of one of the churches of Worcester.

The facts given in the last two sketches were furnished to me respectively by Mr. A. C. Monroe, secretary of the Worcester County Musical Association, and Mr. G. Arthur Smith, the present librarian of the Worcester Choral Union.

LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.—The Society of Antiquity was formed in 1875. It began to collect a library two years later.

That became at once available for the use of members of the society, but it was not opened to the public at stated hours, according to the plan observed to-day, until 1883. The library possesses six thousand one hundred and seventeen volumes, and seventeen thousand three hundred and forty-two pamphlets. A considerable portion of it consists of town histories, genealogies, and works treating of other subjects of especial interest to persons making investigations of the kind which members of such an organization as the Society of Antiquity would wish to engage in. The library grows almost wholly by gifts. The largest and most valuable of those which it has received is the library of the late Rev. George Allen. That was bought with money raised by subscription, by Hon. George F. Hoar, and presented to the society. The largest sums of money were subscribed by the late Mr. David Whitcomb, and by Mr. George Sumner. Mr. Allen's library numbered twenty-three hundred volumes and a like number of pamphlets. Besides containing books of other kinds, it "has been pronounced by competent authority to be one of the best representative collections of the New England theology of the olden time ever brought together" in this vicinity. This gift was received in the spring of 1884. Early in the following year Mrs. Charlotte Downes, of Washington, D. C., presented to the society the library of her late husband, Mr. John Downes. Both Mr. and Mrs. Downes had, at an earlier period, been residents of Worcester. The "Downes collection," as it is called, comprises four hundred and seventy-nine volumes, fifty-eight pamphlets, besides a noteworthy accumulation of six hundred and thirty-one almanacs, broadsides, papers, manuscripts, etc., which had been brought together by its former owner during the passage of a long life. It contains copies of twelve different editions of the "New England Primer," among them a copy of the original work issued in 1779, and a number of publications of Isaiah Thomas for children and other persons. The Society of Antiquity needs a fund, the income of which may be expended in the care and management of the library, and in buying books for it. The books now in the library are largely used. They are roughly classified as they appear on the shelves, but the library has not, as yet, either a printed or a manuscript catalogue. Members of the Society of Antiquity are provided with keys to the door which opens into the library rooms, and people generally can use the books at certain hours in the week, which can be found out by reference to the City Directory.

This sketch embodies information obtained from the printed Proceedings of the Society of Antiquity and from Mr. Franklin P. Rice, an influential member of that society.

LIBRARIES OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, &c.—In the library of the *College of the Holy Cross* there are about 15,000 volumes. These, writes the librarian, are

"arranged, for the present, in three principal rooms: the Theological, the Historical and the Academic; with a fourth apartment for miscellanies." He adds that as the library "is mainly intended for the use of the Faculty," and is made up of works which were bought with regard to the needs of the college and of several collections of books which have been bequeathed to it by Catholic clergymen, "theological and literary works" predominate in it. The library possesses an interesting black-letter Bible, in Latin, dated 1487, works by a group of the *literati* of the period of the Renaissance, copies of early editions of some of the English classics and other noteworthy volumes. While the students in the college have access to the general library "by means of their professors," they have special libraries to use, that are owned by societies to which they belong.

The library of the *Worcester Polytechnic Institute* contains 1,560 bound volumes and 1,200 pamphlets; that of the *State Normal School, Worcester*, 7,105 volumes (2,396 reference-books and 4,709 text-books); that of the *Worcester High School*, fully 2,000 volumes, exclusive of the text-books belonging to the city of Worcester; that of the *Worcester Academy*, 500 carefully-selected volumes; and that of the *Highland Military Academy*, 1,000 volumes. Other public and private schools also have small libraries. In the rooms of the *Superintendent of Public Schools* there is an interesting and somewhat extensive collection of text-books and of works which treat of schools and education.

LIBRARIES OF HOSPITALS, &c.—In the *Worcester Lunatic Hospital*, a State institution, there is a patients' library of about 1,900 volumes; 200 or 300 volumes are added to it yearly. These are bought with the income of money left to the hospital by Miss Abigail Wheeler and Miss Sarah C. Lewis. The bequest of the former amounted to \$4,600, that of the latter to \$1,300. The library is divided among different classes of books in about the following proportions: Fiction, 42 per cent.; Travels, 7 per cent.; History, 12 per cent.; Biography, 11 per cent.; Science, 2 per cent.; Poetry, 4 per cent.; Religious works, 2 per cent.; bound magazines, 20 per cent. The hospital has a medical library of about 300 volumes.

The *Worcester Insane Asylum*, also a State institution, is not provided adequately with books, having only about two hundred volumes in all for the use of physicians and patients. The trustees have no fund in their charge, the income of which may be spent in the purchase of books, but they have lately voted a small appropriation to be used in founding a library for patients. The superintendent is allowed to buy medical books in the exercise of his discretion, and the hospital is gradually acquiring a working library of books relating to the specialty of insanity.

The *City Hospital* has a medical library of about two hundred volumes and a collection of plates. It

has the income of the Curtis fund, one thousand dollars, and of the Sargent fund, five hundred dollars, to use in making additions to this library.

The patients' library consists of about two hundred bound volumes of miscellaneous contents, and has thus far relied in its accumulation upon the voluntary contributions of friends. The hospital has the nucleus of a library for nurses. At present this contains only about a dozen volumes and some pamphlets, but the superintendent expresses the hope that it may soon be increased. It is intended that this library shall be made up very largely of works which treat of nursing and the care of the sick.

The *Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society* has a library of about one thousand volumes.

OTHER LIBRARIES.—The *Worcester Natural History Society* has a little library of three hundred and ninety bound volumes and about a hundred unbound volumes and pamphlets. The library which it uses at the camp in summer is additional to the one in its rooms, and consists at present of one hundred and fifteen volumes. A reading-room, supplied with magazines, is open to members of the society.

The library of the *Chamberlain District Farmers' Club* is usually included in a list of Worcester libraries. It consists only, however, of about fifty volumes of agricultural reports, reports from agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and United States consular reports.

There are a few libraries in Worcester, intended for grown-up persons, which are connected with Protestant religious societies in the place. The most important of these, perhaps, is the *Bangs Library* of the old Second Parish. This library was founded by Edward D. Bangs, who will be remembered as having been for several years Secretary of State in this Commonwealth. Mr. Bangs was a member of the Second Parish, and at his death left to the society the "sum of four hundred dollars, as a perpetual fund for a parish library, the income of which is to be applied to the purchase of useful books, particularly such as may be adapted to the religious and moral improvement of the young." The late Stephen Salisbury, also a member of the society, left to the Second Parish the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, the income of which is used in buying books for the Bangs Library. The library consists at present of 1020 volumes.

The *Library of the Jail and House of Correction* contains five hundred volumes. It is made up of stories, histories, biographies, religious works and a selection of books made with especial reference to the wants of Roman Catholic prisoners.

There is a collection of books in the rooms of the city clerk at the City Hall, which, as well as other libraries in different offices in that building, is valuable for municipal purposes. It is unnecessary to state that there are Sunday-school libraries belonging to different churches in Worcester. Mr. Jonas G.

Clark has given a somewhat large collection of books to the university which he has founded in Worcester. Very little is known, as yet, regarding the library, which still remains in Mr. Clark's possession. It is certain, however, that it contains many valuable works and numerous specimens of choice binding.

This chapter is devoted to giving a history and description of public libraries. It may not be improper to state here, however, that in the library of the late John B. Gough, the temperance orator, now in the possession of his widow, there is, perhaps, the best collection of the illustrations of the late George Cruikshank to be found in the world. Mr. Gough always hailed from Worcester when traveling and had his letters directed to him here, although his late residence, now occupied by his widow, is in the adjoining town of Boylston.

Among the libraries belonging to Catholic institutions there are, besides the library of the College of the Holy Cross, which has been described already, the "Sodality Library" in the Catholic Institute which belongs to St. John's Parish and consists of twelve hundred volumes, miscellaneous in character, which are used principally by members of the Sodality and of St. John's Guild, but which others who wish to do so may read; the library in the school-house on Vernon Street, which is called the Sunday-school library, and which is also owned by St. John's Parish. This consists of two thousand volumes on various subjects, but selected with reference to drawing out and developing moral qualities in the young, and is used mainly by attendants at Sunday-school, although free to other who may wish to use it; a library of one hundred and fifty reference and other books in the rooms occupied by the school of the highest grade in the same school-house; the Sodality library in the Convent of Mercy, on High Street, which consists of nine hundred and fifty volumes of histories, biographies, devotional works, tales, etc., for the use chiefly of grown-up persons; the library of St. Anne's Church, which contains five hundred volumes of a miscellaneous character and that of the Young Ladies' Society connected with the Church of the Sacred Heart, which consists at present of three hundred volumes.

CHAPTER CLXXXIII

WORCESTER—(Continued.)

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

BY EDWARD B. GLASGOW, A.M.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It appears from the ancient records of Worcester that an ineffectual effort "to provide a writing master

to instruct the youth" was made at a town-meeting held in December, 1725. Worcester was then, as it might be said, but just established; for though some lands had been granted in this vicinity as early as 1657, various accidents, including the two wars of "King Philip" and Queen Anne, had prevented any permanent settlement until 1713.

The persons who had failed to obtain the writing-master in 1725 were not dispirited thereby; for a few months later, at a town-meeting, it was voted that the selectmen provide a sufficient school. Nevertheless, the end was not yet accomplished. In December, 1726, the question being raised again at a town-meeting, it was decided not to have a school. The great question would not, however, settle itself in so easy a manner. It arose once more in May, 1727, and a committee was named to provide a school-master for one year. This would seem a substantial settling of the matter; and in January, 1728, as we find it recorded, the town granted sixteen pounds, ten shillings to pay the schoolmaster, but it also then authorized the assessment of other moneys to meet a penalty. The committee of May, 1727, had not attended to its duty, and no school had been set up; but the men of Worcester, hard-headed and positive, after the fashion both of Puritan and Saxon, were not thus to be trifled with. Certain citizens made complaint, and the town was "presented" by the Grand Jury for not providing a school. In consequence, the inhabitants of Worcester had to pay the charges of the legal process, viz., two pounds, eight shillings, six pence. This drastic remedy for neglect seems to have worked a cure; for thereafter the records, by direct or indirect mention, show that a school or schools were habitually maintained.

By the year 1731, there being then one hundred householders, as it is believed, it would seem that the needs of the town in respect to schools had much increased. Not only a schoolmaster was provided, but it was voted that a number of "school dames, not exceeding five," should be employed for the benefit of the small children in the remote parts of the town. This was the beginning of a custom, not then nor for many years afterward legalized, of employing women as teachers. It was supposed that a school-master could be a man only, and that the term, as found in the laws, had no inclusive meaning as regards the feminine side of humanity. But common sense and the general convenience at last wrought a change in the interpretation of the law. The early schools of course were migratory, going here or there as circumstances might permit, having no fixed place and no exclusive building. The town seems to have thought itself rich enough in 1733 to build a school-house, and provision was made for a very modest structure, "twenty-four feet long, sixteen feet wide," to be placed near the centre. The committee in charge of this matter moved with such slowness, that full five years passed before the building was raised;

and, meanwhile, the formerly effective remedy of presentment by the grand jury was again tried, but for a somewhat different reason. In 1736 the town was presented for not maintaining a grammar school, and in 1738 the prosecution was still continuing. We do not learn how many pounds, shillings and pence the neglect cost the town this time, but apparently the honest tax-payers were much stirred up, for they voted May 15th of the last-named year that a school-house be erected "as soon as may be," at a place indicated on John Chandler's land. This little democracy had, however, like all democracies the world over, the custom of often changing its mind; accordingly, a month later, it was voted that the school-house be built at another spot, viz.: between the court-house and the bridge below the fulling-mill. Here, at last, at a point east of the old court-house, in what is now Main Street, the much-desired school-house was erected.

With the advance of the town in material prosperity, the desire to improve the schools went along apace. The sums appropriated seem of course petty to us, who are accustomed to the lavish expenditure of these days. In 1745 the sum allowed seems to have been one hundred and ten pounds, which, in purchasing power of the necessities of life—for the luxuries had not yet reached the colonies—might be said to equal five times that sum at the present day. In a community of one hundred and fifty households such a sum, i. e., £550, or \$2750 would not now be thought a mean appropriation for public education. In this year also a somewhat complete scheme of operation for all the schools was reported by a committee, consisting of Jonas Rice, Daniel Heywood, Benjamin Flagg and Ephraim Curtis, whose plan was of such public-spirited sort as to warrant the giving here of their names. Their proposition was that the families living in the outskirts should have the use of their own school money as paid by them, and that the families in the centre should make up, by subscription or in some other way, a sum which, with their share of the tax, should be sufficient to maintain a grammar school (what we now call a High School) in the centre. It was proposed also that the families remote from the centre might send any of their children to the grammar school without paying therefor, and the outlying families were divided into rows, quarters or skirts, as they were indifferently called. No action in the way of approval was taken upon this report. It was doubtless too liberal in its scope to meet the favor of men who, in order to live at all, must live with a degree of economy that closely approaches penury. Yet it had an effect, for we find the town two years later voting to allow the quarters that shall keep schools their proportionate share of the tax, and two years later yet, in 1749, a committee, raised for the purpose, reported several localities in the outskirts where school-houses might be suitably built.

Thus things went on in the new settlement with

slow but manifest improvement. We may imagine the situation, if we will. In a valley not far from a mile wide, and on a ridge of land lying parallel therewith, was scattered the new and straggling town. It was as nearly as may be a homogeneous community, there being little intermixture of other strains with the original English type. As early, indeed, as 1718, some families of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had come to settle in the new town—a class of people whose characteristics were not unlike those of the previous settlers, though their traditions and point of view were distinctly different. It would seem that these two sets of people should have readily assimilated; and indeed, after a few of the more strenuous Presbyterian families had moved away to New Hampshire, being provoked thereto by the destruction, under cover of night, of their partly-built meeting-house, the remainder grew together with the rest of the settlers, and were among the most useful of the citizens. With the exception of this admixture, the town of Worcester was as purely English as any in old England, and so continued well into the present century. That it was a community deeply religious is true; it but it was a religion not of the Puritan type, however harsh was its exterior. To be industrious, orderly, decently religious, with education enough, seems to have been their notion of a good life, as different from our modern freedom as from the too close-fitting habits of the Puritan days. The forest that topped the hills was primitive, the intervalles were virgin to the plough, the world was far away, whether of fashion or governmental authority. Labor and thoughts of peace made up the daily round, except as occasionally some straying Indian, begging for a bit of food, led to a recital of the dangerous times of old. So the village thrrove, its peaceful annals unbroken by any greater disturbance than the petty differences of the town-meeting.

When the summer of 1755 came on, the minister, the Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, bethought him, as usual no doubt, to go to the Commencement at Harvard College. This annual pilgrimage, as to a Mecca, every good minister, especially if a son of Harvard, made as a matter of course. Beside his errand of pious reverence to the shrine of culture, the reverend minister had another commission of particular moment. The grammar school at Worcester needed a teacher, and Mr. Maccarty was given authority to find a suitable person. Among the graduates of that summer was one, who seems to have attracted the approving notice of the Worcester clergyman, for he forthwith engaged him for the post. This youth of twenty was no other than John Adams, afterward President of the United States, and the first of a family distinguished for essential greatness. What Mr. Maccarty thought of the young man whom he had employed, and whom he had frequent opportunities afterward to observe, would be interesting to know; what young John Adams thought of the Reverend Mac-

carty, as well as of several of his chief parishioners, may be read at length in the diary and letters that form part of the second volume of his works, edited by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams. It is not amiss to delay in the course of our sketch, in order to speak briefly of these things. Mr. Adams says of himself that he was "somewhat remarked as a respondent" at the Commencement, and that he was not twenty years of age when he set out for Worcester to be a Latin master. He was sent by the selectmen to board with Major Nathaniel Greene, in whose house he found a book on moral philosophy. He soon learned that the principles of deism had made some progress in this vicinity, and was gratified thereat, for he himself had grown in a liberal soil. However dull the town may have been, he seems to have found men to his taste among the inhabitants. Major Greene told him—in a prosy way—that the matters of the divinity and resurrection of Jesus Christ are very mysterious. Doubtless, Adams was too polite to do more than yield assent to his elder, but he entered in his diary that "mystery is a cover for absurdity." At Major Chandler's they talked of religious things also, and seemed to be agreed that liberal thoughts and good men are the world's need. When he took tea with the eminent lawyer, Attorney-General James Putnam, the talk turned again on such things, and Mr. Putnam remarked that the early Christians seemed to him enthusiasts,—an opinion upon which the diarist makes no comment. The occupation of teacher, no doubt, drew upon the spirits of the future great man. Writing to his friend Cranch in Boston, he speaks of the dreadful solemnity of the pedagogue on his throne, of the cringing multitude before him, and declares himself glad when he can escape from the scene to smoke his pipe in quiet. The trade was not to his mind, and it is no surprise to find that he shortly began the study of the law with Mr. Putnam. It appears that he continued to be the schoolmaster for three years, when, having been admitted to the practice of the law, he removed from Worcester to Boston.

During several years following the mastership of John Adams things pertaining to schools in Worcester went on, as we may suppose, in a somewhat humdrum fashion. There was a committee for the Centre, and another for the quarters, and what was necessary got itself done in some way. In November, 1759, the inhabitants of Baggachoage (Packachoag) petitioned for the privilege of hiring a schoolmaster, to be approved by the selectmen, so that they might have school kept all the year. It does not appear whether the petitioners proposed to tax themselves an additional sum for this purpose. If they did, so reasonable a request could hardly be negatived. It is, however, not unlikely that the town was fearful of allowing what might be a precedent for all the other quarters, and preferred to snub the over-topping Baggachoage people. At all

events the proposition did not meet favor. The time was approaching, however, when private enterprise was to come to the assistance of the public in matters of education. Such a period is inevitable as a community grows prosperous. Certain of the more conspicuous citizens, men of cultivation, according to the standard of the day, desiring, no doubt, better advantages for their families, as well as the common good, asked and received, in the year 1763, permission to erect a school-house on the town land where the selectmen might approve. Among the petitioners were James Putnam, referred to above, and the distinguished Judge John Chandler. A building was accordingly set up on a part of the land held for ministerial uses, eastward from Main Street, and not far southerly from what is now Foster Street. It was a modest building, having but two rooms in its single story. It is difficult to think that, as a specimen of educational architecture, it was any great improvement on the little school-house between the courthouse and the bridge. Such as it was, it was, doubtless, sufficient, and by the judicious control which its proprietors exercised, the confidence of the townspeople was gained. We find the evidence of that in the following record :

Accepted—And your committee are of opinion that the method of keeping English school in said town (should be) each part of the town draw the

each have their proportion of the interest money belonging to said year as shall be agreed on by the major part of said quarter. Your committee have divided the town into eight parts :

Centre of the town.	Stone's Quarter.
Tatnick.	Stowell's Quarter.
Smith's quarter.	Capt. Curtis' Quarter.
Be	Capt. Flagg's Quarter.

• This report was favorably received, and the division into parts or quarters was thereafter followed as proposed. The system thus inaugurated was the same, substantially, as was urged twenty-four years before, by the committee of Jonas Rice and others. From the terms used, we may infer that a Grammar School meant then the same as we now understand by High School. The "grammar" was that of Latin and Greek, referred to as "the languages," and the English, or non-language-teaching schools, were distinctly set off from the Grammar School. This was, of course, the popular and ordinary use of the terms. The words "high school" were probably not then used, except in a pleasant derision; and they are not found in the laws of the Commonwealth, in their present meaning, until a very recent time. Common usage has given them a special and accepted significance; and the term "grammar school" has been

degraded to its present use, and made to mean the same as English school in the records just quoted.

The troublous times of the War of the Revolution being now not far distant, the signs of coming disturbance were only too apparent to reflective minds.

Life, however, went on with that calmness, which is so marked a characteristic of English-speaking communities. The farmer ploughed, the artisan wrought, the trader continued his trading. Town-meetings, often of a peppery sort, were held as usual, and in none of them was the care of the schools slighted. Moneys were appropriated, committees named; the Grammar School and the rest were matters of concern, while all men talked of war and feared the worst. The customary annual appropriation for schools was, as it had been for a generation, about £100.

The student of the faded books of Town Records remarks, however, that in 1778 the sum of £200 was set apart for this purpose.

Before he has found himself a reason for this sudden doubling of the amount, he is surprised to observe that in the next year £600 are appropriated. In 1780 the amount increases, without comment, to £3000, and in 1781 the munificent sum of £4000 is appropriated. This extreme lavishness in a country village is inexplicable, until we remember that these sums were payable in the swiftly depreciating Continental money. The appropriation, thus expanded forty times in volume with the years of war-time, suddenly becomes again, in 1782, a plain £100.

Pence was at hand; the Continental money, instead of appreciating, had become entirely worthless, and presumably the £100 were made up of hard money that had been hidden away in stockings and corners by the thrifty villagers.

It is probable, nevertheless, that no little disorganization crept into the schools during these years of uncertainty and the critical times that followed. The town was presented once more by the grand jury, in 1785, for not maintaining a Grammar School. The semi-public Grammar School, erected on town land in 1763, was doubtless in operation; but some unreasonable tax-payers would insist on the town giving them Latin and Greek in its own schools.

To meet the wishes of these complainants, or, more strictly speaking, to save the town further trouble, it was decided that the committee should agree with the proprietors of the Grammar School now keeping; bargain with them, in fact, to instruct all who might come at the town's charge. No mention of further presentment of the town occurs; and we may infer that, henceforth, Worcester had always a public school at which any aspiring youth might fit himself for Harvard College, according to the requirements then made. These may be found in "The Laws, Liberties and Orders of Harvard College" as follows:

"When any scholar is able to read Tully, or such like Latin author, *extempore*, and make and speak true Latin in verse or prose, *suo, ut aiant, Marte*, and decline perfectly the paradigms of nouns and verbs in the Greek tongue, then he may be admitted into the College; nor shall he claim admission before such qualification."

The constant desire for proper means of education led to the building, some years before the close of the last century, of another and more pretentious school-house. That before referred to as owned by an association of proprietors was of too small capacity, and, indeed, had now been put to other uses than it was meant for. A new undertaking was engaged in, not unlike the former. Elijah Dix, Joseph Allen, Levi Lincoln, John Green, Palmer Goulding and other citizens, having formed a stock company, erected a building, which contemporary writers describe with much appearance of pride. It stood on the west side of Main Street, at a point some two hundred feet north of what is now the head of Central Street, and on the spot covered by the Chadwick Building. The structure had two large rooms below, one for a grammar and the other for an English school; while above was one large hall, intended for occasions of display and exhibition. In the great hall there was a fire-place at each end, and on the roof was placed a cupola and bell. This building, smaller than thirty that Worcester has to-day, became the boasted "centre school-house." In 1801 the proprietors sold it to the inhabitants of the Centre District, by whom it was used for more than forty years.

During the first quarter of our century the affairs of the schools went on somewhat listlessly, yet with apparent increase of usefulness. The moneys appropriated grew from thirteen hundred dollars in 1803 to twenty-five hundred dollars in 1824, but there was evidently need of the intelligent control of a special or expert committee. Such committees as were from time to time raised were in earnest, but their sphere was limited and their advice held cheap. Thus the committees frequently advised that the grammar-school should be no longer a "moving" school, but fixed; but so practical a suggestion was long disregarded, and the peripatetic policy seems to have been followed until 1810 or later. In fact, the administration of the schools was a part only of the general management of town affairs. The selectmen, or such special committee as might be named, directed all things. Under this system the schools were likely to and did receive the same attention as any other town matter required by the general laws. Some thoughtful persons must have seen the need of expert control of the schools, and must have often reflected that the democracy of the town-meeting were not likely to permit any interference with the domain of their selectmen. If A, B, C or X could order the matters of the town roads, the town pound, or the town pump, why could he not also direct the schools? To this

question silence was the easiest answer. A community usually escapes from a period of mediocrity by some seeming accident that puts the right persons in authority. So it happened in Worcester, and the occasion which led directly to a most important advance, arose at a school-meeting of the Centre District, held in 1823. A committee was constituted to report in general what the schools required. The membership of this committee was of an order much beyond the common. There were Samuel M. Burnside, a lawyer of distinction; Rev. Aaron Bancroft, a learned minister, father of the historian; Levi Lincoln, also a lawyer and a man marked for greatness; Otis Corbet and Samuel Jennison. These gentlemen were able to agree on a report of important character and to secure its adoption by the people of the district. The essence of their report lay in the third recommendation as follows:

In the third place, Your Committee recommend, that a board of twelve overseers be chosen annually by ballot, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the Selectmen, to determine upon the qualifications of instructors and to contract with them for their services; to determine upon the attainments of scholars to be admitted into said schools respectively; to prescribe the course of instruction therein, and all necessary rules and regulations for the government thereof; to determine upon all complaints of instructors, of parents or of scholars, which may arise in relation to said schools, or either of them; to visit and examine said schools respectively, at stated periods during the year; to encourage, in every suitable manner, both instructors and scholars in the performance of their relative duties; and to make a report in writing annually to the District, of the condition of said Schools during the period of their office.

The recommendations of this committee, being once put into effect, made the schools and their management by overseers almost a co-ordinate branch of the government with all the other affairs of the town as ordered by the selectmen. Samuel M. Burnside, chairman of this committee, being sent a few years later to the General Court, laid before that body a scheme for the control of schools similar to this, embodying it in a general law. The Legislature passed the bill, and thus was established that *imperium in imperio*, which the school system of the Commonwealth is to-day.

The limits set for this sketch will not permit any detailed statement of the operations of the schools. The eminent men who constituted the committee of 1823 became forthwith, with one exception, members of the Board of Overseers. That abounding interest in the public weal which had inspired their recommendations equally animated them in the application of the system. From year to year their names appear in connection with school affairs, but more particularly those of Aaron Bancroft and Samuel M. Burnside. In 1825 the good minister, desirous no doubt of a little innocent pageantry, which should at once arouse the youth and please the eye of the elders, proposed that there should be an annual address before the assembled schools, each with its teacher at its head. It was to occur at the end of the scholastic year, was to be in some church, was to be on the importance of education, and should be followed by

prayer. The proposition was acceptable to the overseers, and the first of a long series of addresses was made by Mr. Bancroft himself. The address in the following year was by Mr. Burnside. This agreeable mode of ending the year's work continued for some ten years, during which time several of the most eminent citizens of Worcester did duty as orators of the day. In the number were the Rev. Alonzo Hill, Isaac Davis, Alfred D. Foster, John S. C. Abbott, Stephen Salisbury, Ira M. Barton and William Lincoln. A custom so innocent and profitable might well have been continued indefinitely, but it is probable that the increasing number of pupils made it inconvenient to assemble them in one place. At all events, the annual address seems to have been last given in 1836, at which time there were said to be twelve hundred pupils in the schools. The sum expended for school uses in that year was about five thousand dollars, and the number of teachers was thirty.

The Centre School-house, in due time, was found too small for the uses required of it. It was decided, therefore, to erect a separate building for the grammar or Latin department. Accordingly a brick school-house, the first one in town, was built in 1832 on Thomas Street, at the corner of Summer Street. This was, specifically, the "Latin school for boys," the girls yet receiving their higher tuition, which did not in general include the languages, in the Centre School-house.

The pupils of the Latin school who yet remain have very tender recollections of Charles Thurber, who was the principal during several years ending in 1840. He was a true teacher of the type of fifty years ago, severe, exacting, learned, yet withal lovable. Elbridge Smith, a later principal, was also a revered teacher, and remained with the Latin school until, and after, it was merged with the coming High School.

It was a very important step in the history of the Worcester schools when, in 1844, it was decided at a town-meeting to establish a "High School," in the modern sense, sufficient for the needs of one hundred and seventy-five pupils, and intended for the use of the whole town. Many persons had doubted the expediency of affording to girls the same advantages of a classical education as were given to boys. That doubt was laid aside by this time, and a building was projected on a liberal scale, to be styled the "Classical and English High School," and used for both sexes. Twelve thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose, and a suitable structure was raised at the west corner of Walnut and Maple Streets. It was a brick building, with a basement for general uses, and two stories above, with three large rooms on each floor. Those on the first floor served for the English High School, those above for the classical department. This school met the wants of the growing city for almost a generation; but in the years of unusual prosperity that followed the War of the Rebellion it

was found too small. The building was, therefore, moved, as it stood, across Walnut Street to the north side, where it yet remains in use as a grammar school. Many of the most cherished recollections of the men and women now of ripe age in the city are tied up with this old building. Elbridge Smith, coming from the Thomas Street Latin School, was the first principal. Of those who served as principals or assistants, mention may be made of several who afterward became distinguished. Such are Nelson Wheeler, later a professor of Greek in Brown University; George P. Fisher, now professor in Yale University; James M. Whiton, eminent as a Greek scholar, and Daniel H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina in the troublous times of reconstruction.

In 1848 the town of Worcester, leaving its village life, became a chartered city. There were then fifty-two teachers, something less than three thousand scholars, and the annual expenditure was about fifteen thousand dollars. All the powers and duties of the several school districts and their overseers now passed into the control of a School Committee, of which the mayor is, *ex-officio*, the head.

The present High School building was dedicated to public use in the year 1871. The need of greater accommodation having long been apparent, it had been suggested that the old building be taken for other uses and a suitable structure erected. After some years of delay the matter was approved by the School Committee, and their report, accompanied by a petition signed by more than a thousand citizens, was laid before the City Council. This body, by its committee on education, forthwith entered on the duty of erecting a building which, it was hoped, would answer the public needs for many years. The old building, as has been said, was removed, and the new one put on the same lot, but a few feet farther west. The city was then passing through an era of great prosperity, and the views of the committee in charge of the work were of a liberal order. It is not to be doubted that the comprehensive mind of the then mayor, James B. Blake, largely shaped the plans that were adopted. By a happy fortune the preparing of a design was entrusted to Mr. H. H. Richardson, who, though then but little known, was soon to achieve fame as America's great architect. He was the junior of Gambrell & Richardson, architects, of New York. In this early work the breadth of treatment and leaning toward the classic, so characteristic of Richardson's later productions, are easily observable. To relieve the expansive front he proposed a square clock-tower, which, rising to nearly twice the height of the main building, should end in a very graceful and slow-tapering spire. Four smaller spires, set on the corners of the chief structure, gave correspondence to the whole work. The material being brick, various colors were introduced, and to some extent a whitish sandstone, that harmonized well with the rest. This striking design

was accepted, and the work committed to builders, the Norcross Brothers, who have since carried to completion many of the most remarkable works of this gifted man. The designer and the builder, the mind and the head, thus fitly came together. The building has three floors, on the upper of which is a large hall used for assembling, for general purposes, all the pupils. There are, beside this, nineteen lofty and well-lighted recitation or lecture-rooms, with proper accommodation for five hundred scholars. At the present writing the number in attendance is much beyond that, and it is plain that before many months other arrangements will need to be made. The original division into a classical and an English department is observed, and the course of study is such that a graduate is quite competent to make unlimited advance thereafter in the way of self-culture without recourse to any college. The modern languages receive special attention both as literatures and colloquially, and the instruction in physics, the general sciences and mathematics, is justly regarded as very good. From the classical department the pupils go with honor to a dozen different colleges. The present principal, Alfred S. Roe, an alumnus of Wesleyan University, has had charge of the school during eight years, and has the aid of an able corps of teachers. They are twenty-two in number,—nine men and thirteen women,—sixteen being graduates of college, and all of some collegiate training.

The interest of the people in the High School is well indicated by the many gifts which liberal citizens have made from time to time for the purpose of adding to its efficiency or beauty. At the opening of the old High School building, in 1844, Stephen Salisbury purchased, for the use of the pupils, a set of philosophical apparatus that was very complete for the time. In 1859 Alexander H. Bullock, afterward Governor of the Commonwealth, established a fund for the purpose of giving medals annually to proficient students. This fund was later, by consent of the donor, changed to a fund for the benefit of the library and the purchase of apparatus. When the present building was dedicated other free-minded citizens gave a clock for the tower, a bell, bronze fountains and works of art. Of late years, too, the custom has become established for retiring classes to put on the walls, or in the lobbies of the building, some portrait or bust of famous men, of the ancient or modern days.

Many other noble gifts have been added, and a fine memorial tablet placed on the walls, testifying to the service of the High School boys in the armies of our country.

The present situation of the schools may be briefly described. The city owns over forty buildings, used exclusively for school-keeping, ranging from the elaborate High School to the humblest suburban school-house. These are valued, stating it roundly, at one million dollars. More than three hundred

teachers are employed, and the total enrollment of pupils is over fourteen thousand. The expenditure for school purposes last year was two hundred and forty thousand dollars, being about one-fifth of all the taxes paid in the city. These figures are drawn from the annual report of 1887.

The care of the schools is vested, as before said, in the mayor and a committee of twenty-four persons. Each ward of the city has three members in the committee, the term of office being three years. One member is chosen by ballot at the annual election, in each ward, and thus no more than a third of the committee are new to the work at any one time.

Certain standing sub-committees are named by the mayor in January of each year. These consist of five or six persons each, and have certain special matters left to them. Thus, there are at present five standing committees,—*i.e.*, on school-houses, on books and apparatus, on teachers, on appointments and on finance.

There are also minor committees of visitation, named by the committee on appointments, whose duties are specially to visit and oversee the doings of the school to which they are assigned. Thus, in theory, at least, every school has frequent visits by its special committeeman, and is also open to the calls of any and all members of the committee. Both the minor and the standing committees report their doings and recommendations to the full committee, at a stated monthly meeting.

It would appear readily, from the foregoing, that the citizens chosen to these honorable and responsible duties are in daily close touch with the schools. But it is a truism that in these busy and material days few citizens are found able, even if willing, to give their time freely to the public concerns. It is therefore fortunate that the Commonwealth has provided a medium between the School Committees and the pupils, in the person and office of a superintendent of schools. The appointment of such an agent, being first authorized by law in 1854, has become habitual in all the larger towns of the State. Three men, before the present incumbent, have held that office in Worcester, viz.: Rev. George Bushnell, in 1858; Rev. J. D. E. Jones, during seven years up to 1865; and Col. B. P. Chenoweth, during two and a half years following the late war.

The present superintendent, Albert P. Marble, Ph.D., entered upon duty in October, 1868. He is a graduate of Colby University, and is, at present, president of the National Educational Association. During the twenty years of his service the cares of the office have more than doubled with the increase of the school population.

There was a time, fresh in our memory, when the duty of a committeeman, after the teacher had been engaged and sent to his work, was to attend at intervals, look important and ask a few hard questions. Everything else took care of itself.

To-day the superintendent of schools in Worcester is the chief of a great bureau of administration. He is a director of hundreds and thousands who unite in work as he orders.

Far from being able frequently to visit one teacher after another, and supervise his or her particular mode of teaching, he must sit in the centre, and see that the great business goes on in all its departments. The danger is, that a "machine" will be created, and individuality of teacher and pupil be everywhere impaired. Such a result is averted, for he is seated where, as here, the schools being of necessity graded, the pupils go from one to another by stated examinations. A distinct effort to avoid this evil, and to promote originality rather than system, has been a characteristic of the present superintendence of the Worcester schools. Another feature of the system has been the frequent assembling of teachers in conference, the urging upon them of private culture and the finding for pupils subjects of study or reading supplementary to the usual books, and designed to enliven their mental frame. In the matter of examination for promotion, while there is a formal exercise of that nature in the schools, both teacher and pupil are aware that the final test is the judgment of the teacher, based on daily notice of the pupil during the term past. Thus the much-complained-of strain of examination day, and the weeks before, is to a large degree avoided. Thus, too, the schools become a field of training for the many, and the average scholar, apt to be slow, is not made to suffer that the few brightest may shine forth.

A most useful adjunct to the public schools is found in the State Normal School. This is one of several schools established in different parts of the Commonwealth, in order to teach the teachers the art of teaching. It is doubtless true in this art, as in that of poetry, that the greatest is born, not made. Nevertheless, as it is possible to teach the elements of the poetic art, so it must be to show the moderately well-equipped scholar what it is to teach, though nature may not have given him the grand secret for himself. The State Board of Education, by a resolve (of the General Court), which went into effect in June, 1871, were authorized and required to establish a Normal School in the city of Worcester; and the trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital were authorized and required to convey, for this purpose, a tract of land of not more than five acres, to be located by the Governor and Council, within certain limits. An appropriation of sixty thousand dollars was made, upon condition that the city of Worcester should pay the Board of Education, for the purposes named in the resolve, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. This condition was promptly complied with. The tract was located by the Governor and Council September 2, 1871, and a few days later the conveyance was made by the trustees of the hospital to the Board of Education and its successors, in trust, as directed.

The Normal School was opened to pupils in September, 1874, the present principal, E. Harlow Russell, then assuming charge. The tract of land taken was a part of what had been called Hospital Grove, on a hill of considerable height, and with ledges of rock cropping out here and there. The stone for the building was quarried on the spot, and a massive and sufficiently imposing structure prepared. From any part of the grove one looks down on the bee-hive of Worcester, where, within a stone's throw, every kind of industry, in wood or iron, is pursued, and from the top of the building an extensive view may be had, ranging over several neighboring towns. The inner arrangements of the building are of a specially convenient and liberal sort, being devised by the principal, according to comfort and good sense.

The Board of Education, in 1880, declared the object of the school as follows:

The object of the school is to afford a course of normal training. The time of one course extends through a period of two years, the first year being devoted to the study of the elements of the science of education, and the second year to the study of the science of education in its practical application. The course is divided into terms of twenty weeks each, with daily sessions of not less than five hours.

The studies of the two years' course are such as properly to fit the ordinary scholar for usefulness in the lower grades of the public schools, and a diploma to that effect is awarded. The four years' course being much more comprehensive, the student is required to take up Latin and French, with the privilege of German and Greek. During both courses very special attention is given to the science of education and the art of teaching, and the graduate goes forth a well-fitted teacher for any school whatever. The required age for admission, in young men, is seventeen years; in young women, sixteen years. If the applicant proposes to teach in the Massachusetts schools, his tuition and all text-books are free; otherwise there is an annual fee of thirty dollars. The principal is assisted by seven accomplished teachers, and the number of pupils in the last year was almost two hundred. Since the opening of the school there have been three hundred and forty-five graduates. A feature of the Normal School, which attaches it closely to the city public schools, is the apprenticeship system, so called. This is described in the annual catalogue, as follows:

After completing the first year of the Normal School, a student is allowed to go into one of the public schools of the city of Worcester, to act as a teacher, or to take part in the management of the school, under the direction of the teacher; and even to act as substitute for the teacher for an hour, a half-day or a day, at the discretion of the latter. The student, while thus employed, receives a salary of not less than three dollars per week, and is allowed to receive the promotion of which is six months or half a school year. After finishing his apprenticeship the student resumes his course at the Normal School, spending another half year there before receiving his diploma.

Regarding this system, it is not, of course, claimed that it is new. On the contrary, it is drawn from the experience of European countries. In its application here it has fully met expectation, and receives the constant approval of the School Committee. It should be said that the apprenticeship is voluntary—but those who look forward conscientiously to teaching are glad usually of the opportunity to see what they can do.

The anniversary of the Normal School, with its accompanying address, is one of the most interesting occasions that the round year offers to Worcester residents. Among those who have made formal addresses have been William T. Harris, LL.D., Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, President G. Stanley Hall, now of Clark University; Charles Dudley Warner, Professor E. S. Morse, of Salem, and John Fiske, of Cambridge. Thus is the graduate, as he takes leave of the still home of delightful study, cheered on his road to culture by the persuasions of ripe minds and bright wits.

II. INCORPORATED INSTITUTIONS.

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS.—The inspiration to the founding of this institution came from the Right Reverend Benedict Joseph Fenwick, second bishop of Boston. It had long been a wish cherished by him to establish within his domain an institution for higher secular culture. The opportunity seemed to be at hand when, in 1842, the Rev. James Fitton, who had built a seminary for young men on the slope of Packachoag Hill, in Worcester, offered to give what he had there, with sixty acres of land, to the bishop. The site and the offer were altogether such as were desirable, and steps were at once taken towards the carrying out of the great project. The Fathers of the Society of Jesus, being asked to assume charge of the enterprise, did so in the autumn of 1843. Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy was appointed president, and temporary occupation was made of the old seminary and other small buildings, pending the erection (which was at once begun) of an imposing structure of brick and granite. With few students, and amid much financial distress, the work was urged forward. In 1846 the founder, Bishop Fenwick, dying, his body was brought and laid in the small cemetery, almost within the shadow of the college. In 1849, a class being almost ready to graduate, it was thought well that a charter of incorporation be asked from the State, so that the customary degrees might be granted. The application was refused when laid before the General Court, but another expedient presented itself. The young men being certified as worthy of a degree, in whatever department, the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, granted them the corresponding degrees, and so continued to do for many years.

In the year 1852 the college met with a misfortune which came near ending its career, the buildings

being almost entirely destroyed by an accidental fire. The loss was said to be fifty thousand dollars, with no insurance. Not enough remained of the buildings even to shelter the students, so that one hundred of them were billeted in various friendly houses in the city on the night following the fire. This calamity led to a temporary suspension of the college, and many feared a permanent abandonment of the enterprise; but such was not the mind of its faithful friends. They came promptly to the rescue, money was contributed, new buildings begun, and in October of the year following Holy Cross was again ready to receive its students. During the fourteen months that had passed since the fire the students had scattered into many other institutions, and the number that returned was small. The opening was really a beginning, as if on a new foundation. The college, however, thrived and grew, though slowly, and began to gain, as an institution, the favorable regard of many who were not Catholics. Among these was the great Governor, John A. Andrew. He visited the college in 1862, and attended the annual Commencement of the year following. It would appear that he was much impressed with the value of the training given, for he personally suggested to the faculty the wisdom of again applying for a charter of incorporation. The Legislature of 1865, when a charter was asked for, was found to be of different mind from that of 1849, and the much-desired instrument was obtained without opposition. It gives the faculty power to confer all such degrees as are usually conferred by colleges in the Commonwealth, except medical degrees.

The present situation of things at Holy Cross may be briefly described. One vast brick building, three hundred and twenty feet long, contains the lecture and recitation rooms, the library, chapel, dormitories for two hundred students, and the necessary apartments for the president and faculty. The president, Samuel Cahill, S.J., is assisted by a corps of twenty professors and instructors. The schedule of studies is in accord with that usually approved by the Society of Jesus, the course being ordinarily completed in seven years. The student is made familiar with the best Latin and Greek authors, while, side by side with these studies, goes a course in mathematics, extending to the highest branches. The modern languages receive special attention, as well as history in its manifold relations. In the last year of a student's stay he is especially trained in rational philosophy and the natural sciences. It is obvious that the product of study, as here pursued, is an exact and careful scholar, of high general culture. As might be naturally supposed, a considerable share of the graduates turn towards the priesthood, yet far the larger part are found to engage in the secular professions and in the varied employments of the day, whereby wealth and station may be secured.

THE WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—This

institution originated in a fund of one hundred thousand dollars, given by John Boynton, of Templeton, in Worcester County. His purpose was to found a school, free to all residents of the county, wherein young men might learn, in addition to the ordinary subjects of study, some or all of the useful mechanic arts. The project commended itself to other men of philanthropic mind, and especially to the Hon. Stephen Salisbury and the Hon. Ichabod Washburn, both of whom added large sums to the original gift. The citizens of Worcester united also in a liberal subscription, so that, at length, the endowment amounted to nearly a half-million dollars. The institution was incorporated in 1865, and the work of preparation so pushed on that in November, 1868, the doors were thrown open to students. The charter gave the name of the institution as "The Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science;" but this somewhat cumbersome title, however expressive of the founder's intention, was changed in 1887, by special act of the Legislature, to that given above. Two theories were entertained as to the proper scope of the school. Should it be chiefly a school of the manual arts, adding thereto some knowledge of the scientific side of industrial processes? Should it, on the other hand, be a school of science, adding, however, a sufficient manual knowledge to enable the student intelligently to direct or engage in industrial processes? Probably most persons expected the former theory to be adopted, and looked forward to the production of a class of skilled workmen, but the second view prevailed with the governing body of the institute, and remains to-day the policy of the school.

Charles O. Thompson, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a specialist in chemistry, returning from an examination of the best European polytechnic schools, was placed at the head of the faculty. He proposed a three years' course of study, afterward extended to four years, with a standard of scholarship higher than most young men who at first came for instruction could attain. The proportion of graduates was therefore small during several years, and some persons doubted if the aims of the principal were not unreasonable. Fortunately his views prevailed, though the future of the Institute was for several years a matter of grave doubt. As the grade of scholarship required became known, more capable students presented themselves, and the weaker stayed away; so that at length the high ideal was met, and the graduates began to be everywhere allowed the first rank among men of scientific ability. Professor Thompson retired from the post of principal in order to assume the organization of a similar institute at Terre Haute, Indiana, from which post he was soon unhappily removed by death. He was succeeded by the present principal, Homer T. Fuller, Ph.D., who assumed duty in 1883. The institute has now fifteen professors and instructors, and one hundred and fifty students. The buildings, used exclusively for in-

struction and practice, are four in number. Boynton Hall contains the offices of administration, the chapel, lecture, recitation and drawing-rooms. In the Washburn machine-shop, work is practically done in wood and iron, certain machines of which the institute has the control being sold to all parts of America. The Salisbury Laboratory, a new building, contains the mechanical, chemical and physical laboratories, and the lecture-rooms connected therewith. This building is a gift to the institute by Stephen Salisbury, who has also devoted to public uses a considerable piece of land, the Institute Park. In a fourth building is the magnetic observatory, with special appliances for isolation and accuracy. The established course of study is mainly scientific, with competent instruction in the modern languages. Those students who purpose to become mechanical engineers are taught practically the art of construction, being required to devote a specified part of their time to practice in the machine-shop.

Schools like the Polytechnic Institute are obviously a result of the material development of our country. The world is over-grown with wealth, and all the wealth only stimulates to the discovery of new ways of adding to the accumulation. Mines must be opened, ores reduced by new methods, the secrets of chemistry laid open, bridges built where our fathers would have deemed it impossible, mountains burrowed, and canals constructed that the navies of continents may pass by short-cuts from one ocean to another. That all this may be best done, requires just the kind of man that may be found in the institute graduates. "Studies," said my Lord Bacon, "serve for delight, for ornament and for ability." At the institute, it may be said that they serve for ability. The careless young man, whose parents want him to get a taste of cultivation, finds this school uncongenial. The ordinary levity of student life has little lodgment, and ability to do has more weight than all other considerations. The graduate goes forth a capable director in the special industry he has chosen for himself, a good chemist, engineer, constructor, a captain of industry.

THE CLARK UNIVERSITY.—Though favored much above most cities with the means of culture, Worcester is about to add to the existing institutions one of the greatest promise, not only for her own citizens, but for the country at large. Mr. Jonas G. Clark, a wealthy and liberal-minded man, announced two years ago his intention to establish a university, and to endow it to the extent, at least, of one million dollars. In response to a petition signed by him, and by Charles Devens, George F. Hoar, Stephen Salisbury, John D. Washburn, William W. Rice, Joseph Sargent, Frank P. Goulding and George Swan, a charter of incorporation was granted to the Clark University, with all the powers usually given. In May, 1887, the Board of Corporators was organized, with Jonas G. Clark, president, and John

D. Washburn, secretary. Steps were at once taken toward carrying out the project, and at this writing two very large brick buildings are almost finished, on land conveniently located in the southern part of the city. It is expected that students will be received in the autumn of 1889. Professor G. Stanley Hall, late of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been chosen president, and is now visiting, for the purposes of observation, various universities in several countries of Europe. What final shape as regards its scheme of work the Clark University will take, has not been made known. It is, however, presumed that the first object of the corporation will be to establish what the name signifies in its highest meaning, to wit: a school of liberal culture for men who have already completed the ordinary college course, or have otherwise acquired an equivalent thereto. With that accomplished, the establishing of under-graduate courses will be easy, if considered desirable.

The Hon. Charles Devens, justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, presided on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the principal building, October 22, 1887. The communication, then read, from the founder, contained these words:

Broad in its scope, liberal in its methods and comprehensive in its teachings, . . . we dedicate this University to Science, Letters, Art and human progress, in their best and most valuable forms.

The Hon. George F. Hoar, in making the chief address, spoke, in part, as follows:

A university . . . is a place where the highest instruction is to be obtained, . . . where libraries are to be found, which show the existing boundaries of human knowledge, and workmen and apparatus are found fitted and employed to extend them. These institutions have ever been among the most beneficent forces in American history. . . . The University is the natural ornament, the bright, consummate flower of democracy. It is the greatest of all levellers. . . . It is devoted to no sect or creed or statement of doctrine in which human presumption has sought to imprison the free spirit of truth, and to bar its onward pathway.

For the fulfillment of the purposes of founder and trustees, thus definitely expressed, the city waits with brightest hopes.

THE WORCESTER ACADEMY.—This school was projected, two generations ago, by persons of the Baptist faith, who desired an educational institute under their own control. After much conference, it was thought well to leave the organization with certain trustees, who in 1832 bought fifty-nine acres of land, with a building thereon, worth in all ten thousand dollars. This land lay, as then described, one-half mile south of the village; as the city now is, it was east of Main Street, and on the high land extending from Lagrange to Hammond Streets. In 1834 the institution was incorporated under the name of the "Worcester Manual Labor High School." Operations were begun then in earnest, and we learn by the catalogue of 1836 that there were in that year one hundred and thirty-five pupils in all, living in or attending the school. Isaac Davis was the

president of the trustees, a post which he held until age and infirmity forbade him. Otis Corbett was then secretary, and Ichabod Washburn treasurer. It was intended that the pupils should, by manual labor, pay a part of their living expenses; but no labor, except on the farm, was convenient, and as the prices for all things furnished were very low, the school was in continual financial straits. In 1846 the Legislature permitted the name to be changed to the "Worcester Academy," and the notion of manual labor was then abandoned. In that year there were one hundred and eighteen students, who were charged for board \$1.30 to \$1.50 per week, according as they did not, or did, use tea and coffee. The total necessary expenses of a term of eleven weeks were from \$23 to \$29. Such were the statements of the annual catalogue.

Under the new name things went on somewhat as before. In 1850 the total of pupils for the year was one hundred and seventy-six, and preparations were made for a new building of brick, one hundred feet long and four stories high. But the work only involved the academy more deeply in debt, and a proposition to change the location met with favor, more especially as it had a savor of financial gain. It was proposed to sell the lands of the academy, now appreciating in value, and buy, with the proceeds, the old Antiquarian Hall, it being then for sale. This was done in 1854, and the school was moved without delay to the new place, on the corner of Belmont and Summer Streets. The academy had thus, as said the catalogue of 1856, a sufficiently-equipped building, all paid for, and twenty-five thousand dollars beside, profitably invested.

Under the new state of things more was doubtless expected than came to pass. The pupils no longer lived in the academy, but where it suited them, in or out of town, and thus, perhaps, the *esprit de corps* was, to some extent, injured. Young women were also then admitted to the academy, a policy which, in a modified degree, is pursued to the present day. But the affairs of the school went on with reasonable efficiency until the time came for a more important change than the last. A large building and some acres of land were for sale on Providence Street. This had been (1850-53) a medical college, but afterward was used, first, for a ladies' collegiate institute, and then, during the war, for an army hospital. The trustees of Worcester Academy, having always a prudent financier in their president, bought this property in 1869 for the sum of forty thousand dollars.

The academy was forthwith moved to that spot, and there remains. The institution has never lacked benefits from its friends, although it has had times of severe pecuniary stress. To-day it is on a prosperous basis, the result of gifts made or pledged for its use, by friends in many parts of New England. Aside from the Hon. Isaac Davis, the most constant

friend and contributor to the academy's funds has been the Hon. Joseph H. Walker, now president of the trustees. The present principal, D. W. Abercrombie, A.M., a Harvard graduate, has had charge since 1883. There are now eight teachers and one hundred and thirty students, most of whom live in the buildings. The academy has two courses of instruction,—a college preparatory and a scientific, in both of which the various liberalizing studies of our modern days are carefully pursued.

Although the school is professedly under denominational control, it is contended that no limited views prevail in the management. The teachers are chosen from the graduates of several colleges, and the young men are likewise fitted for many different institutions. In view of its age and usefulness, the Academy is justly regarded with pride and interest by the citizens.

THE WORCESTER MEDICAL INSTITUTION. This medical college was incorporated in 1849, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Calvin Newton, a well-known divine and physician. In 1850 and 1851 imposing buildings (now the Worcester Academy) were raised on land given by John W. Pond, and a full course of instruction was established. The training was of the eclectic, Thompsonian or botanic order. There were fourteen graduates in 1851, and the future was bright, but difficulties arose that need not be detailed here, and the college ended its existence in a very few years.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This institution received a charter from the State in 1854. Its early status is not clear to one who investigates at this distance. It was held up as a project worthy the notice of wealthy philanthropists in February, 1855, though, doubtless, then a scheme only. The Rev. E. A. Cummings, signing himself "financial secretary," published a pamphlet detailing what was proposed, but which allows us to believe that the Collegiate Institute was not founded as yet. A later prospectus shows that the trustees had acquired the lands of the defunct medical hospital, of which possession was taken in 1856. Here was then set up a fully organized women's college, with power to grant degrees. It was, to some extent, befriended, if not directed, by persons of the Baptist faith. In 1857–58 there were in all one hundred and fifty pupils, for whom an elaborate course of study, linguistic and other, was provided. In 1860 the annual catalogue contained a cry for funds, as the income did not meet the outgo. Notwithstanding the appeal, matters did not improve with the institute, and it appears to have been closed soon after. The property entered upon a period of legal complications, from which it emerged to be bought by the trustees of the Worcester Academy, as before said.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—In 1848, Eli Thayer, having been before a teacher in the Manual Labor High School, established a seminary for young

ladies. The name, Oread, was fancifully adopted from Virgil's line, "*Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades*" (Aen. 1,500), and had special reference to the woody hill on which the building was placed. The institution was incorporated four years later, with power to grant degrees, and presently gained a high standing in the community. Its patronage and affiliations were mainly with the Baptist denominations, but with no purposed sectarian bias. The studies pursued were of a liberal order, with much that made for true culture. The Oread flourished for many years, and its doings were a conspicuous part of the social life of the city. After a varied history it at length fell into a stage of less prosperity, and the school has been of late discontinued. The picturesque building—a castellated structure of the olden time—still dominates from its height a good part of the city; but its lawns and groves are giving place to rows of modern brick houses.

III.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Schools, under private management, and with various degrees of excellence, have existed from time to time, during a century past.

The antiquary, delving into musty records, will learn of Thomas Payson's seminary for young ladies, in 1791, and of the school that this same person undertook in 1795, "near Dr. John Green, Jr." He will find, also, that in 1805 Mrs. Nugent had an academy for young ladies. It appears, too, that in 1828 Samuel M. Burnside, spoken of before, projected a law school, but with what success is not clear. It is probable that his prospectus, preserved among the treasures of the American Antiquarian Society, was the beginning and end of his project.

In the year 1831 Rejoice Newton, Levi Lincoln, Isaac Davis, Pliny Merrick, Thomas Kinnicutt and others—eleven in all—wishing to establish a school for young women, bought the old Chandler mansion on Main Street, nearly opposite the head of Park, where now a large business block stands. A school was opened the next year, under care of Mrs. Wells, who was succeeded by John Wright. The undertaking, however, came to an end in a very few years, and left little trace of its usefulness. But the details of any of these projects, if at hand, would not overmuch interest us.

There are, to-day, several private schools, but only one which justly calls for mention here. Caleb B. Metcalf, M.A., who had for several years been master of the Thomas Street Grammar School, left it in 1856 to establish, on Salisbury Street, a school that presently developed into the Highland Military Academy. The institution yet flourishes, with promise of long usefulness, Mr. Metcalf having of late yielded the active control to Joseph Alden Shaw, M.A., head master. The scholars received, being usually from twelve to sixteen years of age, live in the buildings and are under supervision. An established course of study prepares

them for entrance to any college or similar institution, or for a general business life. The object of the military department is to teach habits of promptness and a good carriage.

More than one thousand pupils have gone out from this institution, and they may be found in every State of the Union, exemplifying, in all lines of life, the training received at the academy.

Of the many institutions in the city not properly scholastic, but which aim at special culture in one way or another, it is not necessary to attempt detailed mention.

CHAPTER CLXXXIV.

WORCESTER.—(Continued.)

SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS.

BY MR. NATHANIEL PAINE.

To give a detailed history of the many societies, literary, social and political, which have existed in Worcester would necessitate the occupying much more space than the limits of this history will admit.

In the period just before the War of the Revolution, impatience at the demands made by the British Government, and its infringement upon what men then thought were the rights of all men, caused the formation of a political society, which, though short-lived, had a marked influence upon municipal affairs which was far-reaching in its effects.

Many years after, when these rights were fully established, societies were formed for mutual protection against the ravages of fire, and for aiding each other in bringing thieves to justice. Then came societies for the literary and educational improvement of the people by the distribution of books, and by courses of lectures upon scientific subjects illustrated by suitable apparatus.

Societies and associations for philanthropic and benevolent purposes, as well as representative orders or chapters of the numerous secret societies of the county, are also established here. Churches and schools are represented by many societies, associations or clubs for special purposes in their line of work. Book clubs, athletic clubs and those especially for social purposes are also numerous.

With so large a number it is to be regretted that so few can be spoken of in detail, but it is the hope of the writer that the brief notices here presented may prove of some historical value.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SOCIETY, the earliest not of a religious nature, formed in Worcester, of which any record has been handed down, was organized December, 1773, by the leading Whigs for discussion and consultation upon the civil and re-

ligious affairs of the town. Its principal purpose was undoubtedly to influence and, as far as possible control the action of the loyalist party, which consisted very largely of the wealthy and influential men of the town. At a meeting held January 3, 1774, a committee, appointed at the house of Asa Ward the 27th of the previous month, reported a code of by-laws which was adopted. The committee, consisting of Nathan Baldwin, Samuel Curtis and Timothy Bigelow, in presenting the rules and regulations for the government of the society, prefaced them with the following preamble, setting forth the reasons for its formation and the objects in view: "Whereas, at this present time, the good people of this country in general (and with respect to some particular circumstances, the town of Worcester in particular) labor under many impositions and burdens grievous to be borne, which we apprehend would never have been imposed upon us if we had united and opposed the machinations of some designing persons in this Province, who are grasping at power and the property of their neighbors; for the prevention whereof, and the better securing our liberties and properties, and counteracting the designs of our enemies; we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do by these presents incorporate ourselves into a society by the name of the American Political Society, and to meet at some public-house in Worcester, at least once in every month, to advise with each other on proper methods to be pursued by us, and each of us respecting our common rights and liberties, civil and religious; and for the regular ordering and conducting our said society in their meetings, they shall choose some one of the members of said society as a chairman," etc. The by-laws adopted indicate that it was to a certain extent a secret society, the first article reading as follows: "That no discourse or transaction in any of our meetings shall be communicated or divulged to any person or persons not belonging to our said society, by any ways or means whatever (such only excepted as are allowed to be made public by the unanimous vote of our said society), and if any person or persons shall be guilty of a breach of this article, he or they be punished with expulsion from our said society." The ninth and tenth articles, which are as follows, are in the same spirit: "9th. That every member of our said society shall have full power to dismiss himself from said society in the following manner, viz.: by informing them in any one of their meetings, in writing, that he will inviolably keep all the secrets of said society as faithfully as if he still belonged to it himself, and as they desire, but that he desires a dismission by a vote of said society, and that it may be entered on the journal of the transactions of said society that he was dismissed by his own desire. 10th. That each particular member of this our said society, reposing special trust and confidence in every other member of the society, looks upon himself as bound, and hereby binds himself by the ties of honor, virtue, truth,

sincerity and every appellation that is dear to him in this life, faithfully and truly to keep and perform for himself each and every of the articles herein mentioned and expressed to all intents and purposes."

At one of the meetings in February, 1774, the question as to the propriety of choosing any person to any office, who was not a professed friend to constitutional liberty, was discussed. April 4th there was an interesting meeting, over thirty members being present. Among the questions discussed and acted upon was that of preparing instructions to the representatives to the General Court, to be chosen the next month. It was also voted at this meeting that "this society will each one bear and pay their equal part of the fine and charges that may be laid upon Messrs. Joshua Bigelow and Timothy Bigelow, for their refusal to be empaneled upon the Grand Jury, at our next Superior Court of Assize for the county of Worcester, if they shall be chosen into that office, and that their refusal is founded upon the principle that they cannot consistently with good conscience and order serve if Peter Oliver, Esq., is present on the bench as Chief Justice or Judge of said Court, before he is lawfully tried and acquitted from the high crimes and charges for which he now stands impeached by the Honorable House of Representatives, and the major part of the Grand Jurors for the whole county join them in refusing to serve for the reasons aforesaid." Matters of town and church government were often discussed. At the meeting of May 2, 1774, the matter of Rev. Mr. Macarty's salary was debated, as to whether an additional sum of twenty pounds, which had been allowed him, should be taken off for the year. June 10th, by a unanimous vote, it was agreed "not to purchase any English goods until the port and harbor of Boston shall be opened." At a town-meeting held on the 7th of March, 1774, the fourth article of the warrant was "for the town to consider and act and vote as they may think proper, upon a petition of twenty-seven citizens of the town, that some action be taken in relation to the act of Parliament giving a privilege to the East India Company to export teas to America, subject to duty, for the purpose of raising a revenue for his Majesty." The request was referred to a committee consisting of William Young, Josiah Pierce and Timothy Bigelow (all members of the Political Society), to take it into consideration and report in two hours. The committee promptly reported a long preamble with three resolutions, the substance of which was, "that the inhabitants refuse to buy, sell or in any way to be concerned with India teas of any kind until the act imposing a duty be repealed, and also to break off all commercial intercourse with those persons, in this or any other place, who should act counter to these resolutions," etc., etc. This action of the town called forth a protest from the loyalists against accepting the report of the committee, which was rejected by the meeting. The protest was, however, entered upon the records by Clark Chandler, the

town clerk, who was a loyalist, and this action on his part occasioned much excitement. When it became known to the members of the Political Society that the obnoxious protest had really been entered on the town records they were very indignant, and at once proceeded to show that they were, and upon a petition of Joshua Bigelow and others, a town-meeting was called the 22d of August, 1774, to consider the matter. This meeting was adjourned to the 24th of the same month, at which time it was voted, "That the town clerk do, in the presence of the town, obliterate, erase or otherwise deface the said recorded protest and the names thereto subscribed, so that it may become utterly illegible and unintelligible." That this vote was most thoroughly carried out, an inspection of the town records will give ample evidence, the obliteration being so complete that it is "utterly illegible and unintelligible." In 1776 it was found that the society was having too much influence in controlling the town-meetings, which occasioned an opposition to it, and it was finally dissolved in May of that year. It had, however, been a power for good in the community, and many of its members were useful and honored officers of the town, as well as doing efficient service in the War of the Revolution.

WORCESTER FIRE SOCIETY.—This ancient society was organized in January, 1793, and is still in existence, observing its old rules and regulations adopted at the outset although the service for which it was founded has long since been superseded by the appliances of modern inventions for the protection of property from fire. Its founders, says the preamble to the by-laws, "influenced by a sense of social duty, formed themselves into a society for the more effectual assistance of each other, and of their townsmen, in times of danger from fire." Among the original members were Joseph Allen, John Green, Stephen Salisbury, Sr., Daniel Waldo, Jr., Abraham Lincoln, Edward Bangs and Isaiah Thomas. Neither the records nor the newspapers of the day give the reasons for its formation. Probably the immediate cause was the destruction by fire on the 4th of January, 1793, of the weaver's shop of Cornelius & Peter Stowell, situated at the corner of what is now Park and Washington Streets. The by-laws adopted are almost, word for word, like those of a "Masonick Fire Society" instituted at "Glocester (Mass.) August 18th, 1789," which were printed at the press of Isaiah Thomas & Co., at Boston, and that also may have suggested to Mr. Thomas the idea of forming a similar society in Worcester. Meetings are held quarterly at some hotel and at the annual meeting, in January, an oration and poem are usually delivered. Reminiscences of the members, from its foundation to the election of Dr. George Chandler, in 1864, have been published, which give many items of local history, and indicate the prominence of its members in town affairs. From 1795 to 1831 the office of town treasurer was held by a member of this society, and

from 1790 to 1831, one or more of the Board of Selectmen. Since then a majority of the mayors of the city have also been members. It has also furnished three Governors of the State, United States Senators and Representatives, and an Attorney-General of the United States.

The number of members is limited to thirty, thus making it a somewhat exclusive society and this fact probably induced some gentlemen, who were unable to become members, to form other societies of a like nature.

THE MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY was formed in July, 1822, but remained in existence only a short time. The Social Fire Society, formed in 1840, was also given up after a few years. Both these societies were organized on the same plan as the older society, but they seem to have lacked the elements of success that characterized the first.

THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF MUTUAL AID IN DETECTING THIEVES was instituted in November, 1795, and keeps up its organization, although the objects for which it was formed are now much more effectually provided for by the city and State authorities. The first meeting was held at the tavern of Captain Daniel Heywood, November 2, 1795, Benjamin Heywood being moderator, also chairman of a committee to draw up rules and regulations. These were adopted at a meeting held November 16th, with a preamble setting forth the general objects of the society, which was as follows:

WHEREAS, the practice of stealing has become so prevalent of late that it has become necessary for the well-disposed to unite in the most effectual measures for protecting their property against those hostile invasions: We, the subscribers, do therefore associate together for the purpose of more effectually recovering any property that may at any time be stolen from any member of this society, and of mutually aiding each other in bringing offenders to condign punishment, hereby engaging to comply with the following rules and regulations.

From the records it would appear that no other meeting was held till January, 1801, and that at a meeting in February of that year the name of the society was fixed upon as "The Society of Mutual Aid against Thieves,"¹ and the admission fee fixed at six shillings. At the meeting of January 10, 1803, an assessment of "one shilling was made on each member to keep his dollar good," the sum of nineteen dollars and forty-seven cents having been expended in pursuing the thief who had stolen Captain John Pierce's horse, etc. At this meeting the first pursuing committee was chosen, who were "to hold themselves in readiness, at the shortest notice, to pursue any thief or thieves who may have stolen any property from a member of this society." The present treasurer and clerk is George M. Woodward; there is also a board of twelve directors and a pursuing committee of the same number. Although the organization is still preserved, the meetings are not held with any regularity, and it seems to be of but little interest to the members, save for its antiquity.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, although not local in its membership, has its buildings and collections at Worcester, where it was founded in 1812. The first steps for its formation were taken at a meeting held at Sykes' tavern, in Worcester, by Isaiah Thomas, Nathaniel Paine, William Paine, Levi Lincoln, Aaron Bancroft and Edward D. Bangs. These gentlemen petitioned the State Legislature for an act of incorporation under the name of the American Antiquarian Society, with "such privileges and immunities as are usually granted by acts of incorporation to other public societies established under the laws of the Commonwealth.

As one of the inducements to the granting of these privileges, "they beg leave to state that one of their number² is in possession of a valuable collection of books, obtained with great labor and expense, the value of which may be fairly estimated at about five thousand dollars, some of them more ancient than are to be found in any other part of our country, and all of which he intends to transfer to the proposed society, should their project receive the sanction and encouragement of the Legislature." The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the act of incorporation was approved by Governor Caleb Strong, October 24, 1812. The preamble to the act of incorporation was as follows:

WHEREAS, The collection and preservation of the antiquities of our country, and of curious and valuable productions in Art and Nature, have a tendency to enlarge the sphere of human knowledge, aid the progress of science, to perpetuate the history of moral and political events and to improve and interest posterity: Therefore be it enacted, etc.

The persons named in the act were gentlemen eminent for their learning and ability, who stood high in the confidence of the public; there were, besides, the petitioners already mentioned, Levi Lincoln, Jr., Samuel M. Burnside, Francis Blake, Isaiah Thomas, Jr., of Worcester, and Harrison G. Otis, Timothy Bigelow, John T. Kirkland, Josiah Quincy, Thaddeus M. Harris and others of Boston and vicinity.

The first meeting of the corporators, called by an advertisement in the *Massachusetts Spy*, addressed to the "American Society of Antiquaries," was held at the Exchange Coffee-house, in Boston, November 19, 1812, ten gentlemen being present. At this meeting an organization was made by the choice of Isaiah Thomas as president; William D. Peck, vice-president; Thaddeus M. Harris and William Jenks, corresponding secretaries; and Samuel M. Burnside, recording secretary. Another meeting was held in February, 1813, at which by-laws were adopted, and Dr. William Paine was chosen second vice-president; Levi Lincoln, Jr., treasurer; and Timothy Bigelow of Medford, Aaron Bancroft and Edward Bangs of Worcester, George Gibbs of Boston, William Bentley of Salem, Redford Webster and Benjamin Russell of Boston, councilors. At this meeting the president, in accordance with a previous intimation,

¹ Since modified to the present name.

² Isaac Thomas.

presented to the society his collection of books, "estimated at four thousand dollars, after making the usual deduction of twenty per cent. from the appraised value."

The first anniversary of the founding of the society, being also the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, took place at the Exchange Coffee-house in Boston, October 23, 1813. On this occasion an oration was delivered at the "Stone Chapel" by Rev. Professor William Jenks, of Bath, Maine.¹

In 1817 active measures were taken to procure funds to defray the expense of erecting a building for the library and cabinet by appointing committees to solicit subscriptions. Some difficulty was experienced in the attempt to raise the necessary money to carry out the plans for building and it was not till early in 1819 that the society were relieved from their anxiety in the matter. At that time Mr. Thomas,

ally at the Exchange Coffee-house, but occasionally at the Marlboro' Hotel, Tremont House and Concert Hall. At one of the early meetings it was voted "that as the capital of the commonwealth generally offers the best means of ascertaining the real character and standing of such persons as may be proposed for membership in this society, and as the society are desirous that the utmost circumspection should be used in the admission of members," etc. . . "that action on the nomination for membership should only take place at a meeting in the town of Boston." This vote was soon after repealed, and thereafter nominations were made through the Council and acted upon at any regular meeting.

In February, 1819, a committee, appointed to prepare an address to the members, setting forth the society's objects and conditions, declared the institution to be, in all its concerns, *national*, although it



OLD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY HALL.

the founder and president of the society, offered to build at his own expense a suitable edifice for the reception of its valuable collections. This offer was gratefully accepted and in August of that year a committee was appointed at the request of Mr. Thomas to superintend its erection. The building was erected on Summer Street, in Worcester, was of brick, thoroughly built, and at the time, was considered well adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. An address at the dedication was made by Isaac Goodwin, August 24, 1820, in the Second Parish Church (Rev. Dr. Bancroft's). Till 1832 the annual meetings were held in Boston, usu-

ally at the Exchange Coffee-house, but occasionally at the Marlboro' Hotel, Tremont House and Concert Hall. At one of the early meetings it was voted "that as the capital of the commonwealth generally offers the best means of ascertaining the real character and standing of such persons as may be proposed for membership in this society, and as the society are desirous that the utmost circumspection should be used in the admission of members," etc. . . "that action on the nomination for membership should only take place at a meeting in the town of Boston." This vote was soon after repealed, and thereafter nominations were made through the Council and acted upon at any regular meeting.

In February, 1819, a committee, appointed to prepare an address to the members, setting forth the society's objects and conditions, declared the institution to be, in all its concerns, *national*, although it

derived its charter and its national appellation from the Legislature of Massachusetts. They say "This local authority was resorted to from doubts having been expressed whether Congress had the power to grant a charter without the District of Columbia. Its members are selected from all parts of the Union. Its respectability is inferred from its numbers and from its comprising men of the first standing and intelligence in the nation, and some of the first distinction in other countries. The objects of this institution are commensurate with the lapse of time, and its benefits will be more and more accumulating in the progression of ages. . . The chief objects of the inquiries and researches of this society, which cannot too soon arrest its attention, will be American Antiquities—natural, artificial and literary."

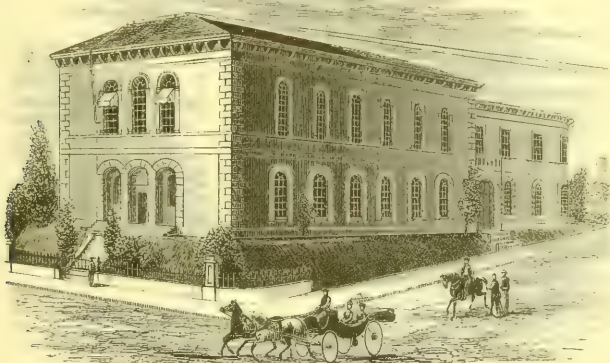
The building on Summer Street having been found

¹ At the fifth anniversary observed at Worcester in October, 1863, Dr. Jenks, then of Boston, delivered an address on the "Domes of the American Antiquary," at which time only four of the original members of the society were living.

to be too small and too damp for the proper preservation of the rapidly accumulating collections, the present hall on Main Street was built in 1853. It is favorably situated in a locality free from dampness and is believed to be substantially safe from fire, besides being much better adapted than the first to the purposes of the society. Owing, however, to the rapid increase of the library—particularly of the department devoted to newspapers—it was found insufficient in size, and more space was soon required. The Hon. Stephen Salisbury, then the president, had anticipated this need, and presented a lot of land on Highland Street, in the rear of the building, and also provided funds for the erection of the addition, which was completed in January, 1878.

affairs of the society (and which also usually treat upon some special topic of antiquarian study and research), papers from other members and discussions of subjects of interest are always in order.

The library of the society, which now numbers over eighty thousand volumes, representing most departments of literature, being especially rich in early American publications, is fully noticed in the chapter on libraries. The collection of manuscripts is large and of great value and interest, including some of a very early date. They are conveniently arranged for reference and partially catalogued so that they can now be consulted with comparatively little trouble. It is not practicable, in the brief limits of this notice, to describe with particularity any special department.



NEW ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY HALL.

Dr. Thomas, while president, had defrayed a large portion of the society's expenditures and begun the foundation of a permanent fund for its future support. At his death, in 1831, he bequeathed to the society the rest of his books, engravings, coins, etc., as well as money to constitute the Librarian's and the Collection and Research Funds. These funds have gradually increased and others have been founded for the support of various departments of the society's work. There are now twelve different funds, amounting in the aggregate to over one hundred thousand dollars, of which twenty thousand dollars was a bequest from Hon. Stephen Salisbury.

Regular meetings of the society are held twice a year, the annual meeting for the choice of officers being held in October, in their hall, at Worcester, and the semi-annual meeting at Boston, in April, at the rooms of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. At these meetings, besides the regular reports of the council and librarian, upon the general

affairs of the society, it is usual to have a paper read, or a collection of manuscripts in their possession as not by any means the least valuable of their collections. There is a cabinet of Indian and archaeological specimens of great interest to the antiquary, especially those from Yucatan and Central America.

The collection of engraved portraits, political broadsides and caricatures is of interest and value, as is the cabinet of coins and medals. The walls of the society's halls are adorned with portraits of former officers and eminent men of the past. The society have published six volumes of transactions under the name of "*Archæologia Americana*," which are devoted to archaeological and historical subjects—volumes five and six being a reprint of Thomas' "*History of Printing in America*," from the edition of 1810, also containing a list of books printed in what is now the United States previous to 1776. Since 1849 the proceedings of the society at its annual and semi-annual meetings have been regularly printed, and include, besides the ordi-

nary reports of the officers, valuable antiquarian and historical papers. The president of the society elected in October, 1888, is Stephen Salisbury, (Jr.); Vice-Presidents, George Bancroft, LL.D., George F. Hoar, LL.D.; Secretary of Foreign Correspondence, J. Hammond Trumbull, LL.D.; Secretary of Domestic Correspondence, Charles Deane, LL.D.; Recording Secretary, John D. Washburn; Treasurer, Nathaniel Paine; Librarian, Edmund M. Barton. By the provisions of the by-laws adopted in October, 1831, the number of American members of the society can at no time exceed one hundred and forty, but there is no limit to the number of foreign members.

THE WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.—One of the earliest temperance organizations in the county was instituted in Worcester, March 18, 1812, William Stedman being president, and Daniel Waldo, secretary. The certificate of membership, signed by the president and secretary was inserted in a small 12mo volume entitled, "Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States. Published for the Worcester Washington Benevolent Society. Boston. Printed by Jos. T. Buckingham, Winter Street, 1812." The volume was embellished with a portrait of Washington. This society, while of a charitable nature, was more especially interested in the cause of temperance, and in December, 1813, issued a circular signed by Nathaniel P. Denny, Joseph Goffe, Daniel Waldo, Isaac Goodwin and Bezaleel Taft. The object of the circular was to set forth the evils arising from the distillation of grain in the State, and to suggest the propriety of petitioning Congress "to levy a tax on domestic spirits, so heavy as to afford a rational prospect of diminishing the consumption."

The annual meeting of the society was held on the anniversary of the first inauguration of Washington as President of the United States, at which time an oration was delivered. Among the members who delivered orations were S. M. Burnside and John Davis. The organization was kept up till August, 1836, when it was dissolved, and a committee recommended that the funds be transferred to the "Worcester Agricultural Society;" the record of its transactions was also presented to the same society.

THE WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was incorporated in February, 1818, and organized at a meeting held March 11th, by the choice of Levi Lincoln, Sr., president; Daniel Waldo and Thomas W. Ward, vice-presidents; Theophilus Wheeler, treasurer; Levi Lincoln, Jr., corresponding secretary, and Abraham Lincoln, recording secretary.

The first Cattle Show and exhibition of manufacturers was held October 7, 1819, which appears from the records of the society to have been very successful; the secretary's estimate, however, that "about two thousand attended the services in the meeting-house," must be taken with some grains of allowance. The pens for cattle, sheep and swine to number of

sixty or more were erected on the northerly side of the Common, and the "household and the domestic manufactures were exhibited in a building kindly granted by Hon. Nathaniel Paine, and the specimens were numerous and excellent." The address (which is one of the features of the Cattle Show, retained to the present day) was delivered at the Old South Church by Levi Lincoln, Jr., who for so many years after was identified with the society. After the exercises in the church the society marched to Eager's Hotel, where a dinner was served to the members and invited guests. Another feature, which was inaugurated soon after, and which was in vogue for many years, was a grand ball in some public hall. In closing the records of the proceedings of their first exhibition, Edward D. Bangs, the secretary, says, "Thus passed a proud day for the County of Worcester. May many more such days be continued by the present and future generations." In 1852 the society purchased the land now occupied by them opposite Elm Park, and in September, 1853, held the first exhibition there, when, for the first time in the history of the society, an admission fee was charged for non-members. The present building was erected and first occupied by the society for exhibitions in September, 1854. Of late years the annual fair or Cattle Shows have been often held at the society's grounds in connection with that of the New England Agricultural Society. The officers of the society for 1888 were: J. L. Ellsworth, president; Calvin L. Hartshorn and Ledyard Bill, vice-presidents; and L. F. Herrick, secretary and treasurer.

THE FRATERNITY OF ODD-FELLOWS, a literary, not a secret society, was organized about the year 1820, as appears from a record of their proceedings at a meeting held in October, 1824, "it then being the fourth year of their oddity." At this meeting rules and regulations were adopted, which would seem to apply only to the use of a library. Among the members who were the most active and influential men of the town may be mentioned the names of Emory Washburn, John Davis, Thomas Kinnicutt, Isaac Davis, Isaac Goodwin, Stephen Salisbury, C. C. Baldwin, Henry and Gardiner Paine, James Green and William Lincoln. The fifth anniversary of the formation of the society was celebrated December 8, 1824, at which time an oration and poem were delivered by members of the fraternity. In 1827 the society celebrated the 4th of July with an oration by Thomas Kinnicutt and a poem by Richard H. Vose.¹ The society ceased to exist many years ago; but there is no record of the date.

THE WORCESTER LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—From the manuscript records of this society, now in the possession of the Worcester Natural History Society, it appears that the first session was held January 1, 1825. William Lincoln, the early histo-

¹In the chapter on "Libraries" will be found a more extended notice of this society.

rian of Worcester, and Christopher C. Baldwin, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, presented a form of constitution for consideration, which was adopted. The following paragraph from the preamble sets forth the objects of the society: "That scientific knowledge and human happiness are closely and intimately connected is a principle established by all experience. For the continued improvements in the arts we are indebted to the constant advances in sciences, medicine, manufactures, and the numerous processes of industry have derived their present perfection from the investigations of the laws of nature. Botany and mineralogy have furnished to the physician his most efficient arms and his most powerful antidotes to resist the attacks of disease; they have given to the agriculturist and the artist the means of conducting their operations with success," etc.

After a page or two more of the preamble, follows the constitution itself, consisting of twelve sections and twenty-two articles. The first officers were Dr. John Green, president; Dr. B. F. Heywood, vice-president; Frederick William Paine, treasurer; William Lincoln, recording secretary; C. C. Baldwin, corresponding secretary, and Charles Wheeler, librarian and cabinet-keeper. Among the members elected at the first meeting were John M. Earle, Clarendon Harris, George Allen and Samuel Jennison, the first named being soon after appointed curator of botany. The society appears to have held meetings from time to time till November 28, 1829, at which time the record stops. As no mention is made of this society in the "History of Worcester" by its accomplished secretary, we are led to suppose that the organization was not long kept up.

THE WORCESTER LYCEUM.—In 1827 Mr. Josiah Holbrook (to whom the Massachusetts *Spy* gave the credit of establishing lyceums in this country) issued a seven-page pamphlet, entitled, "American Lyceum of Science and the Arts, composed of Associations for Mutual Instruction, and Designed for the General Diffusion of Useful and Practical Knowledge." It was printed in Worcester by Samuel H. Colton & Co., and contained articles for the government of societies or lyceums, to be formed in different towns as branches of an American Lyceum. These lyceums were designed to diffuse knowledge in all departments of science, to "procure books, apparatus for illustrating the sciences, and collections of minerals or other articles of natural or artificial production." There were also "considerations" advanced to show the usefulness and advantages of such associations. It was probably at about this time that the Worcester County Lyceum was established, although the exact date cannot be ascertained. In October of 1829, however, a meeting of this society was convened at Worcester to hear an address from Emory Washburn upon educational matters. At this meeting, presided over by John Davis, with Ira M. Barton as secretary, discussion was had upon our common-school system,

also in relation to making maps and plans of the towns in Worcester County. Mr. Holbrook was present and exhibited several maps, and stated his intention to present one to each Lyceum in the county. This meeting was attended by prominent citizens from various towns in the county, who discussed, besides the matters above referred to, the expediency of adopting measures to establish a public library for the county, and a committee was appointed to devise a plan for such a library. This committee reported at an adjourned meeting, held at Thomas' Coffee-House, December 10, 1829, but it does not appear that any decided action was taken. This may have been for the reason that in November of the same year the Worcester Lyceum was duly organized, on which occasion an introductory address was delivered by Hon. John Davis, and some forty or fifty persons signed the constitution. It seems likely that the new society was made up very largely from the Worcester members of the Worcester County Branch of the American Lyceum, and it was represented in the meetings of the last named by delegates. Of the forty or fifty gentlemen who constituted the Worcester Lyceum in 1829-30, but six are now (1888) known to be living, viz., William S. Lincoln, Henry H. Chamberlin, George M. Rice, Henry W. Miller and Joseph Pratt, of Worcester, and Dr. John S. Butler, of Hartford. The first officers of the Lyceum were Rev. Jonathan Going, president; Anthony Chase, secretary, and an executive committee, consisting of Frederick W. Paine, Moses L. Morse, William Lincoln, Ichabod Washburn and Thomas Chamberlin.

The principal object of the Lyceum was to provide a course of lectures each year; a circulating library for the use of purchasers of season tickets to the lectures was also established. During the earlier years of the Lyceum from eighteen to twenty lectures were given in each course, which extended from October to April; later, six or eight only. The original price of tickets for the course was one dollar for persons over twenty-one years of age, seventy-five cents for those between eighteen and twenty-one years, and fifty cents for those between the ages of twelve and eighteen. In the course for 1839-40 there were twenty-two lectures given, of which fourteen were by citizens of Worcester, it being understood that the latter gentlemen were to receive no compensation for their services. A debating society was also formed, classes organized for study in various branches, and chemical apparatus purchased. In 1855 the Lyceum transferred their library to the Young Men's Library Association, but still continued its course of lectures till, by an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1856, it was fully merged into that association.

WORCESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This society was incorporated February 19, 1831, John Davis, Samuel Jennison, Isaac Goodwin, William Lincoln and Joseph Allen being the persons named in the act. In a circular issued by the society, the

purpose of its formation was stated to be "collecting and preserving materials for a complete and minute history of the County of Worcester, . . . to ascertain those facts that will tend to develop the origin, advancement and present state of our public institutions and social relations, the geographical limits and appearance of our territory," etc.

This circular was sent to residents in the county, and called for such facts as might be in their possession relative to the subjects of inquiry. John Davis was the first president and held the office for many years. In October, 1831, the centennial anniversary of the establishment of Worcester County was celebrated by the Historical Society, an address being delivered by John Davis. The society ceased to exist many years ago, but the exact date of its dissolution cannot now be ascertained.

THE WORCESTER COUNTY ATHENÆUM was established as a stock company in 1830, the shares being twenty-five dollars each; and rules and regulations for its government were adopted December 16th of that year. The first board of officers consisted of Rev. George Allen, president; Rev. John Nelson, vice-president; Fred. W. Paine, treasurer, and William Lincoln, secretary. The object of the society, as indicated by a subscription paper prepared for signature by those who were to become members, was to form a public library in the town of Worcester, to consist principally of such rare works in science and literature as were not usually found in private libraries. The Athenæum had a room in the second story of Dr. John Green's block on Main Street, opposite Central Street. In March, 1830, the library of the Worcester County Lyceum of Natural History was transferred to the Athenæum, and the same month the society was incorporated, and in April elected officers under the charter. After a few years the Athenæum deposited its library in the hall of the American Antiquarian Society, and ceased to be an active corporation.¹

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in May, 1834. Dr. S. B. Woodward, of the State Lunatic Asylum, was elected president; Stephen Salisbury vice-president; Isaiah Thomas, secretary; Dr. Wm. Paine, treasurer; and Dr. John Green, Dr. O. H. Blood and Christopher C. Baldwin, directors. Meetings were to be held monthly, and the object of the society was to investigate the science of phrenology and ascertain its nature and the foundation there may be for it in truth. One of the directors, in writing of the society, says of the first meeting for organization: "Like all new converts, we are full of fury and enthusiasm, and we may think ourselves fortunate if we escape being rank lunatics." The society probably existed but a short time, and but lit-

tle can be found of its history. The immediate cause of its formation was probably the arrival in the United States of Spurzheim, the eminent Prussian phrenologist, whose lectures in Boston and other cities attracted the attention of educated men to the science he so ably presented.

THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first steps taken for its formation were in the fall of 1840, and on the 19th of September of the same year it was organized by the choice of Dr. John Green as president; Dr. S. B. Woodward and Stephen Salisbury, vice-presidents; Benjamin Heywood, L. Lincoln Newton and J. C. B. Davis, recording secretaries; and William Lincoln and Dr. Joseph Sargent, corresponding secretaries. In May, 1841, a constitution and by-laws, reported by William Lincoln, Stephen Salisbury and William N. Green, were adopted, and in March, 1842, the society was incorporated, and became one of the permanent institutions of Worcester. In 1850 the society purchased the lot of land on Front Street now occupied by them, and began the erection of their hall, which was completed in time to hold an exhibition there in the fall of 1851. The first exhibition of fruits, flowers and vegetables was in 1840, at the time of the annual Cattle Show, and was in the hall of the Society of Friends, on Main Street, opposite the Waldo mansion. The exhibition was considered a great success, and for many years after was given at the same time as that of the Agricultural Society. Of late years exhibitions have been given weekly, except during the winter months.

The present officers of the society are: President, Henry L. Parker; Vice-Presidents, Stephen Salisbury, George E. Francis and H. F. A. Lange; Secretary, Edward Winslow Lincoln; Treasurer and Librarian, Charles E. Brooks. There is a good library of some two thousand volumes, a notice of which will be found elsewhere.

WORCESTER COUNTY MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

—The first meeting to consider the question of forming a society in the interests of the mechanics of Worcester was held at the town hall November 27, 1841. This meeting was presided over by Ichabod Washburn (who afterwards became the benefactor of the association), and Albert Tolman was the secretary. The objects of the association were stated to be "the moral, intellectual and social improvement of its members, the perfection of the Mechanic Arts and the pecuniary assistance of the needy." A committee of fifteen, of which Anthony Chase was chairman, was appointed to prepare and report a plan for organization, and they reported at a subsequent meeting, but were not fully agreed as to the qualifications of members. A constitution was, however, adopted, which limited active membership to those engaged in some mechanical pursuits. An organization was effected February 5, 1842, by the election of William A. Wheeler, president; Ichabod

¹ For notice of the library of the Athenæum see chapter on libraries.

² The information in regard to this society was obtained from the MS. diary of C. C. Baldwin.

Washburn, vice-president; Albert Tolman, secretary; and E. G. Partridge, treasurer. The formation of a library for the use of members was early begun, and courses of lectures established; for an account of the success of the first-named, reference is made to the chapter on libraries. The first lecture was given in February, 1842, by Elihu Burritt "the learned blacksmith," and in the same year a course of lectures on geology, by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston. Courses of lectures have since been given during the winter months with few exceptions, and for the last few years, owing to the great increase in the membership of the association, two courses are given each winter. In 1848 the first exhibition of a fair was held, and there have been others held from time to time since. The association was incorporated in 1850, and authorized to hold \$75,000 of real estate (afterwards increased to \$200,000), and personal estate to the value of \$25,000, since increased to \$50,000.

The need of a building for the use of the association early became manifest, and in May, 1854, the offer of Ichabod Washburn to give \$10,000 towards the purchase of land and the erection of a suitable building made it possible. By the aid of other subscriptions the association were enabled to purchase the lot of land on Main Street, formerly owned by Daniel Waldo, and to begin the erection of a building, which was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in March, 1857. There are two halls in the building—the smaller one being called Washburn Hall, in honor of the first benefactor.

Mechanics' Hall, then and now the largest in the city, has a seating capacity of about 2000 and has proved to be none too large for the public demands. In 1864 over 200 liberal-minded citizens subscribed about \$9000 for the purchase of an organ, to be placed in Mechanics' Hall, and in the fall of that year the fine instrument now in the hall, made by Messrs. Hook, of Boston, was completed and appropriately dedicated. It has proved a most valuable addition, and has been largely instrumental in making successful the Musical Conventions yearly held in Worcester.

In 1864 an Apprentices' Drawing School was formed, for instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing, which is said to be the first school of a like nature established in the country.

A summer school for boys, under the auspices of the association, was opened at the Polytechnic Institute, July 12, 1887, and has fully proved its usefulness. A similar school had been conducted in the association building for some years previous. The officers for 1888-89 are Robert H. Chamberlain, president; Ellery B. Crane, vice-president; William A. Smith, clerk and treasurer.

VERY REVEREND FATHER MATHEW MUTUAL BENEVOLENT TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY was organized November 4, 1849, with Rev. M. W. Gibson

as president, and incorporated in 1863, for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance in Worcester. The immediate cause of its formation was the visit of Father Mathew to Worcester in October, 1849, on invitation of the mayor and other prominent citizens. The officers of the society in 1888 were: Richard O'Flynn, president; William Brown, vice-president; Timothy Murphy, treasurer; and John A. Garvey, secretary.

Other temperance organizations are the St. John's Catholic Young Men's Temperance Guild, organized in 1883; Worcester Reform Club, organized in 1876; Woman's Christian Temperance Union (two societies), organized 1874-78; Worcester Temperance Club, organized in 1878; Sons of Temperance (two divisions), organized 1865-82; Worcester Temple of Honor; Slow But Sure Lodge of Good Templars; Helping-Hand Lodge; Worcester District Temple, No. 3, organized in 1885; Stjernan Lodge, No. 21, O. of T., organized in 1884; Klippan Lodge, No. 43, O. of T., organized in 1885; Worcester Central Temperance League, organized in 1887; Daughters of the North, organized in 1886; and Sons and Daughters of Temperance Mutual Relief Association of Worcester County, organized in 1887.

WORCESTER NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—In August, 1852, a call was published in the *Worcester Spy* for "the young men connected with Unitarian, Second Advent, Universalist, Friends' and Free Churches and all interested, to meet at Waldo Hall, to consider the propriety of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association worthy of the name." This meeting was called to order by Rev. Edward E. Hale, then pastor of the Church of the Unity, and organized by the choice of George F. Hoar as chairman and William Mecorney as secretary. It was resolved at this meeting that the secretary take the names of those persons present who were favorably disposed to the formation of an organization for the benefit of the young men of Worcester, in which all the members should have equal rights and privileges. About fifty names were handed in to the secretary in response to this resolution. A committee was also appointed to confer with the Young Men's Christian Association, previously formed in the city, to ascertain if any change could be made to render possible a union of the associations. This committee afterwards reported, that in their opinion a union could be formed between the two associations upon some liberal principles, but that the committee of the Christian Association had not power to act in the matter, and they recommended that no further action be taken in regard to a union, but that a meeting of citizens generally be called to take measures to form a society. Pursuant to such a call, a meeting was held at Waldo Hall; William R. Hooper presiding and Henry Chapin acting as secretary, at which time a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The first clause of the constitution was as follows: "The name

of the association shall be the Young Men's Library Association, and its object the improvement of the young men of the city of Worcester, by affording them intellectual and social advantages, by the maintenance of a library, reading-room and such courses of lectures and classes as may conduce to that end." An arrangement was made by which the new association assumed the lease and took the rooms, which had been handsomely fitted up and occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. In December, 1852, the first election of officers took place, and Francis H. Dewey was chosen president; George W. Bently, vice-president; George F. Hoar, corresponding secretary; Nathaniel Paine, recording secretary; and Henry Woodward, treasurer. Fourteen directors were also elected.

At a meeting held the 1st day of January, 1853, action was taken, which resulted in obtaining an act of incorporation from the Legislature then in session, which was accepted by the association April 16, 1853. Another election of officers was held, resulting in the choice of the same gentlemen elected in December previous, and William Cross, Esq., as second vice-president. A subscription was started during the following year for the purpose of obtaining means to found a library; subscriptions being received both in cash and books. Over thirteen hundred dollars in cash was contributed and eight hundred and sixty-seven volumes given by public-spirited citizens.

The library was opened to the public June 18, 1853, upon the payment of one dollar per year. A reading-room was early established in connection with the library, and although quite poorly supplied with newspapers and periodicals when compared with the one now open to our citizens, was quite respectable, and freely consulted by the members. In 1855 an agreement was made with the Young Men's Rhetorical Society, by which that society was merged into this; their library was placed in the rooms and they had the use of the hall for rhetorical exercises. By the conditions of this union either society could discontinue the arrangement, and the Rhetorical Society withdraw their books, provided it was done before January, 1856. In 1858, by mutual consent, the rhetorical department of the association was discontinued, and the members thereof formed a new society. In 1856, by a special act of the Legislature, the Worcester Lyceum, established in 1829, was united to the library association, and by the same act the name was changed to

THE WORCESTER LYCEUM AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—In 1854-55 a Natural History Department was formed for the study of the natural sciences, which has now become the main work of the association. This was done at the annual meeting of the association, in April, 1854, at which a committee was appointed, who were authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the organization of such a department. Prof. Louis Agassiz was invited by the

committee to visit Worcester, and consult with them as to the best plan of operations, which invitation was accepted, and the 28th of April, 1854, he, with the committee, inspected the collection of specimens formerly owned by the Worcester Lyceum of Natural History. This collection was in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society, and they kindly gave it to the new department as the nucleus of a cabinet.

The organization of the department was effected by the election of Rev. E. E. Hale as chairman, W. E. Starr secretary, and James B. Blake treasurer. Mr. Blake held the office but a few weeks, when Henry A. Marsh was elected in his stead; eight curators of departments were also elected. In the early part of the year 1856 another important and interesting event in the history of the association occurred: that of the generous proposition of Dr. John Green (then one of our oldest and most esteemed physicians) to place his valuable miscellaneous library in the charge of the association.

Hon. George F. Hoar, then president of the association, says in his annual report, "A contract has been entered into between Dr. Green and the association, by the terms of which, the books he has placed here, with such additions as he may see fit to make, are to remain in the Library, open to the free use of members, for at least five years, and longer if the arrangement shall be desired by both parties."

In November, 1859, the sudden death of Mr. Gray, the librarian of the association, caused the calling a meeting of the directors to make arrangements to fill the vacancy. Dr. Green's large interest in the question was acknowledged and appreciated, and a committee was appointed to consult with him as to the best course to pursue. At a meeting held the 26th of November the committee of consultation, consisting of Dr. George Chandler, Albert Tolman and T. W. Higginson, reported that Dr. Green had expressed a desire to present his library to the city of Worcester as a foundation of a free public library, and they recommended that the library of the association be also transferred to the city, provided suitable appropriations and arrangements were made for its reception.

The gifts of Dr. Green and the association were accepted by the City Council in December, 1859, thus establishing an institution which has proved so advantageous to our citizens. This final disposition of the library had long been hoped for by the more active members of the association, and its consummation was the cause of great satisfaction.¹ The Natural History Department and the winter course of lectures were now all that was left for the attention of members. The latter, however, was given up after a few years.

In the winter of 1866 the name of the society was

¹ For a full notice of the library, see the chapter on libraries.

again changed to the Worcester Lyceum and Natural History Association; since which time the principal object of the association has been the study of natural history and the collection of specimens for its cabinet. In 1880 the plan of giving instruction by means of free classes for the study of natural history was inaugurated, and has been continued since with great success. During the winter season classes are formed, free to members of the association, in such branches of natural science as seem, from time to time, most important and attractive, meeting weekly as a rule, and instructed by thoroughly competent teachers. The courses include from ten to twenty lessons each, and are designed to exemplify the best methods of modern scientific study. In 1881 the plan of a three years' subscription for the "purpose of continuing and rendering more useful the work of the society, to provide a competent Custodian, to furnish lectures and gratuitous instruction for classes in Natural Science, and to promote the study of Natural History," was carried into effect, and still continues in successful operation, most of the original subscribers renewing and increasing their subscriptions when they have expired.

Since 1882 the museum has been open daily, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., free to all,—books, specimens and the help of the custodian are at the service of all inquirers and students. A system of loans has been devised, by which the specimens can be loaned to teachers and schools and special students, in much the same way in which books are given out at the Public Library. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 6, 1884, the name was changed to the present one, "The Worcester Natural History Society."

In the same year a tract of land of between thirty and forty acres was secured on the west shore of Lake Quinsigamond, and was called Natural History Park. In the summer of 1885 the first "Summer Camp for Boys" was established there. The object of the Natural History Society in establishing this camp is to afford a pleasant and profitable place for boys to spend a part or the whole of their summer vacation. January 22, 1887, Mr. Thomas H. Dodge gave one thousand dollars for the purchase of tents and the building of a permanent structure, known as the "Dodge Pavilion," at the Park. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge afterwards added some five hundred dollars more toward the building and painting of the pavilion.

In 1888 Mr. Joseph H. Walker gave five thousand dollars to enable the society to secure a perfect title to the land. In the same year, through the efforts of Mr. H. H. Bigelow, a workshop, well stocked with tools, was built. The lumber and tools were contributed by the lumber dealers and the hardware merchants of the city. The summer school has proved a success, and may now be considered one of the established institutions of our city. Dr. W. H.

Raymenton has been the efficient president of the society since 1880, and to his untiring and enthusiastic efforts is largely due its recent rapid development and present flourishing condition.

The YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was originally organized March 9, 1852, the first steps for its formation being taken at a meeting held at the Old South Church, February 20th of the same year. Thomas Tucker (landlord of the American Temperance House) was the first president, with Nelson Wheeler (principal of the High School), P. L. Moen and S. A. Daniels, vice-presidents; A. G. Ward, secretary, and C. M. Miles, treasurer. The association occupied a finely-furnished room in the Worcester Bank Block on Foster Street, where a reading-room was established. The formation of the Young Men's Library Association the same year, with similar objects in view, seems to have been the cause of the Christian Association giving up their active organization soon after, and their room was taken by the Library Association. In June, 1864, the Christian Association was revived, or a new association formed, at a meeting held at the Lincoln House, and it was duly organized July 12th of the same year. The first president of this new association was Fred. A. Clapp. All the officers were selected from the evangelical churches of the city, and it has since continued one of the most active institutions of Worcester. In June, 1868, the association was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, and soon after steps were taken looking to the erection of a building. It was not till nearly twenty years after, however, that much was accomplished in this direction. In October, 1885, a determined effort was made to raise the necessary funds for the purchase of land and erection of a building, which resulted in obtaining subscriptions from citizens of all the Protestant denominations to the amount of over ninety thousand dollars, making, with a fund previously given, about ninety-six thousand dollars. Early in 1886 a building committee, of which Albert Curtis was chairman, purchased a lot of land, between Elm and Pearl Streets, and the erection of the building was begun. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies August 27, 1886, the principal address on that occasion being given by D. L. Moody. The building was completed in 1887, and dedicated in October of that year, the dedicatory address being given by the Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Boston. The cost of the land, building, furniture and equipment has been about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The object of the association is the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical welfare of young men, to be accomplished by religious meetings, classes in German, book-keeping and other branches of education, lectures, and the use of a finely-equipped gymnasium, and rooms for social gatherings.

The association has a membership of from thirteen to fourteen hundred, and after nearly a quarter of a

century of active work has proved itself one of the most valuable and successful institutions of our city. The present officers are: W. A. Denholm, president; C. F. Rugg and William Woodward, vice-presidents; George F. Brooks, recording secretary, and Arthur E. Dennis, treasurer.

WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.—The preliminary meeting for the formation of this society was held at the residence of Samuel E. Staples in January, 1875. A constitution was adopted and the society organized February 13th, at a meeting held at the printing office of Tyler & Seagrave. The first board of officers, elected at the meeting, were Samuel E. Staples, president; Henry D. Barber, vice-president; Daniel Seagrave, secretary; Henry F. Stedman, treasurer; and John G. Smith, librarian. The object of the society, as stated in its constitution, was "to foster in its members a love and admiration for antiquarian research and archeological science, and to rescue from oblivion such historical matter as would otherwise be lost." Meetings are held monthly, except in the month of August, at which valuable and interesting historical or antiquarian papers are presented. The society was incorporated in February, 1877, and has become one of the prominent institutions of the city. It has a valuable miscellaneous library, which is spoken of elsewhere. Since its formation seven volumes of proceedings have been published, containing many valuable historical papers. Among the publications of special local interest contained in these volumes may be mentioned: "The Records of the Proprietors, 1667-1778;" "Town records from 1722 to 1783;" and the "Records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, 1731 to 1737," copied from the original manuscripts, for the preservation of which, in printed form, the society is deserving of high commendation. The officers of the society, elected in December, 1888, were: For President, E. B. Crane; Vice-Presidents, Albert Tolman and George Sumner; Secretary, W. F. Abbot; Treasurer, H. F. Stedman; Librarian, Thomas A. Dickinson.

THE WORCESTER ART SOCIETY.—The first steps in the formation of this society were taken at a public meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms, April 16, 1877. The meeting was called "to consider the expediency of forming an association to promote the study of art in Worcester," and a committee, consisting of Stephen C. Earle, Burton W. Potter, Henry Woodward, Nathaniel Paine and Edward L. Davis, were appointed to consider the subject, and report a plan of organization. This committee reported in October of the same year, at a meeting presided over by Lucius J. Knowles, that it was expedient to form such an association. They also presented a draft for a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted November 27, 1877, at which time the first board of officers was chosen as follows: President, George F. Hoar; Vice-Presidents, L. J.

Knowles, Edward H. Hall and C. M. Lamson; Secretary, Rebecca Jones; Treasurer, Joseph E. Davis; Directors, Charles O. Thomson, Stephen C. Earle, B. W. Potter, Mrs. P. L. Moen and Mrs. Joseph H. Walker. It was early determined that one of the best methods of effecting the objects desired was to have an exhibition of paintings, and in March, 1878, the first exhibition was opened at the Board of Trade rooms, in Taylor's Block, opposite the Common. Over seventy oil and water-color paintings were loaned by members and others interested in art, which proved to be very successful, and several other exhibitions of a similar nature have since been given including, besides paintings, etchings, photographs and bric-a-brac. Later, lectures were given by specialists in different branches of the fine arts and by members of the society. Lectures have been given since, during the winter months, most of which have been illustrated by stereopticon views, and have proved of value to those who were present. Advantage has also been taken from time to time of the valuable collections of photographs and other art illustrations at the Free Public Library, and interesting meetings have been held there. In December, 1887, the society was incorporated under the general law of the State and elected the following board of officers: President, Nathaniel Paine; Vice-Presidents, Samuel S. Green and Charles A. Chase; Treasurer, Edward B. Hamilton; Clerk, John G. Heywood; Directors, Philip L. Moen, Jonas G. Clark, Henry A. Marsh, Burton W. Potter and William T. Harlow; Advisory Committee, Austin S. Garver, Charles S. Hale, Alexander H. Vinton, Edward B. Glasgow, Mrs. Helen B. Merriman, Mrs. Charlotte E. W. Buffington, Miss Emily W. Sargent and Miss Mary N. Perley.¹

THE ART STUDENT'S CLUB was organized in 1880, incorporated in 1887 and is composed of artists and art students of Worcester and vicinity, its object being "the encouragement, promotion and practice of Art," and no one is eligible as an active member who is not a student in some branch of art. Two public exhibitions are held each year of the works of members, which have proved to be very attractive to the citizens of Worcester and a credit to the club. The improvement in the work of members is very marked from year to year, as shown by these public exhibitions. Monthly meetings are also held, at which active members are expected to furnish for inspection at least one original drawing or design. George E. Gladwin is president, Abbie J. Trask, clerk, and Frank E. Higgins, treasurer.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.—The earliest musical society in Worcester, of which any reliable record is to be

¹At the annual meeting in November, 1888, the same board of officers were chosen, with the exception that Edward B. Glasgow was elected as clerk in place of John G. Heywood, who was made one of the advisory committee and William E. Rice was elected a director in place of H. A. Marsh, resigned.

found, was the Worcester Harmonic Society. The exact date of its formation cannot now be ascertained, but it was in existence as early as 1825, at which time Emory Perry was president and Henry W. Miller, secretary; and in October, 1826, the society gave an oratorio at the Old South Church. This society also furnished the music at the Fourth of July celebration in the last-named year, on which occasion Hon. Charles Allen delivered an oration. The society continued in existence for several years, occasionally giving concerts, and often furnishing the music on public occasions.¹

In 1845 the Worcester Sacred Musical Society was formed, with Rufus D. Dunbar as president, and the next year gave a miscellaneous concert in Brinley (now Grand Army) Hall, and mention is made in the newspapers of a concert given in the spring of the following year. It is probable that this society was in existence only two or three years.

In September, 1850, the Worcester Mozart Society, the first regularly-organized association for musical culture, was formed, with Putnam W. Taft as president and Albert L. Benchley, vice-president. This society continued in active existence till November, 1866, when it was united with the Beethoven Society, formed in 1864, with Austin L. Rogers, president. The name after the union was the Worcester Mozart and Beethoven Choral Union, the first president being Edward Hamilton, William Sumner, vice-president, and Carl Zerrahn, conductor. The society was incorporated in 1872, by a special act of the Legislature, as the Worcester Choral Union, and I. N. Metcalf was chosen president, J. A. Titus, vice-president, and B. D. Allen, conductor.

The present Worcester County Musical Association was organized at a meeting held in Mechanics' Hall, October 2, 1863, with Samuel E. Staples, president, and a board of directors selected from various towns in the county. The object of the association is stated in its by-laws, "the improvement of choirs in the performance of church music; the formation of an elevated musical taste, through the study of music in its highest departments; and a social, genial, harmonious reunion of all lovers of music." The name under which it was originally known was the Worcester County Musical Convention,² and this name was retained till the adoption of the present one in 1871, at which time it was also voted to call the annual gatherings Musical Festivals. Since 1865 annual sessions of the Association have been held, at which oratorios of Handel, Haydn and Mendelssohn, also the best productions of Rossini, Gounod, Verdi

and others, have been given. The annual festivals of the Association have been constantly growing more popular, and it now has a prestige and a prosperity not equaled by any similar one in the country. The number in attendance increases yearly, and its patrons are not only from Worcester County and the State of Massachusetts, but lovers of music from both the New England and Middle States. Soloists from all parts of Europe, as well as of our own country, are procured, with the best available orchestral accompaniment, and a local chorus which has won well-deserved commendation from the best musical critics. The Board of Government for 1888 was Edward L. Davis, president; William Sumner, vice-president; A. C. Monroe, secretary; J. E. Benchley, treasurer; and eight directors—B. D. Allen, C. M. Bent, Charles I. Rice, J. Q. Adams, Daniel Downey, L. M. Lovell, C. C. Stearns, of Worcester, and B. L. M. Smith, of Whitinsville.

If space would permit, it would be of interest to speak in detail of other musical societies that have existed in Worcester, but mention can be made only of the Hamilton Club, named in honor of Edward Hamilton, for many years the leading singer of Worcester; the Schumann Club, organized in 1877; the singing society Frohsinn, organized in 1858, with G. A. Patz, musical director, and Benjamin Zaeder, secretary.—William Lichtenfels is now the president and Heinrich Bayerle, secretary; the Gounod Club, organized in 1886; the president is Henry F. Harris; Secretary, Josiah A. Rice; and Musical Director, F. N. Anderson.

HIGH SCHOOL SOCIETIES.—The High School Association was established in May, 1886, its object being "to renew and maintain school friendships, and to contribute in all practicable ways to the good of the school." A meeting of about thirty old members of the school had been held the previous month, at which a committee, with A. S. Roe, the principal of the school, as chairman, was appointed to prepare a plan of organization, and they reported May 24, 1886, a code of by-laws, which was adopted. Samuel S. Green was chosen the first president, and the first meeting of the association after its organization took place at the High School building, the occasion being the graduation exercises of the Senior class for that year. The members consist of the pupils and teachers in the school previous to September, 1865, and all graduates and teachers since that date. The privilege was also extended to all pupils and teachers of the Boys' Latin School and the Girls' High School—two schools merged into the present High School. The association now numbers nearly eight hundred members; the president is Edward L. Davis; A. S. Roe, secretary, and J. S. Brown, treasurer.

Other High School societies, which are literary in their character, are the Eucleia Debating Society, founded in 1858, and composed of young gentlemen; the Aletheia Club, founded in 1881, and composed of

¹ In 1845 there was a musical society in the county called the Old Hundred Musical Society, which gave a concert at Hopkinton, Mass., that year, and it is quite probable that some of the Worcester musicians and singers were members of it.

² A successful convention under the direction of Edward Hamilton and B. F. Baker, in 1868, was held under the name of the Musical Institute.

young ladies; the Sumner Club, founded in 1883, and the Assembly, founded in 1885, the two last named having male members only. There is also an Athletic Association, made up of members of the school who are interested in athletic games and amusements.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB was organized in January, 1875, its purpose being "to encourage among the members of the Congregational Churches and societies of Worcester County a more intimate acquaintance; to more concert of action, and to promote the general interests of Congregationalism." Meetings are held six times a year, at which papers are read upon some special topic and discussions follow. Occasionally the meetings are of a distinctive social nature, and are participated in by both ladies and gentlemen. Rev. A. H. Coolidge, of Leicester, is president.

THE BRIGADE CLUB, originally composed of the officers of Third Brigade (Mass.) Volunteer Militia, and officers who had served in the army or militia, was organized in December, 1879. Gen. Josiah Pickett was chosen president, and still holds that office. Gen. R. M. Chamberlain was chosen vice-president, and Capt. Charles S. Chapin secretary and treasurer. The membership of the club has changed somewhat in the past few years and is not confined to military men.

THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB, organized in 1880 and incorporated in 1881, comprises many of the active business and professional men of the city, and is social in its objects. The club have commodious and pleasant rooms on Foster Street, with a reading-room, billiard-room and other conveniences for the use of members, and it has proved successful in providing a pleasant place of resort for many of our citizens. William J. Hogg is president, H. A. Currier secretary, and L. Delavan Thayer treasurer.

THE WORCESTER CLUB, incorporated in 1888, is strictly a social club, with a membership limited to one hundred and fifty. It has purchased and fitted up in an elegant manner a fine house on Elm Street, formerly the residence of the late Hon. Isaac Davis, and offers many attractions to its members. Excellent meals, well-served, are furnished to members and friends; there is also a dining-room for ladies which has proved very popular. A reading-room, library, billiard and pool-room, and other conveniences, are provided for its members, who consist of prominent professional and mercantile gentlemen of Worcester and vicinity. Hon. George F. Hoar is the president; Charles F. Aldrich, secretary; and James P. Hamilton, treasurer.

Boat clubs, and clubs composed of lovers of other athletic sports, are numerous, but want of space will prevent detailed notices of them.

The first regularly-organized boat club in Worcester of which any record has been found is the ATLANTA CLUB, established in 1859, and commenced

boating at Curtis' Pond, near Webster Square, soon after moving to Lake Quinsigamond, where they were the pioneers of systematic boating. The members of the club also had an active part in the arrangements for the first college regatta at the lake, in the summer of 1859. This club gave up active boating in 1865, but kept up their organization for several years after.

The present QUINSIGAMOND BOAT CLUB was organized as the PHANTOM CLUB in 1860, but soon after adopted their present name. It is still an active organization, having fine grounds on the west side of the lake, where they have erected a handsome clubhouse and a commodious boat-house, in which they have a number of racing and pleasure boats.

THE LAKESIDE BOAT CLUB also occupy a fine club and boat-house on the west side of the lake.

There are other organizations for athletic sports, connected with the Worcester Academy, the Polytechnic Institute, and College of the Holy Cross. Brief mention may be made of the Book Clubs now so numerous in the city.

These clubs are formed for the circulation of books and periodicals among their members, and usually consist of from twenty to thirty ladies and gentlemen. The first organization of this kind in Worcester, and the third in the State, is the WORCESTER BOOK CLUB, established in 1839, and still flourishing. The next was the REVIEW CLUB, formed in 1847, followed soon after by the WORCESTER READING CLUB, and later by several others, among which are BOOK CLUB No. 4, WAVERLY, RIALTO and WEBSTER SQUARE CLUBS.

MASONRY SOCIETIES. — The institution of Free Masonry was established in Worcester in the year 1793, the first lodge chartered being "The Morning Star." In the spring of that year Isaiah Thomas ("The Patriot Printer of the Revolution"), Nathaniel Paine, Nathaniel Chandler, John Stanton, Ephraim Mower, Clark Chandler, Samuel Chandler, Charles Chandler, Benjamin Andrews, Joseph Torrey, John White, Samuel Brazier, John Stowers and Samuel Flagg petitioned the Grand Lodge for a charter, which was granted under the above name April 19, 1793, and the first board of officers was installed in June of the same year. They were: Isaiah Thomas, W. M.; Nathaniel Paine, S. W.; and Samuel Chandler, J. W. On the occasion of the installation Rev. Aaron Bancroft, pastor of the Second Parish (Unitarian) in Worcester, delivered an oration, which was printed by Isaiah Thomas. The year before Thomas had printed "The Constitution of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, &c. To which are added, The history of Masonry in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, &c. . . . Together with a large collection of songs, epilogues, &c." The volume is dedicated "To our illustrious Brother, George Washington, the friend of Masonry, of his country, and of man." It is a well-printed volume of two hundred and eighty-eight pages quarto, with a copper-plate frontispiece. The early meetings of the

lodge were held at Mower's Tavern, which was at the corner of Main and Mechanic Streets, afterwards the site of the United States Hotel, and now that of the Walker Building. Later the meetings were held at the United States Arms (where the Exchange Hotel now is), the landlord being Colonel Reuben Sikes. Meetings of the Morning Star Lodge were held with regularity, and it was in a flourishing condition till the time of the anti-Masonic excitement in 1829-30, when it became dormant for several years, as did the Masonic organizations generally. It was reorganized in March, 1842, with the following officers: Horace Chenery, W. M.; Henry Earl, S. W.; Asa Walker, J. M.; and Pliny Holbrook, secretary. Meetings were then held in a small hall in the upper story of Dr. John Green's block, on Main Street, now owned by the Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The lodge, which is now in a prosperous condition and numbering over three hundred members, has its meetings in Masonic Hall on Pearl Street.

Montacute Lodge was chartered June 9, 1859, its members coming largely from the older lodge. Its first Master was William A. Smith, followed in 1860 by George W. Bently. Among the early members of the Montacute Lodge were Henry Goddard, Seth P. Miller, Lyman Brooks, John Firth, H. M. Witter and John A. Dana. It now has a membership of three hundred and sixty-six, with Joseph H. Dunkerton as Master.

Athelestan Lodge was chartered June 13, 1866, its members being taken from the other two lodges. The first Past Master was Henry Goddard; the present Master is F. A. Harrington. This lodge has a membership of about three hundred. Among the original charter members were Samuel T. Bigelow, James L. Burbank, David Scott, A. Y. Thompson, E. P. Woodward, L. B. Nichols, John D. Washburn and Geo. W. Bently.

Quinsigamond Lodge, chartered September 13, 1871, has a membership of about one hundred. The present Master is Edward B. Dolliver.

Worcester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, organized in June and chartered in October, 1823, had among its original members Isaiah Thomas, James Wilson, Jonathan Going, Otis Corbett, Ephraim Mower and Benjamin Chapin, the last-named being the first High Priest, serving four years. During the anti-Masonic excitement this chapter, like other organizations of the order, remained in a quiescent state, but in 1846 became again active and is now in a prosperous condition, having a membership of two hundred and thirty-four. The present presiding officer is James H. Harrison.

Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted in 1870 and has a membership of over three hundred. The first High Priest was Rev. T. E. St. John; the present one is Forest E. Barker.

Hiram Council, R. & S. M., was chartered in Sut-

ton December 13, 1826, and it was removed to Worcester in 1858. The first presiding officer after the removal to Worcester was Geo. W. Bentley; the present presiding officer is S. L. Shaffer. This council, the largest subordinate one in the United States, has now a membership of over five hundred.

Worcester County Commandery of Knights Templar was organized in Holden, Mass., and chartered in June, 1825. The first Commander was James Estabrook, the present one being George B. Buckingham. In the year 1845 the headquarters of the commandery were removed to Worcester, where it has since remained and is now one of the most prosperous of its grade in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, numbering over four hundred members.

Ancient and Acceptable Scottish Rite.—The following grades of this rite are established in Worcester under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council 33° Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, and are in a prosperous condition.

Worcester Lodge of Perfection, A. and A., Scottish Rite 4° to the 14°, was instituted September 30, 1863, and has a membership of two hundred and fifty. Its presiding officer at the present time is Geo. F. Hewitt.

Goddard Council, Princes of Jerusalem, A. and A., Scottish Rite, 15° and 16°, was instituted June 17, 1870, and has a membership of one hundred and seventy. Its presiding officer at the present time is Geo. M. Rice, 2d.

Lawrence Chapter of Rose Croix, A. and A., Scottish Rite, 17° to the 18°, was instituted June 17, 1870, and has a membership of one hundred and seventy. Its presiding officers have been, Rev. Thomas E. St. John, Henry C. Wilson, Francis Brick, M.D., and George B. Buckingham, now in office.

The Masonic Board of Directors was organized in January, 1867; has in charge the lease of Masonic Hall, and the custody of its appointments and property.

The Masonic Mutual Relief Association of Central Massachusetts was organized in 1873. It has a membership of more than twenty-three hundred. Josiah Picket is president and Wm. A. Smith, secretary. Its membership is confined to the Masonic fraternity, and are mostly residents of the New England States.

Stella Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in 1871. Its members, numbering about three hundred, are composed of Masons and their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters.

The Grand Chapter of the Order, organized in 1876, has twenty subordinates in its jurisdiction. N. W. Farrer, Easthampton, is Grand Patron; Mrs. J. A. Crane, Millbury, Grand Matron; and Daniel Seagrave, Worcester, Grand Secretary. For the facts in this notice of the Masonic societies, the writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Daniel Seagrave, of Worcester.

ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—In the early part of the year 1844, Joseph W. Coburn, of Boston, who was the contractor for building the stone court-house in Worcester, had among his employes four men who were "Odd Fellows," and finding no lodge in the town, they took steps toward the formation of one. Samuel S. Leonard and George C. Taft, of Worcester, became members of Siloam Lodge, No. 2, of Boston, and they, with the four men before spoken of, petitioned the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for a charter, and May 1, 1844, *Quinsigamond Lodge*, No. 43 was instituted, and held its first meetings in the old Masonic Hall, over what is now the Five Cent Savings Bank. The elective officers of Quinsigamond Lodge for its first term were, James Murray, Noble Grand; John F. Locke, Vice-Grand; George C. Taft, Secretary; Samuel S. Leonard, Treasurer. Freeman H. Pelton is the present Noble Grand and Herbert Wesley, Vice-Grand. Present number of members, five hundred and seventy.

Worcester Lodge, No. 56, was instituted December 20, 1844. The elective officers for its first term were, Samuel S. Leonard, Noble Grand; George H. Goodnow, Vice-Grand; Geo. C. Taft, Secretary; William Greenleaf, Treasurer; Geo. Hamilton, Per. Secretary. James H. Richardson is now the Noble Grand and Wm. B. Louney, Vice-Grand. Whole number of members, four hundred and twenty-five.

Central Lodge, No. 168, was instituted September 17, 1874. Its first presiding officer was, Nathan Taylor, Noble Grand. Its present Noble Grand is John E. Lloyd. Present number of members, three hundred and ten.

Ridgely Lodge, No. 112, was instituted September 19, 1882. Its first presiding officer was L. A. Williams; the present one is F. A. Quimby, and it has a membership of two hundred and twelve.

Anchoria Lodge, No. 142, was instituted March 31, 1887. Its first Noble Grand was Charles A. McFarland. Its present presiding officer is John F. Brierly, and it has a membership of eighty.

Naomi Lodge, No. 18, *Daughters of Rebekah*, was instituted June 27, 1872. Officers for the first term, Horace A. Richardson, Noble Grand; Hannah S. Rice, Vice-Grand; Sarah F. Church, Rec. Secretary; Julia A. Taylor, Per. Secretary, and Cynthia A. Hadley, Treasurer. Present Noble Grand, Emma C. Marden. Present number of members, four hundred and forty-five.

Queen Esther Lodge, No. 33, *Daughters of Rebekah*, was instituted March 24, 1881. Its first presiding officer was Lewis C. Stone. Augusta J. Hubbard is the present Noble Grand, and it has two hundred and ten members.

Wachusett Encampment, No. 10, was instituted May 16, 1845, with Albert Case as Chief Patriarch; B. H. Davis, High Priest; Samuel S. Leonard, Senior War-

den, and D. C. Thurston, Junior Warden. It surrendered its charter January 23, 1851, and was re-instituted October 20, 1869. Theo. H. Day is now Chief Patriarch and C. H. Hutchinson, High Priest. It has a membership of two hundred and ninety-five.

Mount Vernon Encampment, No. 53, instituted September 27, 1877, with Asa L. Burbank, Chief Patriarch. Daniel A. Harrington is now Chief Patriarch, and the number of members is two hundred and forty-five.

Odd Fellows' Mutual Benefit Association of Worcester County was organized October 13, 1871; incorporated October 15, 1877. S. V. Stone was the first president, and Nathan Taylor now holds the office. Present number of members, thirteen hundred, with a fund of fourteen thousand dollars.

Other secret societies are:

The D. O. H. Einigkeit Lodge (Germans), instituted 1853.

Knights of Pythias, instituted 1871-78 (various lodges).

Catholic Order of Foresters (various divisions), 1871-76.

Sons of St. George, 1872.

Patrons of Husbandry, 1873.

Knights of Honor (two lodges), 1885.

Royal Arcanum (two councils), 1877.

Knights of Labor, 1878.

Knights of Father Matthew, 1879.

Improved Order of Red Men, 1880.

United Order of the Golden Cross, 1880.

Independent Order of Mystic Brothers, 1881.

Order of United Friends, 1881.

Daughters of St. George, 1882.

United Order of Independent Daughters of Samaria, 1887.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, 1885.

Iron Hall, Branch No. 396, 1886.

Iron Hall Sisterhood, No. 601, 1887.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

Bay State Lodge, Knights of Honor.

U. O. of Independent Odd Ladies (three lodges), 1886.

Independent Order of Good Templars.

Supreme Council of Knights of the American Eagle.

Daughters of Pocahontas, Minnehaha Council.

Order of United Friends, 1881.

American Legion of Honor, Hope Council.

Order of Pythian Sisterhood, Order of the Star and Crescent.

There are many other societies and associations which undoubtedly deserve special mention, whose names do not appear in the foregoing account, and the writer regrets the necessity that compels their omission.

The following list of societies not before mentioned (including several that have ceased to exist), with the dates of their organization, so far as they could be ascertained, is given as being of historical interest.

The names of some county societies which, though not strictly local, have their headquarters in Worcester, are included in the list.

Names marked with a * indicate that the society has ceased to exist as an active organization.

Allen Associates, organized 1874.
 Ancient Order of Foresters (two courts).
 Ancient Order of Hibernians (three divisions), 1867-76.
 Ancient Order of United Workmen (three lodges), 1885-87.
 Arlington Club, 1888.
 Armenian Club, 1888.
 Assembly Debating Society, 1885.
 Bankers' Athletic Association, 1886.
 Bay State Fanciers' Association, 1888.
 Barbers' Union.
 British American Society of Worcester, 1883.
 Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 1886.
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1868.
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, 1877.
 *Business Men's Exchange, 1874.
 Carrollton Associates.
 Catholic Order of Foresters.
 Catholic Young Men's Lyceum, 1885.
 Central Massachusetts Poultry Club, 1882.
 Chamberlain District Farmers' Club, 1873.
 Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (three circles).
 Children's Friend Society, 1848.
 Eagle Associates.
 Empire State Society, 1885.
 Fairmount Associates, 1885.
 *Female Samaritan Society, 1827.
 First Swedish Building Association, 1886.
 Franklin Social Club.
 *Fraternal Amphisbetonean Society, 1841.
 Fraternal Aid Association, 1881.
 Freight Handlers' Union of Worcester, 1888.
 Gesang Verein Frohsinn, 1858.
 Grand Army of the Republic, 1867.
 Highland Associates.
 Irish Catholic Benevolent Society, 1863.
 *Jews' Society, 1724.
 Kennel Club, 1888.
 Langlade Snow-Shoe Club, 1885.
 Legomathenian Society (Worcester Academy), 1834.
 L'Association Montcalm, 1877.
 *Lincoln Cricket Club, 1856.
 L'Union Saint Joseph, 1885.
 Massachusetts Cremation Society, 1886.
 Master Plumbers' Association, 1884.
 Mechanics' Exchange, 1886.
 *Military Library Society of Worcester, 1811.
 Mt. Vernon Social Club.
 Natives of Maine, 1882.
 Nordstjernen, 1880.
 Patrons of Husbandry, Worcester Grange, No. 22, 1873.

*Philomathic Society, 1849.
 Physiological Society, 1839.
 Progressive Co-operative Association.
 *People's Club, 1871.
 Sacred Heart Benevolent Society, 1881.
 St. Andrew's Benevolent Society.
 St. John's Mutual Relief Society, 1848.
 Shaffner Literary Society.
 Society of Architects.
 Society of Mechanic Arts, 1884.
 Society for Pathological Study, 1888.
 Soci  t   St. Jean Baptiste, 1868.
 Society of Stationary Engineers, 1882.
 Socialer Turn Verein, 1859.
 Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire, 1880.
 Sons and Daughters of Vermont, 1878.
 Sons of Scotia.
 Sons of Veterans, 1883.
 Sovereigns of Industry Mutual Benefit Association, 1877.
 Stationary Engineers, 1882.
 Victoria Associates, 1887.
 Volunteers of 1882, 1882.
 Wachusett Boat Club.
 Washington Social Club, 1882.
 *Washington Temperance Society, 1841.
 *Worcester Art Association, 1864.
 *Worcester Association for the Protection of Fruit, 1843.
 Worcester Association for Medical Improvement, 1845.
 *Worcester Board of Trade, 1875.
 Worcester Board of Underwriters, 1883.
 Worcester Bicycle Club, 1879.
 Worcester Boat Club, 1888.
 Worcester Benignus Conventus, No. 1, 1888.
 Worcester Branch and Emergency and Hygiene Association.
 Worcester Camera Club, 1885.
 Worcester City Cricket and Football Club.
 Worcester City Missionary Society, 1873.
 Worcester Children's Friend Society, 1848.
 Worcester Citizens' Law and Order League, 1883.
 Worcester Clearing House Association, 1863.
 Worcester County Bible Society (now Bible Society of Worcester), 1815.
 Worcester County Hom  opathic Medical Society.
 Worcester County Law Library Association, 1842.
 Worcester County Retail Grocers' Association, 1887.
 Worcester County (South) Anti-Slavery Society, 1838.
 Worcester County Stenographers' Association, 1887.
 Worcester County Society of Engineers, 1886.
 Worcester District Medical Society, 1804.
 Worcester Employment Society, 1875.
 Worcester Evangelical City Missionary Society, 1852.

Worcester Firemen's Relief Association, 1874.
 Worcester Fur Company (sportsmen), 1888.
 Worcester Hatters' and Furnishers' Association, 1886.
 Worcester Homœopathic Dispensary Association.
 Worcester Indian Association, 1885.
 Worcester Liberal Union.
 Worcester Medical Association, 1886.
 Worcester Pharmaceutical Society.
 Worcester Prohibition Association, 1885.
 Worcester Police Relief Association, 1887.
 Worcester Rifle Association, 1885.
 Worcester Sportmen's Club, 1874.
 Worcester Suffrage League, 1886.
 Worcester Toboggan Club, 1886.
 Worcester Typographical Union, 1873.
 Worcester Working Men's Association, 1849.
 Worcester Women's Club, 1880.
 Worcester Veteran Firemen's Association.
 Young Catholic Friend Society, 1849.
 *Young Men's Rhetorical Society, 1849.
 Young Women's Christian Association, 1885.

CHAPTER CLXXXV.

WORCESTER.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

BY CHARLES AUGUSTUS CHASE, A.M.

IN the history of American journalism Worcester has been conspicuous from the beginning. Of the large number of newspapers which have been published here at different times, many have perished because they have either outlived their usefulness, or because they were never of much use at all. Most of them have been conducted by gentlemen, and many of them by ripe scholars, so that their tone, except in a few cases,¹ has been elevated.

On May 3, 1775, between the battles of Lexington and of Bunker Hill, the *Massachusetts Spy*, which the sturdy patriot, Isaiah Thomas, had started in Boston on July 17, 1770, made its first appearance in Worcester, where it has been published to the present time. There are probably but three newspapers in the United States which can claim to be older than the *Spy*. The life of Mr. Thomas—patriot, printer, publisher and antiquarian—was one of exceeding interest, and constituted an important part of the history of Worcester. He arrived here on the day following the battle of Lexington, in which he had

taken part, and with the type and press, which had been secretly forwarded from Boston, resumed the publication of his paper. It was the organ of the Provincial Congress, and printed the documents required by that body until presses were established at Cambridge and Concord. The paper was published, under a lease, by Daniel Bigelow and William Stearns from June, 1776, to August, 1777, and by Anthony Haswell to June, 1778, when Mr. Thomas resumed the reins. Isaiah Thomas, Jr., became a partner with his father in 1799, and was sole owner from 1806 to 1814. Succeeding publishers were: William Manning to 1819; William Manning and George A. Trumbull to 1823; John Milton Earle and Anthony Chase to 1826; Earle & Chase and Samuel H. Colton to 1835; John Milton Earle alone until 1850, and with Thomas Drew until 1858. Since July 22, 1845, the *Massachusetts Spy* has been made up from the columns of its offspring, the *Worcester Daily Spy*.

Party spirit never ran more high in this country than at the beginning of the present century. The *Spy* held the views of the Federalists, and on the election of Thomas Jefferson as President many prominent gentlemen of Worcester and Boston subscribed a fund with which to start the *National Ægis* as the organ of the "Republicans"—soon to be called Democrats—of that time. The Hon. Francis Blake, a most able and gifted lawyer, was leader of the movement, and first editor of the paper, which appeared December 2, 1801. Able writers sent in frequent spirited communications to its columns, but its list of regular editors has been a most brilliant one. Following Francis Blake, the great chieftain, came Edward Bangs, Levi Lincoln, Samuel Brazier, William Charles White, Enoch Lincoln, Edward D. Bangs, Pliny Merriek, William Lincoln, Christopher C. Baldwin and William N. Green. All of these gentlemen were members of the bar, but found recreation and gratification in preparing the labored and thoughtful essay which served as the editorial for a weekly paper in the first half of this century. It suffered absorption into the *Massachusetts Yeoman* in 1833, but on January 24, 1833, the *National Ægis* again appeared, published by Henry Rogers, who had been the publisher for twenty-one years in the early days of the paper, and with William Lincoln again as editor. Mr. Lincoln was succeeded by Samuel F. Haven, and later by Alexander H. Bullock. Edward Winslow Lincoln was editor from 1846 to 1849, rounding up the very brilliant galaxy of writers for the *Ægis* while it was exclusively a weekly paper. As the *Ægis* and *Gazette* it is still printed as the weekly edition of the daily *Evening Gazette*.

The *Massachusetts Yeoman*, started September 3, 1823, was the organ of the Anti-Masonic party. It was founded by Austin Denny, who was its editor until his death, in 1830. Emory Washburn aided Mr. Denny in 1829.

¹ Worcester has been a breeding place of a class of papers of the basest sort: "A paper borrowing its descriptive appellation from the worst of reptiles, the *Scorpion*, came out July 26, 1809, without the name of printer or publisher, resembling those abusive periodicals serving as safety valves to the passions of the masses from the paucity of their hearts."



John Milton Earle

As the *National Ægis* was originally started as an organ of the Jeffersonian party, so the accession of General Jackson called forth the *Worcester County Republican* to support his views. Jubal Harrington was the editor, and was in due time appointed postmaster by General Jackson. The paper was merged in the *Palladium* in 1839. Major Ben: Perley Poore, who afterwards acquired a national reputation, was an apprentice in the *Republican* office.

The *Worcester Palladium* was established as a "National Republican" or Whig paper, January 1, 1834, by John S. C. Knowlton. In 1838 it espoused the cause of the Democratic party, but in 1856 it sustained the nomination of Fremont for the Presidency, and for the remaining twenty years of its existence it was conservatively Republican. Mr. Knowlton was a man of noble character—a forcible and able writer. He died in July, 1871. The paper was continued for four years by his daughters, when they sold it to Charles Hamilton, who had printed it for many years. Mr. Hamilton sold it to J. D. Baldwin & Co. in February, 1876, and it was merged in the *Massachusetts Spy*.

Jesse W. Goodrich, an able but somewhat eccentric lawyer, started the *Worcester Waterfall and Washingtonian Delegate*, February 26, 1842, and for more than ten years did excellent service in advocating the principles of "moral suasion" for both dealers and drinkers of ardent spirits. A difference with his publishers led him to establish the *Worcester County Caturact and Massachusetts Washingtonian*, March 22, 1843. The old paper was merged in the new in January, 1844, and the paper was published under a variety of names until 1854.

Elihu Burritt, known afterwards, all over the world, as "the learned blacksmith," came to Worcester in 1838, and on January 1, 1844, began the publication of the *Christian Citizen*, which was continued for about seven years. As the advocate of universal peace it attained a large circulation. Mr. Burritt was assisted by Thomas Drew, who was proud to be called the blacksmith's "striker," and also by James B. Syme, a brilliant Scotchman.

The foregoing notices include the most prominent of the numerous papers which were published here previous to the last decade. The subject has been treated in an exhaustive manner by William Lincoln in his "History of Worcester," and by Caleb A. Wall in his "Reminiscences of Worcester" (1877). To the pages of these works the reader is referred for further information on the subject and a more complete list of newspapers and magazines.

On June 23, 1845, when the population of Worcester was something over 10,000, the first daily newspaper appeared, the *Daily Transcript*. It was published and edited by Julius L. Clarke, who was afterwards State Auditor and later the Insurance Commissioner. May 1, 1847, the subscription list was sold to the publishers of the *Spy*, who retained

the name of *Transcript* for about a year, and then changed it to *Daily Spy*.

In April, 1851, the publication of the *Worcester Morning Transcript* was resumed by J. Burrill & Co., with Mr. Clarke in the editorial chair. Silas Dinsmore, Fiske & Reynolds, William R. Hooper and Caleb A. Wall were subsequent publishers. Messrs. S. B. Bartholomew & Co. (Charles A. Chase) bought the paper January 1, 1866, enlarged its size and changed the name to *Worcester Evening Gazette*. May 3, 1869, Charles H. Doe and Charles H. Woodwell, graduates of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, purchased the paper, and since the death of Mr. Woodwell, January 30, 1871, it has been published by Charles H. Doe & Co., with Mr. Doe as editor and manager. The *Transcript* and the *Gazette*, like the weekly edition, the old *National Ægis* and the *Ægis and Gazette*, have had a succession of brilliant writers, including such men as Charles E. Stevens, Edwin Bynner, John B. D. Cogswell, Z. K. Pangborn and William R. Hooper. It is Republican in politics, but is independent of dictation from any quarter.

The *Worcester Daily Spy* first appeared, from the office of the *Massachusetts Spy*, July 22, 1845. In December, 1858, both papers were purchased of Messrs. Earle & Drew by Moses Farnum, of Blackstone, and S. S. Foss, of Woonsocket, R. I. The business was not congenial to Mr. Farnum, who had been trained as a banker, and as Mr. Foss became homesick, they sold out in March, 1859, to John D. Baldwin, who afterwards took his two sons, John S. and Charles C., into partnership. Mr. Baldwin had previously conducted a free-soil paper in Hartford, Conn., and for five years before coming to Worcester had published the *Daily Commonwealth* in Boston. He represented this district in Congress from 1863 to 1869, and died in 1883. Delano A. Goddard, afterwards editor of the *Boston Advertiser*, was for several years associate editor with Mr. Baldwin. His place was taken by J. Evarts Greene, who is now the principal writer for the editorial columns. On July 16, 1888, the *Spy* adopted the quarto form, and gave an illustrated history of its career, with portraits of Isaiah Thomas, John Milton Earle and John D. Baldwin. A Sunday edition of the *Spy* was inaugurated with the beginning of the following week.

The *Worcester Daily Times* was started in 1879 by James H. Mellen as a Democratic evening paper. It is also the organ of the labor organizations, and is a spicy sheet. Its editor has been for several years a conspicuous member of the Legislature, and is also prominent in the Common Council.

The first Sunday newspaper in Worcester, the *Sunday Telegram*, appeared in November, 1884. Its publisher was understood to be Austin P. Cristy, who had been known as assistant clerk of the District Court and as an active politician. A daily edition followed in 1886, called the *Worcester Telegram*.

Both papers are published by the Worcester Telegram Company. In politics they are close-communication Republican.

The *New England Home Journal*, a quarto weekly, is in its seventh year. Its numbers have contained several papers of historic value. W. F. Lockwood is the present publisher and E. P. Kimball is editor.

Since the Civil War of 1861-65 there has been a large migration hither of French Canadians, who now constitute a considerable percentage of the population. As early as 1862 *L'Idée Nouvelle*, a news-paper printed half in English and half in French, appeared, with Méderic Lanctot editor and publisher. It continued but three months. In October of the same year Ferdinand Gagnon brought out *L'Etendard National*, which was published here for a year and then removed to Montreal, but was dated at Worcester. In October, 1874, Mr. Gagnon established *Le Travailleur*, which has been very successful and influential. Since his death, some two years ago, it has been published by Charles Lalime, with Emile H. Tardivel as editor. It appears semi-weekly and is Democratic in politics.

Le Courrier de Worcester, now in its fifth year, is published by Belanger Frères. It advocated Republican principles until about a year ago, when it embraced the Democratic faith.

Two numbers of *Le Republicain* appeared in the autumn of 1888.

The Swedes, who now number some thousands, have two weekly journals in their own language. *Scandinavian*, published by the Swedish Publishing Company, is now in its fourth year. J. Forsstedt and Helge Sandberg are editors. Some of the ultra temperance men among the Swedes have recently started the *Fosterlandet*, published by the Northern Publishing Company, with Frank L. Malnstedt as editor.

The *Messenger*, an organ of the Catholic population, printed weekly, is now in its third year. James J. Doyle is publisher.

THE AMATEUR PRESS.—It seems proper here to give some notice of the juvenile newspapers which have been printed in Worcester. Of these the first was probably *The Evergreen*, Thomas Chase, editor. Its four pages were about two and a half by three inches, and it was printed by Albert Tyler, then an apprentice in the *Spy* office. Vol. I., No. 1 (the only one printed, we believe), was dated January 8 [1840], and contained a notice of the three lectures which George Combe had just given, by invitation of Alfred D. Foster and Anthony Chase, on Education and Mental Philosophy. It also recorded the recent arrival of Daniel Webster and family from Europe, after a tedious passage of thirty days.

A friend has exhumed from oblivion a copy of *The Joker*, printed by Charles A. Chase in 1845; type form about three by five inches, of which but one number was issued, for the amusement of his schoolmates.

In April, 1845, appeared *The Minute Gun*, Vol. I, No. 1, a two-column paper about eight inches in length, edited by Samuel Foster Haven, Jr. Young Haven's gifted father, for many years librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, was then editor of the *National Ægis*, and the little paper was probably put in type and printed by some of the compositors on the *Ægis*. The first number of that series was apparently the last. But on September 11, 1845, young Haven, having secured from the *Ægis* office a font of old type and a condemned card press, began the regular publication of *The Minute Gun*, with another Vol. I, No. 1, doing all the work with his own hands. It was a four-page paper, with single columns, two and a half inches wide and three and a half inches long, with the motto: "*Tandem jît surculus arbor*." The shoot in time becomes a tree." The whole number of the series was twenty-nine, and in the last five the vignette of a field-gun supplanted the peaceful motto. The paper was printed once a fortnight at first and afterwards weekly, the last number, of which only the outside was printed, appearing July 2, 1846. Young Haven was graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1852, and, having studied medicine, began practice in Worcester. August 8, 1861, he left the city with the Fifteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers as assistant surgeon. He afterwards became full surgeon, and at the battle of Fredericksburg laid down his noble life.

The writer of this sketch, paying a visit to the printing-office of *The Minute Gun*, in a corner of the old Antiquarian Hall, was urged by his senior friend to embark in an enterprise of the same nature, and on January 1, 1846, *The Humble-Bee* first saw the light. It was of about the same size as its contemporary. The imprint announced that "*The Humble-Bee* is published every Thursday at No. 182 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. Terms: 3 cents for 4 numbers, payable in advance. Charles A. Chase, Editor, Publisher, Proprietor and Printer." In July the name of the sheet was changed to *The Bee*. In place of the former motto, "*multum in parvo*," now appeared the vignette of a beehive and the motto: "*hinc dulcia mellis premes*." Of *The Humble-Bee*, under both names, thirty-six numbers were printed. The work was done by the youthful printer, not then in his teens, with old type and an old press, in the office of the *Spy*, of which an uncle was the proprietor. *The Minute Gun* and *The Humble-Bee* met with much favor, and contained many brilliant contributions from the friends of the young publishers.

Pliny Earle (2d), the son of John Milton Earle, printed from the *Spy* office, in January, 1852, the first number of *The Carrier Pigeon*, a two-column paper of four pages, about seven and a half inches in length. The paper was issued monthly at twenty-five cents per annum. The May number bore the imprint of Earle & Brown as publishers, J. Stewart Brown being the junior partner. The paper was prepared for the

press by the two partners, but the September number and those following were printed by "Howland & Alexander," two apprentices on the *Spy*. The December number contained the valedictory.

The publisher of *The Carrier Pigeon* brought out, in January, 1855, *The Heart of the Commonwealth*, a semi-monthly paper, about half as large again as its predecessor. Both papers were full of jokes, with a few advertisements. Mr. J. B. Syme, a writer on the *Spy*, wrote most of Master Earle's "heavy editorials," and some of his friends sent in communications of some merit.

Journalism at the High School began forty years ago. The compositions or theses in the classical departments were handed to one of the boys and one of the girls, who, as editors, selected such as suited their fancy and copied upon foolscap paper and read to the school. The journal thus formed was called *The Excelsior*. Four volumes are preserved in the High School Library.

The first printed newspaper issued from the High School was *The Saurus*. Thirty-two numbers appeared between November 1, 1856, and May 3, 1866.

Four numbers of the *High School Reporter* appeared between April 15 and June 15, 1879. John H. Martell was publisher and sponsor.

Two numbers of the *Worcester Student* appeared in September and October, 1879. This was the organ of the schools generally, but contained a High School department, conducted by J. H. McNamara.

The *High School Argus* appeared April 1, 1885, and eighteen numbers were issued between that time and June 20, 1886. Frank R. Batchelder, the editor, printed the paper with his own hands.

The *Academe*, the present organ of the school, started January 1, 1886. It was issued monthly during the first year, and was then changed to a semi-monthly.

Frank R. Batchelder's *Forget-Me-Not*, for March and April, 1886, had a High School department.

The *Senior Critic*, established by the class of 1886, appeared January 25th of that year. Twelve numbers were printed. It had occasional illustrations, and was a spicy sheet.

The High School publications have been very creditable to the editors and contributors.

*The Lilliputian*¹ was issued March 6, 1856, by Geo. E. Boyden and James Green, Jr. (afterwards Green & Oliver), a semi-monthly of eight pages. It was published four months, and was followed, July 24, 1854, by the *Pathfinder*, a four-page semi-monthly, printed by Master Green, the organ of the "Boys' Rocky Mountain Fremont Club." Four months later Charles F. Blood became the owner, and published it until March 28, 1857. Young Blood had printed four numbers of a second *Humble-Bee* in the summer of 1856.

The Young People's Mutual Improvement Society issued the *East Mount Monthly*, Stephen C. Earle, editor, through the year 1858.

The *Young American* appeared on December 18, 1858, edited by Edward Gray, but printed by E. R. Fiske, a professional printer. It was published semi-monthly for something more than a year.

From 1859 to 1872 we find no trace of juvenile papers except that about the latter year a few numbers of the *Boys' Stamp Gazette* and a second *Young American* appeared. In October, 1872, John I. Souther started the *Starry Flag*, which waned about six months.

Some twenty years ago special outfits for young printers were put upon the market. In December, 1875, Philip M. Washburn issued the first number of the *Philippic*, which was continued for six months.

June 11, 1877, John H. Starkie issued the first number of the *Amateur Press*, and is styled the father of the fraternity called "amateurism," as far as Worcester is concerned. With the fifth number Arthur A. Wyman was admitted as associate editor, remaining two months.

Other amateur papers and their editors were :

The *Boys' Favorite*, John H. Martell, in August, 1877.

The *Yankee*, W. E. Smythe, in October, 1877.

The *Amateur Gazette*, J. G. Oliver and Charles A. White, November, 1877. A. A. Wyman took White's place in the following year, and G. E. Davis was admitted as a partner.

The *Tyro*, Smith & Ellis, February, 1878.

The *Avalanche*, Charles S. Knight, Jr., April, 1878.

The *Amateur Tribune*, A. A. Wyman and Charles D. Wheeler, May, 1878.

Ours, J. H. Martell and Henry Lemay, August, 1878.

The *Boys of Worcester*, C. S. Ellis, January, 1879.

The *Daily News*, J. H. Martell and George S. Dickinson, March, 1879.

The *Stamp Collector*, E. A. Welch, April, 1879.

The *Weekly Star*, E. P. Sumner, April, 1879.

The *Bay State Gem*, J. G. Oliver, September, 1879.

The *Go Ahead*, Frank R. Batchelder, August, 1882 ; name afterwards changed to *Forget-Me-Not*.

The *Bay State Pearl* (afterwards called the *Planet*), Frank S. C. Wicks, July, 1883. He published two numbers of the *Caduceus* in the autumn of 1888.

In 1883 and following years appeared the *Union*, L. E. Ware and Arthur C. Smith ; *Mayflower*, Walter L. Brown ; *Scrap-Book*, Alfred D. Flinn ; *Golden Star*, H. and W. Holmes and Frank Cutter ; *Ruby*, Harry A. Plympton ; *Avalanche*, Frederick Cowell ; *Worcester Amateur*, Miss Edith May Dowe.

In 1885 Joseph Melanefy and Frank S. Mawhinney issued the *Headlight*, to which Austin Rice was the principal contributor.

In September, 1885, Charles A. Hoppin, Jr., issued *The Breeze*, devoted wholly to amateur affairs. He is

¹ The remaining portions of this chapter is compiled from information kindly furnished by Charles A. Hoppin, Jr., and others.

a very enthusiastic newspaper man, has had some experience on the *Evening Gazette*, and is now in charge of the advertising department of Messrs. Denholm, McKay & Co.

Among the recent amateur publishers are: Harry Chamberlin and Joseph Sargent (3d). Several amateur organizations have been formed—local, sectional and national—in which some of the amateurs of this city have taken a prominent part: notably, Frank R. Batchelder, Frank S. C. Wicks, Alfred D. Flinn, Charles A. Hoppin, Jr., and Edith May Dowe. Complete files of most of the the Worcester papers are to be found at the library of the American Antiquarian Society. There is a marked contrast between the earlier and the later issues. The former catered to the general public, while many of the more recent seem to have looked for readers chiefly in the ranks of "dom," as the fraternity is styled. But the friendly rivalry among the members, scattered throughout the country, served to bring out their best efforts, and cultivated their diction and stimulated their thought.

CHAPTER CLXXXVI.

WORCESTER—(Continued.)

THE DRAMA IN WORCESTER.

BY NATHANIEL PAINÉ.

THE early history of the drama in Worcester is involved in much obscurity, from the fact that till within the last twenty or thirty years the newspapers paid but little attention to the strolling companies that occasionally performed here, and that notices of such entertainments were not usually promulgated by means of newspaper advertisements, but by posters or small bills distributed about the streets, which very soon became lost or destroyed. There was also a very strong sentiment in the community against theatrical exhibitions of any kind, so that, previous to 1848 or '50, the printed records are very meagre, and would seem to indicate that our people took but little interest, or did not have the time to patronize entertainments of that kind. Besides this, an act passed in April, 1750, against dramatic exhibitions was in force up to 1794 or '95. This act was "for preventing and avoiding the many and great mischiefs which arise from publick stage-plays, interludes and other theatrical entertainments, which not only occasion great and unnecessary expenses, and discourage industry and frugality, but likewise tend generally to increase immorality, impiety and a contempt of religion." The act provided that if "any person or persons shall be present as an actor in, or a spectator of, any stage-play, etc.—in any house, room or place where a greater number of persons than twenty shall

be assembled together, every such person shall forfeit and pay, for every time he or they shall be present as aforesaid, five pounds."

The first record of any thing like a dramatic exhibition in Worcester is probably in William Lincoln's "History of Worcester," where it is stated that in 1787 Master Brown, a school-teacher, produced Addison's "Cato," with great success, at a quarterly examination of his school. The parts were probably taken by the pupils, and not in costume. It is said that similar exhibitions were continued for two or three years. Ten years later, in June, 1797, a Mr. Hogg, who advertises himself in the *Spy* as "late from the Boston Theatre," "informs the ladies and gentlemen of Worcester that the hall over the school-room¹ is fitted up for the purpose of representing some select and most admired dramatic pieces, a musical entertainment—'The Waterman'—a Dramatic Romance in one act called 'The Oracle, or Daphne and Amintor,' the whole to conclude with *pas-de-deux*. Doors open at 6½, performance begins at 7½. Front seats 3s., back seats 2s. 8d." The *Massachusetts Spy* evidently did not have a reporter at this performance, or else did not think it worth reporting, for nothing appears in its columns in regard to it. The company were in town several days, presenting, a week later, a piece entitled, "Like Master like Man," and the "Shipwrecked Mariner, with singing by Mr. Hogg." About the same time, Mons. Boullay "from the Old Theatre, Boston," opened a school "in the polite accomplishment of dancing and music." Possibly he may have participated in the *pas-de-deux* at Mr. Hogg's dramatic representation.

By a programme now in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society it appears that in July, 1817, Mr. West's Circus exhibited for one week on a lot between Front and Mechanic Streets, opposite Eaton's tavern, the entrance being on Mechanic Street. Again, in 1818, as appears from the same source, a grand tight-rope performance, with feats in posturing, leaping and tumbling, was given at "Hathaway's Hall;" "tickets, 50 cts., for sale at Hathaway's bar." This hall was in a hotel located on the present site of the Bay State House.

After the performance of Mr. Hogg's company there does not appear to have been a regular dramatic exhibition in Worcester for some forty or fifty years. The only entertainments offered to the public, besides concerts, were moving dioramas and monstrosities (like the Siamese Twins, who were exhibited in the hall of the Central Hotel in 1838), and an occasional equestrian exhibition. Later came the annual visits of "Blind Dexter," with his traveling van of "colored statuary," generally exhibiting on Main Street, near the Town Hall. In his advertising he says: "The above exhibition has not the advantage

¹ The school house was owned by a stock company, but later became the property of the town and was known as the "Centre School."

of wealth of an incorporated association, basking in sunshine and affluence, but depends entirely upon the exertions of an humble individual, who was deprived of both eyes and one arm while engaged in blasting a rock."

For many years the selectmen would not license a circus to give an exhibition here, but it appears that in some unguarded moment they did, in May, 1832, license a company, much to the indignation of many good people of the town. The *Massachusetts Spy* thus comments on the action of the selectmen:

The Selectmen have licensed a company of strolling actors, calling themselves Circus Riders, to exhibit their fooleries here. We presume that in giving their consent the Selectmen had no idea of encouraging vice or dissipation, or of acting in opposition to the well-known wishes of a majority of their constituents. Who does not know that no one gets any good by attending such exhibitions? That by going, he encourages idleness, cruelty and vice! It is to be hoped that this is the last time we shall be troubled with such unwelcome visitors, and that our Selectmen will in future be careful not to lend their aid in encouraging them to come among us.

This protest seems to have had its effect, for no licenses were given to equestrian performances for the next twelve or fifteen years; those who desired to witness such exhibitions having to go to the adjoining towns of Millbury and Holden to do so. About the latter part of the year 1845, or the beginning of 1846, the selectmen ventured to give a license for a dramatic performance to one Dr. Robinson. The play produced was called "The Reformed Drunkard," and was claimed to be in the interest of temperance. This entertainment seems to have been condemned by many of the citizens, and when Dr. Robinson again applied for a license (the profits of the exhibition to go to some local society) the selectmen declined to grant it, and spread upon the town records their reasons for so doing. Their report, dated March 2, 1846, covers nearly two pages of the record-book, from which we make the following extracts, as indicating to some extent the feeling of the community towards theatrical exhibitions at that time. The selectmen say:

Much complaint has been made because the Selectmen have refused to license Dr. Robinson to exhibit a theatrical exhibition called "The Reformed Drunkard." To that man they could not grant such a license, even if they had no objections to the character of the exhibition. The last time that Robinson was permitted to hold such an exhibition here he took advantage of the very license which had been granted him by the selectmen to grossly insult the town. But Robinson's improper conduct has not been the principal reason for rejecting his application, as a similar request has been made by those to whom there was no personal objection. The selectmen have believed that the tendency of such an exhibition was demoralizing in the extreme, that it was calculated rather to increase the vice there represented than to diminish it. . . . If any want to see the consequences of intemperance let them visit the Poor-house, let them attend the weekly religious services at the Jail Chapel, and there they will witness the usual consequences of intemperance in a far better manner, etc. Do they not know that the French Dausseuse carried large sums of money from this country, and do they not also know that the number of the spectators would have been extremely limited if it had not been generally known that females would exhibit their persons in most indecent postures? Some months since Green, the self-styled "Reformed Gambler," delivered a lecture in this town, and the next day there was a greater sale of playing cards than had been for weeks and months previous; this surely was not for good.

About a year later, however, the selectmen licensed a company from Boston, who, under the name of "The National Athenæum," appeared for a season of two or three weeks at Brinley Hall (now Grand Army Hall). They opened with the play of "The Hunchback," under the management of G. G. Spear, in June, 1847. In the company were W. H. Smith, E. F. Keach, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent and Miss Louisa Gann, who appeared in several standard plays in a very acceptable manner, closing with "George Barnwell." That dramatic entertainments were still under a cloud in Worcester may be inferred from an article in the *National Aegis* in regard to this company, which says: "It has been intimated that a portion of our community, whose means enable them to frequent the opera, are indisposed to countenance this less imposing scene of recreation. . . . But we are unable to believe that an individual can have such an immense beam in his eye. . . ."

In the following year Mr. W. B. English gave a series of performances at Brinley Hall, under the name of "Tableaux Vivants," this name being given as less distasteful to the moral sense of many than that of theatre. "Rosina Meadows" was the first play produced, Mrs. Western (afterwards Mrs. English) taking the leading part. Mrs. English (who is still living, at the Forrest Home for Actors, at Philadelphia) says: "The company drew immense houses, many of the ladies of the audience appearing in evening dress." A few years later Mr. English again appeared at Brinley Hall, with his wife (Mrs. Western) and her daughters, Lucille and Helen Western, who afterwards had quite a notoriety in the theatrical world.

In 1850 Mr. Charles C. D. Wilkinson, late manager of the Worcester Theatre, made his first appearance on any stage, at Brinley Hall, with a company under the management of Mr. George C. Howard, in the role of Tim in "My Wife's Second Floor." Mr. Wilkinson, though not a native of Worcester, resided here in his early days, and received his education from the schools of Worcester. In 1851 he gave a series of "Parlor Entertainments" in the above-named hall, with a company composed mainly of members of his own family.

In the winter of 1850 a hall in the newly-erected Flagg's Block (on the site of the present block of that name) was occupied for a short time by the Howard (G. C.) and Fox (G. L.) Troupe, who gave a series of miscellaneous dramatic entertainments. The next autumn the hall was made more available for stage representations, and opened by a Mr. Burroughs, of Providence, under the name of the Worcester Dramatic Museum, and afterwards came under the management of Noah Gates, of Lowell. The leading ladies of the company were Mrs. Beissenherz (a most versatile actress, taking all parts from a chamber-maid to *Lady Macbeth*, and dancing between the acts), Mrs. Germon and Miss Steele. During the

first winter under Mr. Gates' management Mrs. George H. Barrett appeared as a star. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Gates applied for a renewal of his license. A remonstrance against its being granted was presented to the mayor and aldermen, which brought a strong petition in favor of it; so a public hearing on the question was given at the City Hall Monday evening, March 1st, which was largely attended. Dwight Foster appeared as counsel for the petitioners, and was supported by Dr. O. Martin and Dexter Parker, who spoke in behalf of the young men. Alfred Dwight Foster, Rev. Alonzo Hill, W. R. Hooper and others spoke against the granting of the petition. One of the arguments against the license was that the character of the plays presented was not of the best; that if the plays of Shakespeare and other standard dramatists were produced there would be less objection to it. Perhaps it was with a desire to influence the opposition to a more favorable view that "Romeo and Juliet" was brought out a night or two before, and the night the discussion was going on "Richard III." was being played at the Museum.

The Museum closed its doors the 5th of March, but opened again April 8th, having received a license with a condition that no one under eighteen years of age should be admitted. It was closed for the season June 18, 1852, with a benefit for Mr. W. M. Leman.

The Dramatic Museum was opened in September, 1853, by Gates & Brown, with J. B. Carlitch as stage manager. During this season Mr. Denman Thompson, now so widely known by his impersonation of *Joshua Whitcomb* in the "Old Homestead" (at present a permanent attraction at the Academy of Music in New York), appeared at the Museum, "playing anything and everything, besides dancing hornpipes and fancy dances between the acts."

Other members of the company at this time were "Yankee Locke" (George E.), J. J. Prior and William Henderson (now manager of the Academy of Music at Jersey City). The license of the company expired at the close of the year, and in December application was made for its renewal. Again there was strong opposition to it, and the question was debated in the Board of Aldermen at two or three meetings without action. In the mean time the Museum closed its doors during a successful run of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The matter was settled the night of Sunday, January 29, 1854, by the burning of Flagg's Block, which destroyed all the scenery and properties, as well as two dioramas that were being prepared for exhibition.

The first building erected in Worcester for theatrical purposes was completed in 1857, having been built by William Piper from plans by Boyden & Ball, on Front Street, opposite the city hall.¹ The *Daily Spy*, in speaking of the new building, says: "It is an edifice which, for architectural beauty and complete

adaptation to the purposes for which it was designed, may challenge comparison with any similar edifice in the country, except in the largest cities." The new theatre was opened February 9, 1857, under the management of Wyzeman Marshall, of Boston, an actor of an established reputation, with the play "Ingomar." An opening address, written by Mr. A. W. Thaxter, was recited by Miss Mary Hill (Mrs. Thaxter). In the cast were: Mr. Marshall as *Ingomar*, Miss Hill as *Parthenia*, Messrs. Beck, Stanton and Taylor as the *Three Citizens of Massilia* and Mr. Charles Wilkinson as *Lykon*. The entertainment concluded with W. W. Clapp's farce, "My Husband's Mirror," Mr. Wilkinson taking the leading part. The first season closed in May with a complimentary benefit to Mr. Marshall, tendered by several prominent citizens, among whom may be mentioned A. H. Bullock, Henry Chapin, Charles Devens, Rejoice Newton, J. D. Washburn, J. E. Estabrook and Adin Thayer.

Mr. Wilkinson became the manager the second season, opening August 24, 1857, with "Love's Sacrifice" and "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw," Mrs. Beisenherz being the leading lady. In March, 1858, Mr. M. V. Lingham became the manager, and was succeeded in the fall of the same year by Jacob Barrow, who brought out many standard plays, with a very efficient company, which included, beside Mrs. Barrow (who was a very accomplished actress), J. E. Owens, Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Morant and Miss Charlotte Thompson. During Mr. Barrow's brief stay here, several of the good old comedies, like "The Rivals," "The Heir-at-Law" and "The Poor Gentleman," were produced. The theatre was reopened under the name of "Pouncefort's Athenæum" March 28, 1858, with Mr. George Pouncefort as manager. Mr. and Mrs. Pouncefort took the leading parts, opening with the "Lady of Lyons," and closing April 22d with "Still Waters Run Deep" and "Black-Eyed Susan."

During the summer the theatre was occupied occasionally by traveling companies, and October 12th it was again opened by Mr. Pouncefort, with "Don Cesar de Bazan" and the farce of "Sarah's Young Man." Mr. and Mrs. I. Biddle were the comedians of the company. During a brief season Mr. Pouncefort introduced to a Worcester audience such actors as W. E. Burton, C. W. Cloodick and J. W. Wallack. In November, 1859, a piece called "Osawatomie Brown; or, the Harper's Ferry Insurrection," was brought out, and in the same month Mr. Wallack appeared for a few nights in the "Winter's Tale," "Hamlet," "The Iron Mask" and "Macbeth." The season closed December 20th.

Messrs. Myers and Boniface opened the theatre in March, 1860, for a short time, with Mrs. Barrow as leading lady, in such plays as "The Octoroon," "Sea of Ice" and similar pieces.

William B. English opened the theatre in 1860 for a brief season, with his step-daughters, Lucille and

¹ See Appendix, at the "Old Homestead" Museum.

Helen Western as the stars, they appearing in such pieces as "Jack Sheppard," "The French Spy" and "Three Fast Men," which were of a decidedly sensational character.

In October of 1860 the "Serious Family" was produced, with an unusually strong cast, including Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert, Mrs. Barrow and Miss Fanny Davenport.

In January, 1861, Mr. Pauncefort again took the management with Mrs. Barrow as the leading lady. Mr. John Gilbert appeared in February as *Sir Anthony Absolute* in "The Rivals," and again the next month in "Rob Roy."

In the spring of 1861 the excitement caused by the secession of the Southern States and the prospect of a call for troops at the North was so intense that entertainments of all kinds were poorly patronized, and the theatre performances became almost deserted. An afternoon performance was given at the theatre the 19th of April, at which the Holden Rifles, who were in the city on their way to the front with the Third Battalion of Rifles, under Major Charles Devens, were invited to be present. The departure of the troops, and the fact that the whole community were so much interested in the real tragedy which was being enacted that they had no time nor desire to witness any dramatic representations, caused the sudden closing of the theatre the next evening, with not a dozen persons in the audience.

In May, 1861, Charlotte Cushman appeared for two nights in "Guy Mannering" and "Romeo," and again for two nights in June as *Lady Macbeth* and *Queen Catharine*, supported by John Gilbert, J. B. Studley and Miss Viola Crocker. January 3, 1862, the last night of the season, a play called "Boys of Worcester County; or, the Battle of Balls' Bluff," was brought out, but it was not a marked success. In April of the same year "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was played for one week, closing April 15th with a benefit for John W. Stiles, a native of Worcester.

H. C. Jarrett, of Niblo's Garden, New York, opened the theatre for two nights in May, 1862, with a strong company, which included John Gilbert, Charles Barron, J. E. Owens and Miss Mary Wells, who appeared in "School for Scandal" and the "Poor Gentleman." The next month J. C. Meyers, of Providence, was here for a brief time, with Henry Langdon and Miss Annie Senter in the leading parts. During the next five years the theatre does not appear to have been open for regular seasons, but was occupied largely by traveling companies, a few nights at a time. In this way Laura Keane was here with a good company in June, 1863, producing "Our American Cousin." In July Miss Kate Reynolds, with a company from the Boston Museum, which included Mrs. J. R. Vincent, Stuart Robson, Owen Marlowe and John Wilson, played a short engagement.

In October, 1863, J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, appeared in "Richard III." and

the "Lady of Lyons," with Mrs. Barrows as the leading lady.

The theatre was opened from time to time during the next four years for brief seasons, with companies good, bad and indifferent, but during this period such players appeared as William Warren, Miss Josie Orton, Emily Mestayer, McKean Buchanan, Edwin Forrest (as *Richard* and *King Lear*), John Brougham, Tom Placide, L. R. Shewell and Mark Smith.

The last dramatic representation in the Front Street Theatre was November 27, 1867, with the play "Under the Gas Light," J. B. Booth being the manager. The theatre was soon made into offices and small halls, and not again used for dramatic purposes till the fall of 1888, when it was remodeled and improved, and is now known as the Front Street Musée, for variety shows and curiosities, under the management of George H. Batcheller.

The present Worcester Theatre, on Exchange Street, built by a stock company, and first called Music Hall, was opened to the public the evening of March 9, 1869, under the management of J. B. Booth, of the Boston Theatre Company. The pieces presented on the opening night were "The Lady of Lyons" and the farce of "My Neighbor's Wife." In the company were C. R. Thorne, Jr., Louis Aldrich, W. H. Lehman, Dan. J. Maguinis, Mrs. J. B. Booth and Mrs. S. M. Leslie. The Music Hall was under the control of the proprietors of the Boston Theatre for ten or twelve years, during which period many actors and actresses of established reputation appeared on the boards. Space does not permit a complete list of these, but a few of the most noted may be mentioned.

Mrs. Scott Siddons appeared in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady" in December, 1870; Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams early in 1871. In May, 1873, Sothorn appeared in his great part of *Lord Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin." John E. Owens in February, 1871, Wyzeman Marshall in May of the same year, and J. W. Wallack, in the play of "The Iron Mask;" the next year Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence and Frank Mayo. In January, 1873, Carlotta Patti, Signor Mario (the great tenor), Miss Annie Louise Cary and Teresa Carreno, the pianist, gave a concert at the theatre, and drew an immense house.

In the fall of 1873 the theatre was newly painted and the auditorium fitted with new and more comfortable seats, and thereafter was known as the "Worcester Theatre," instead of "Music Hall." It was opened by the Boston Theatre Company October 28th, with L. R. Shewell and Mrs. Thos. Barry in the leading parts. Other prominent players who appeared during the next few years were Lester Wallack, F. S. Chanfrau, McKee Rankin, Sara Bernhardt, Lotta, Charles Fechter, Edwin Booth. During this period the theatre was often leased to strolling variety companies, minstrel shows and for various other entertainments, many of which were of rather poor quality.

In the summer of 1882 Mr. Charles Wilkinson took a lease of the theatre, and became the first resident manager. He opened it August 24, 1882, with a performance by the Alice Oates Opera Company. It was during Mr. Wilkinson's management that the first matinees, now so popular, were given in the theatre. The first experiment was not very encouraging, the receipts being only about twenty-five dollars, while the same company in the evening took over five hundred dollars. In November, 1882, the theatre was opened on Sunday evening for the first time, with a reading by J. E. Murdock, the veteran actor, and about five years later Rev. W. H. H. Murray lectured there on Sunday evening. In 1885 a large part of the stock of the Music Hall corporation changed hands, and the new owners made radical changes in the interior of the building, with special attention to the matter of safety against fire, and it now compares very favorably with the metropolitan theatres.

Mr. Wilkinson retained the proprietorship till his death, which took place March 2, 1888. During his management, a period of about seven years, he endeavored to present to his patrons first-class entertainments, and as a rule he succeeded in so doing, and Worcester theatre-goers were given an opportunity to hear many actors and actresses of established reputation in their favorite rôles. Such well-known representatives of the dramatic art as Henry Irving in "Louis XI.," Joe Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," Lawrence Barrett as *Hamlet*, Denman Thompson as *Joshua Whitcomb*, Edwin Booth, Wilson Barrett, Charles Wyndham, J. T. Raymond, Madame Modjeska, Salvini, E. A. Sothorn, Frank Mayo, Mary Anderson, Fanny Davenport, Margaret Mather, Fanny Janauschek, Rosina Vokes, Mrs. Langtry and many others of high rank on the stage appeared during Mr. Wilkinson's management.

Since the death of Mr. Wilkinson, his wife, Lillie Marden Wilkinson, has had the management, and has continued it upon the same plan as her husband, in giving to the public as good a class of performances as they would patronize. It is understood that at the close of the present season (1888-89) the management is to pass into other hands, and that extensive changes and improvements in the entrance and auditorium are contemplated.

Mention should be made of an amateur company of young ladies and gentlemen, who, a few years before the late war, appeared in farces and comedies in a small hall in the upper story of the late Dr. John Green's Block, on Main Street.¹ The young gentlemen of the company became, a few years later, the founders of the present Quinsigamond Boat Club.

During the Civil War several amateur performances were given at the theatre, or in some public hall, by ladies and gentlemen, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, or for local aid to troops

passing through the city to and from the seat of war. Most of these performances were given under the patronage of Mrs. Governor John Davis. Among the pieces thus produced were: "Still Waters Run Deep," "Follies of a Night," "Ici on Parle Français," and "Up at the Hills."

Since the close of the war the local post of the "Grand Army of the Republic" have from time to time produced military plays at the theatre, for the benefit of their charitable fund, which have been most generously patronized.

In later years the Quinsigamond Boat Club have given several excellent dramatic entertainments, in which the various parts, both male and female, were taken by members of the club and their friends. In this way they have presented the travesty of "Romeo and Juliet" in 1877, and again in 1879; the extravaganza of "Lord Bateman," 1878; "The Legend of the Rhine," 1879; and in April, 1888, "The Talisman, or the Maid, the Monk and The Minstrel." All of these were largely musical, and the club were ably assisted by local male vocalists.

In December, 1883, Mr. W. H. Bristol opened the "Dime Museum" in Washburn Hall, giving an exhibition of giants, dwarfs and curiosities of various kinds, with a variety stage performance. This is still continued and appears to have a generous patronage.

In 1882 and for a few years thereafter, dramatic performances were given at Bigelow's Garden and Skating Rink in the summer months, during which time several of the popular burlesque operas, like "Pinafore" and "Patience," were produced and drew large houses. In the same period entertainments were given by travelling theatrical combinations and minstrel shows, with occasional visits from Boston theatre companies.

The foregoing notice of dramatic representations in Worcester is necessarily very incomplete, the space given to this subject permitting only a brief general review, and many interesting details have been omitted.

CHAPTER CLXXXVII.

WORCESTER—(Continued.)

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

BY CHARLES AUGUSTUS CHASE, A.M.

THE *National Ægis* of December 21, 1803, contained an editorial article, three columns in length setting forth in full the advantages which would inure to a community from the establishment of a bank. A number of gentlemen had met at Barker's tavern,¹ on the evening of the 18th, Isaiah Thomas presiding, and had voted that it would be advan-

¹ Now owned by the Merchants' and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company.

¹ Now the Exchange Hotel.

tageous to the county to have a bank established at Worcester; that as soon as one thousand shares should be subscribed for, at one hundred dollars a share, an application should be made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation; and that the subscription paper should be opened at Barker's tavern on the first Tuesday of January following. Benjamin Heywood, Francis Blake, Isaiah Thomas, William Paine and Daniel Waldo, Jr., were chosen a committee to secure the subscriptions and call a meeting of the subscribers for organization. An advertisement in the *Aegis* and the *Massachusetts Spy*, headed "A Country Bank," set forth that "an association of gentlemen belonging to the town of Worcester, having contemplated the advantages which would accrue to the agricultural, commercial and mechanical interests of the county from the establishment of a bank in the town of Worcester," had appointed a committee to invite subscriptions from the citizens of the county, and gave notice of the place and manner in which subscriptions might be made. The response to this call was so liberal, that it was found that one hundred and eighty-three subscribers had applied for a total of twenty-six hundred and twelve shares. These subscriptions were graded down to fifteen hundred by a committee, and application was made for a charter with a capital of \$150,000, instead of the sum first proposed. The charter was granted March 7, 1804:—"An act to incorporate Daniel Waldo and others by the name and style of the President, Directors & Company of the WORCESTER BANK."

The corporators, besides the above-named committee, were Daniel Waldo, Sr., Stephen Salisbury, Nathan Patch, William Henshaw, Nathaniel Paine and Elijah Burbank. The charter, which was to run for eight years from October 1, 1804, provided that the whole amount of capital should be paid in before March 1, 1805; that the bank might hold real estate for banking purposes to the amount of \$20,000; that neither their circulation nor their loans should at any time exceed twice their capital stock actually paid in and existing in gold and silver in their vaults. No bills could be issued of a less value than five dollars, and none between five and ten dollars; and the Commonwealth reserved the right to become an owner in the stock to an amount not exceeding \$50,000 of additional stock to be created.

As there were no savings banks then in existence, it was also provided that one-eighth part of the whole funds of the bank should always be appropriated to loans to the "agricultural interest," of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars each, and for a term not less than one year; and the bank was bound to loan to the State, whenever required by the Legislature, any sum not exceeding \$15,000, reimbursable in five annual instalments and at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. The charter was accepted at a meeting of subscribers to the stock, held April 10, 1804. At the same meeting

Daniel Waldo, Benjamin Heywood, Samuel Flagg, Isaiah Thomas, Daniel Waldo, Jr., Theophilus Wheeler and Samuel Chandler were elected directors. William Paine, Samuel Brazer, Ephraim Mower, Oliver Fisk and John Farrar were charged with the duty of looking up a site for a banking-house and of preparing a suitable plan. On the 20th of the same month, on recommendation of the committee, it was voted to purchase the lot of land belonging to Capt. Daniel Heywood, opposite to land owned by Nathaniel Paine, Esq., "situate on the Main Street, in Worcester, stated to contain one hundred and twenty-six rods," and "to build a house of brick that will accommodate a family and answer for banking purposes." This site, now occupied by the Central Exchange, was purchased, and a brick building, having two belts of marble on the front, was erected. It contained, besides the banking-rooms, a hall for the meetings of the stockholders and a tenement which was occupied by Hon. Daniel Waldo (second of that name) for several years, until he built his mansion just south of the bank, on the site of Mechanics' Hall. The north part of the first floor was afterward used as the post-office. The bank continued to occupy its rooms until the building was destroyed by fire in 1842. It kept the rooms (now occupied by the Mechanics' National Bank) in the New Central Exchange until 1851, when, in connection with the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, the Worcester Bank block was erected, the bank securing full ownership in the following year.

As the time approached for the expiration of the original charter, a renewal was asked for from the Legislature. "Conflicting interests"—doubtless the exertions of the Boston banks—secured a rejection of the first petition, and of a second memorial. But at the June session in 1812 a new charter was granted, the capital being increased to two hundred thousand dollars.

The directors of the original bank in May, 1804, elected Levi Thaxter as cashier and Robert B. Brigham accountant, with the understanding that they should "enter themselves at some bank in the town of Boston, to be instructed, at their own expense, in the duties of their respective offices." A seal, having on it for device a buck, was adopted. Daniel Waldo, Jr., was authorized "to contract with Peter Marsh and Tarrant King, of Sutton, and David Hearsay, of Worcester, bricklayers, to work at \$1.58½ per day, board and liquor included." The banking-rooms were first used October 6, 1804, for a directors' meeting, at which Daniel Waldo, Jr., was elected president in his father's place. By-laws were adopted on the day following. It was decided that no discount should be made for a longer time than sixty days; that every note presented for discount should have one or more endorsers, unless stock was pledged as collateral security; that every person other than the promissor offering a note for discount should endorse

it; that every note should be attested by one or more witnesses; that no person should have his note renewed for more than four-fifths of the original sum; and at every renewal one-fifth of the original sum shall be paid. The first semi-annual report to the State, January 7, 1805, showed: Capital stock, \$150,000; debts due (i.e., loans), \$185,645; monies deposited, \$166 []; notes in circulation, \$146,030; note of other banks, \$10,090; coined metals on hand, \$121,488.46.

The directors of the Worcester Bank had been justly indignant at the course of some of the Boston banks in opposing a renewal, in 1811-12, of the original charter of the bank here. When, therefore, the Suffolk Bank of Boston, in 1825, established the system, which in the end proved most beneficial, of a compulsory redemption of the bills of country banks, it was resisted by the Worcester Bank. A contest ensued, in which the Worcester Bank was sustained by the court. It afterwards fell in with the systems voluntarily and "not upon compulsion."

The managers of the bank have ever been judiciously conservative, and this trait, together with the patriotism of the directors, made the bank an effective ally of the government at the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861. The bank made heavy loans to the government, and its own reputation and virtual endorsement induced the people of the city and its neighborhood to make heavy investments in the public funds, the bank acting as agent for the government in the matter. On the establishment of the national banking system, the propriety of organizing under that system commended itself to the judgment of the directors, but they did not like to surrender their old name and be thereafter known only by a number. In compliance with a general demand from the old banks of the country, the original National Banking Act was so modified as to allow them to retain their former names, prefixing or affixing the word "national." Having secured this privilege, at a special meeting of the stockholders, May 9, 1864, it was voted unanimously, on recommendation of the directors, to organize as the Worcester National Bank, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. The patriotic remarks of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, senior director, and the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, president, on the occasion, are spread upon the records of the bank. The Worcester Bank was, therefore, the first of the State banks here to adopt the national system. That its next younger sister, the Central Bank, should be the first to follow its example, ten weeks later, was eminently appropriate. The capital of the Worcester Bank had been increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1851 and to three hundred thousand dollars in 1853. It is now five hundred thousand dollars.

The presidents of the Worcester Bank have been: Daniel Waldo, April 12 to October 6, 1804; Daniel Waldo, Jr., October, 1804, until his death, July 9,

1845; Stephen Salisbury, July, 1845, until his death, August 25, 1884; Stephen Salisbury, son of the latter, to the present time. Cashiers: Robert B. Brigham, 1804-12; Samuel Jennison, 1812-46; Levi Lincoln Newton, 1846-47; William Cross, 1847-64 (and vice-president, 1864-80); Charles B. Whiting, 1864-68; James P. Hamilton, 1869. Edward O. Parker, who had been connected with the bank for twenty-three years, and assistant cashier for nine years, resigned his position March 1, 1889.

The success of the Worcester Bank and the benefit which it conferred upon the whole central portion of the State prompted the leaders of thought and of business affairs, in due time, to establish a savings bank, to receive and carefully invest the surplus earnings of the people, and while thus encouraging good habits and promoting the prosperity of their depositors, to still further benefit the community by loaning out the money thus collected, in loans upon mortgages or other good security. At that time, as now, every town in this county had one or more citizens who were the natural trustees of the people. It was they who were consulted on business matters, who were most frequently appointed as executors of wills or as administrators of estates. These men, as well as the lawyers, used to visit Worcester often, and especially at court times, and they co-operated in the movement to establish a savings bank. *The National Eegis* of December 5, 1827, aided the movement by an able editorial article of a column's length.

The first report of the proceedings which we find, states that at an adjourned meeting, held at Thomas's Coffee-House,¹ December 6, 1827, a committee previously appointed (whose names are not given) reported a petition for an act of incorporation, which was signed by the gentlemen present, and another committee was appointed to present it to the Legislature. The petition was granted, and the charter of the WORCESTER COUNTY INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS was issued February 8, 1828. It provided that the annual meeting should be held "some time during the regular term of the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Worcester, in the spring of each year,"—a time especially convenient for the trustees and corporators, who represented nearly every town in the county. On April 9, 1828, Isaac Goodwin, as secretary of the petitioners, published the charter, and called the corporators to meet at Thomas's Coffee-House on the 17th. The charter members were:—Daniel Waldo, Solomon Strong, Frederic W. Paine, Samuel B. Thomas, Pliny Merrick, Benjamin Butman, Andrew H. Ward, Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Seth Hastings, Samuel Jennison, Silas Brooks, David Brigham, William Steadman, Stephen Goddard, Calvin Willard, Simeon Sanderson, Oliver Fiske, Jesse Bliss, Benjamin Adams, Charles Allen,

¹ The successors of Barker's Tavern, also called, in 1804, Rice's Inn, and "Sign of the Golden Ball." Now the Exchange Hotel.



Charles A. Hase

William S. Hastings, George Wall, James Draper, John W. Lincoln, Isaac Goodwin, John M. Earle and Emory Washburn. At the first meeting one hundred and seventy-two new members of the corporation were elected, and fifty-six were added at an adjourned meeting held two weeks later. These represented nearly every town in the county. Daniel Waldo was elected president, with twelve vice-presidents, and a board of twenty-four trustees. Isaac Goodwin was chosen secretary, and Samuel Jennison, cashier of the Worcester Bank, was the first treasurer. Of all the gentlemen named the last to survive was the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, who died August 24, 1884. The oldest living corporator is Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Worcester, who was elected May 1, 1828.

Mr. Waldo continued president until his death, in 1845, and was succeeded by Stephen Salisbury, who served until 1871, Alexander H. Bullock serving for the next thirteen years, until his death, in January, 1884. Stephen Salisbury, son of the second president, was elected president in April, 1884. The secretaries have been: Isaac Goodwin, elected 1828; William Lincoln, 1833; Thomas Kinnicut, 1843; John C. B. Davis, 1848; Joseph Mason, 1850; Joseph Trumbull, 1853; J. Henry Hill, 1854. Mr. Jennison served as treasurer for twenty-five years, resigning in October, 1853, when the deposits amounted to \$1,473,312.¹ He was followed by Charles A. Hamilton, who held the office until his death, October 30, 1879. Charles A. Chase was elected treasurer November 10, 1879.

The original by-laws provided that the bank should be open every Wednesday from 2 until 5 o'clock P.M. The pass-books explained that this was "to save expense to those who put in their money, who would otherwise be obliged to pay more for the time of the clerks, if they were to attend every day." All money received was to be either specie or bills current at the Worcester Bank, and all payments were to be made in the same manner. The first deposit, fifteen dollars, was made by Hon. Abijah Bigelow, in the name of his daughter, Miss Hannah Bigelow, June 4, 1828. The account was closed in August, 1874, after her death. The whole amount of deposits credited to the account was \$460, and the payments amounted to \$1758.36. At the close of the second year the total deposits in the institution amounted to \$13,645. In contrast with this accumulation of two years it is interesting to observe that on the 31st day of December, 1888, the teller received from 469 depositors the sum of \$41,178.65 during the seven working hours of that single day. The whole amount of deposits on January 1, 1889, was \$10,480,487.47, and the assets, at their par value, amounted to \$11,084,307.12.

Isaac Goodwin, secretary of the corporation, made

the second deposit, fifty dollars, for Mrs. Sarah Thayer, of Sterling. Among the well-known names which follow early in the list are: (4) Aaron Bancroft, for Nancy J. Young, "domestic;" (7) Samuel Swan, for his son, Reuben Swan; (8) Benjamin Chapin, for John K. L. Pickford; (11) George Allen, for Lydia K. Adams; (13) John Brazier, by Samuel Brazier; (14) William Lincoln; (23-26) Samuel Jennison, for his children; (27-29) Levi Lincoln, for his two daughters and for Hannah Cook, a domestic. The oldest account now open is No. 77. This deposit, and No. 78, also now open, were made by Rebecca Foster, wife of the Hon. Dwight Foster, of Brookfield, for a granddaughter and grandson respectively. No. 77 still stands in the name of the original beneficiary, and No. 78 has been assigned to the great-grandson of Mrs. Foster. The next open account, No. 113, was made by Henry K. Newcomb, for Elizabeth Chandler Blake. The next, No. 140, was made by John B. Shaw. Over 90,000 accounts have been opened with depositors, and the number now outstanding is upwards of 23,300.

The promise by the founders of the institution of handsome returns to depositors has been more than kept. Here is a striking instance of the accumulation of a small sum of money to which its earnings have been added semi-annually. On March 6, 1841, Mr. Samuel R. Jackson, of Providence, who had previously been a merchant in Worcester, deposited the sum of \$15 for one of his daughters. Other sums, making in all a total of \$80, were deposited to her credit during the eight years following, and for this \$80 received by the institution, the depositor now has a credit of \$1,106.83. This fact speaks whole volumes in behalf of the policy set forth in the first article of the original by-laws, "of enabling the industrious and economical to invest such part of their property and earnings as they can conveniently spare, in a manner which will afford them both profit and security."

As the pioneer banking institutions of the county it has seemed proper to give the histories of the Worcester Bank and the Worcester County Institution for Savings somewhat in detail. With the growth of the city, stimulated by the growth of the Blackstone Canal to Providence in 1828, and the granting of a charter for a railroad to Boston in 1831, other institutions of the same kind were established, at first in Worcester and afterwards in many other towns of the county.

THE CENTRAL BANK, with a capital of \$100,000, was chartered March 12, 1829, the corporators being William Eaton, Leonard W. Stowell, Isaac Davis, Thornton A. Merrick, David Stowell, Pliny Merrick, William Jennison, Daniel Heywood, Gardiner Paine, Samuel Allen, Jr., Levi A. Dowley, Benjamin Butman, Asabel Bellows, Daniel Goddard, Isaac Goodwin, Artemas Ward and Anthony Chase. Benjamin Butman was president until his resignation, in

¹ A full and admirable biographical sketch of Mr. Jennison, from the pen of Rev. George Allen, appeared in the daily *Spa* and daily *Times* of March 17, 1860. Justice to the merits of his successor was also given by the newspapers and by the bank trustees.

August, 1836, and has been succeeded by Thomas Kinnicutt until his death, February 17, 1883, and the present incumbent, Joseph Mason. Otis Corbett was first cashier from May 16 to November 30, 1829, being succeeded by George A. Trumbull, who retired with the president in 1836. William Dickinson served from 1836-50; George F. Hartshorn, 1850-56 and 1859-62; George C. Bigelow, 1856-59; and the present incumbent, Henry A. Marsh, was elected in 1862, after serving the bank for nine years in other positions. The bank was reorganized under the national system May 18, 1864, and in 1865 increased its capital from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The banking office until 1853 was in the rooms now occupied by the Five Cents Savings Bank; then for sixteen years in the second story at "Harrington Corner" (corner of Main and Front Streets), and since 1869 on the first floor of the People's Savings Bank building.

THE QUINSIGAMOND BANK, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, was incorporated March 25, 1833, the corporators being Nathaniel Paine, Samuel M. Burnside, John Coe, Otis Corbett, Ichabod Washburn, Stephen Salisbury, Frederic William Paine, Thomas Kinnicutt, George T. Rice and Levi A. Dowley. Samuel D. Spurr, Frederic William Paine, Isaac Davis, Alfred D. Foster, Levi A. Dowley, Emory Washburn and Samuel Damon constituted the first Board of Directors. The bank was opened in Dr. Green's block, now owned by the Merchants' and Farmers' Insurance Company, but soon removed to the south end of Flagg's building, at the north corner of Sudbury Street, and afterwards, September, 1854, to its present site, nearly opposite the original location. This bank and the Worcester National own the buildings which they occupy in part. The Quinsigamond Bank went into the national system in 1865. Its capital was increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars May 22, 1851, and to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars March 28, 1854. Its first president was Alfred D. Foster, who was succeeded by Isaac Davis, 1836-42; William Jennison, 1842-53; William Dickinson, to 1854; Isaac Davis, 1854-78; Edward L. Davis, 1878-84; and by Elijah B. Stoddard in 1884. Charles A. Hamilton was the first cashier, serving for twenty years, until 1853, when he resigned to become treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings. His successors were: Joseph S. Farnum, from 1853 to 1873; Alden A. Howe, 1873-81; and John L. Chamberlin, 1881.

On April 9, 1836, Calvin Willard, Stephen Salisbury and Harvey Blasfield, received a charter as the CITIZENS' BANK, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, an amount considerably larger than the combined capital of the other two banks. The first Board of Directors consisted of Harvey Blasfield, Benjamin Butman, Pliny Merrick, William Lincoln, Ebenezer Aldrich, Edward Lamb, Nymphas Pratt, Frederic W. Paine and Calvin Willard. That Mr. Butman,

the first president, and George A. Trumbull, the first cashier, came directly from the same offices in the Central Bank is a fact which excites our attention, but at this time it is impossible to discover the reasons. No Darwinian process had developed the "interviewer" in 1836. Mr. Butman was building a block of two stores, with offices overhead, on the northeast corner of Main and Maple Streets, which he called "Maccarty Block," because it was upon the site of the Nathaniel Maccarty homestead; but although Mr. Butman retained the ownership for many years, it was known to the people, with the block joining it on the north, as "Brinley Row." The north store was occupied by Mr. Butman as the leading grocery of the town; the corner store was fitted up for the Citizens' Bank, which remained there until March, 1881, when it was removed to its present quarters, at the corner of Main and Front Streets.

In fixing their capital at half a million dollars the projectors had not foreseen—for they were but human—the great depression in business and the financial revulsion which were impending. Prudence and even necessity compelled them to reduce the capital from time to time until the present limit of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was reached. From the time when it had settled down to "bed-rock," its management has been wise and conservative, and it has returned a generous income to its stockholders.

The presidents since Mr. Butman have been: Nymphas Pratt, chosen October, 1838; Pliny Merrick, October, 1839; Francis T. Merrick, October, 1842; Francis H. Kinnicutt, November, 1860; Benjamin W. Childs, September, 1885; and Samuel Winslow, January, 1889. Mr. Trumbull served as cashier until his death, in October, 1858. John C. Ripley, who had been clerk and assistant cashier for nineteen years, was cashier for eleven years until his death, October 10, 1869, and was succeeded by Lewis W. Hammond, the present incumbent.

THE MECHANICS' (NATIONAL) BANK is contemporary with the city itself, having been incorporated June 15, 1848, four months after the city received its charter. The corporators were Fred. Wm. Paine, Henry Goulding and Wm. T. Merrifield, and the capital was \$200,000, increased to \$300,000 in 1851, and to \$350,000, the present amount, in 1853.

The first Board of Directors included Wm. H. Goulding, Wm. T. Merrifield, Francis H. Dewey, Wm. M. Bickford, Charles Washburn, Harrison Bliss, Ebenezer H. Bowen and Alexander De Witt. Mr. De Witt was president from 1848 to 1855, from October, 1857, to October, 1858, and from October, 1859, to October, 1860; Francis H. Dewey, October, 1855, to October, 1857; Henry Goulding, 1858-59; Harrison Bliss, 1860 to July, 1882; Charles W. Smith, to March, 1883; David S. Messinger, to April, 1888, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Francis H. Dewey, eldest son of the second president. The cashiers have been Parley Hammond,



Nath Paine

to July, 1854, succeeded by Scotto Berry to February, 1866, when George E. Merrill, the present incumbent, was elected.

The bank began business in a new brick block, built by Gen. George Hobbs, on the south corner of Main and George Streets, but in October, 1851, removed to its present quarters, previously occupied by the Worcester Bank, in the Central Exchange. The bank entered the national system March 14, 1865.

On March 28, 1854, a charter was given to the CITY BANK, with a capital of \$200,000, the incorporators being William B. Fox, Henry Chapin and Frederic William Paine. The petitioners had asked for a capital of \$300,000; but the number of applications for bank charters in that year was unusually large, and the committee of the Legislature, disposed to be conservative, at first took the ground that no new bank was needed in Worcester. But Mr. Calvin Foster, who was interested in the new enterprise, employed Mr. Putman W. Taft to canvass the city and obtain statistics of the volume of business yearly carried on at that time. The result of Mr. Taft's work showed an amount so large as to carry conviction to the minds of the committee. The charter was granted, and the bank began business in the second story of "Harrington Corner" (corner of Main and Front Streets), a favorite site for banking. About the beginning of the year 1855, however, it removed to the rooms which had been especially fitted for its use in the new building erected by Mr. Foster, on the southwest corner of Main and Pearl Streets, where it has since remained. George W. Richardson was the first president, and was succeeded by Calvin Foster in 1878. Parley Hammond was the first cashier, and his successor, Nathaniel Paine, has held the office since 1857. It organized as a national bank in 1864. Its capital is now \$400,000.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, organized June 5, 1863, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars was, as its name implies, the first one of the kind in Worcester. It was also the second in the State (the First, of Springfield, being its elder), and the seventyninth in the whole country. The first board of directors consisted of Parley Hammond, Ichabod Washburn, Nathan Washburn, Timothy W. Wellington, George Draper (of Milford), Edward A. Goodnow, Hartley Williams, Charles B. Pratt and Alexander Thayer. Mr. Hammond was the first president, and Mr. Goodnow has been president since January 8, 1867. Lewis W. Hammond was the first cashier, and was succeeded by Arthur A. Goodell July 18, 1864; George F. Wood, September 1, 1869; Arthur M. Stone, April 6, 1874, and Albert H. Waite, March 7, 1879. The bank was on the second floor at Harrington Corner until it moved into its present quarters in 1869. The original charter expired in June, 1882, but as Congress had not perfected the necessary legislation

which, a month later, gave existing banks the privilege of so amending their original articles of association as to extend their "period of succession" by an additional term of twenty years, another "First National Bank of Worcester" was, therefore, organized June 4, 1882, which succeeded the former without any interruption or friction. Its capital is now three hundred thousand dollars, and surplus two hundred thousand dollars.

THE SECURITY NATIONAL BANK was authorized June 7, 1875, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and did business at the north corner of Main and Pleasant Streets. The directors were: Wm. H. Morse (president), John W. Wetherell, Edward H. Stark, Harlan P. Duncan, Gilbert J. Rugg, Frederick W. Ward and Benjamin W. Childs. Albert H. Waite was cashier. The bank gave up business in 1878.

THE WORCESTER MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK was the second savings bank in Worcester in order of incorporation. It was chartered May 15, 1851. The presidents have been: Isaac Davis until 1855; Alexander De Witt to 1859; John S. C. Knowlton to 1862; Harrison Bliss until his death, in 1882; Francis H. Dewey until his death, in 1888; and J. Edwin Smith. Parley Hammond was treasurer for three years, and that office has been since filled, for nearly thirty-five years, by Henry Woodward. Except for the first three years, its rooms have been in the Central Exchange. Its deposits amount to \$4,255,975, and its assets to \$4,452,872.

THE WORCESTER FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK was incorporated April 1, 1854, at the time when the new idea of receiving deposits of less than one dollar was coming in vogue, and has now a large number of such accounts upon its books. Its first president was Charles L. Putnam, who was succeeded by George W. Richardson in 1877, Clarendon Harris in 1878, and Elijah B. Stoddard in 1884. Clarendon Harris, who was at the same time secretary of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, was treasurer of this bank for the first eighteen years, being succeeded by George W. Wheeler (who had been city treasurer for many years previous) and by J. Stewart Brown in 1884. Its banking-rooms have always been in some part of the building it now occupies. Present amount of deposits, \$3,548,961; assets, \$4,309,825.

On May 13, 1864, was incorporated the PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. The great impulse to business caused by the war, and the high wages paid on account of the cheapness of an over-inflated currency, made the time seem opportune for establishing a fourth savings bank in the city. This bank also promised a departure from the system which had been in vogue with the older banks throughout the Commonwealth. The practice had been to pay a fixed rate, generally two per cent., as a semi-annual dividend, and to make a division of the surplus earnings once in five years. But about this time a number of new banks were started, which promised to divide all their prof-

its once in six months. The older banks in the State were compelled, *volentes volentes*, to fall into line, until, in 1876, the Legislature stepped in and made the old system compulsory upon all.

The People's Saving Bank began business in the second story at the south corner of Main and Pleasant Streets. Its business rapidly increased, and in 1869 it moved into its own marble-front building on Main street, opposite the Common. Its first president was John C. Mason, who resigned January 27, 1877, and was succeeded by William Cross, who resigned in 1879. Lucius J. Knowles filled the office until his death, February 25, 1884, and was succeeded by Samuel R. Heywood.

Charles M. Bent has been treasurer from the organization of the bank. The deposits are now \$5,108,796, and the assets \$5,363,605.

The vast issue of bonds by the national government during the great Rebellion, accompanied and followed by the issues by States, municipalities and railroads, created a demand for depositories where the people could safely store their securities and other personal property of value. The WORCESTER SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY received its first charter from the State as the Worcester Safe Deposit Company in March, 1868, and its second in May, 1869. It receives deposits subject to check at sight, paying interest of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of one hundred dollars or over, but does not issue bills. It is also authorized to act as trustee in probate matters and the like. It assumes the direct custody of valuables, and lets small safes in its strong vaults, to which the renter alone has access. Its capital is \$200,000. George M. Rice has been president from the start. Samuel T. Bigelow was the first secretary, and was succeeded by Edward F. Bisco, July 1, 1872. It occupies the first floor of its own building, opposite the City Hall, and the basement of the People's Savings Bank building, which joins it on the south.

THE STATE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY was organized in 1887 solely for the purpose indicated by its name. Its vaults are in an extension, to the west, of the granite building owned by the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, and its vaults, doors, locks and safes are marvels of construction. It rents its safes at rates from five dollars upwards per annum, and has a special vault for the storage of silver, jewelry and other articles of value. A. George Bullock is president, Henry M. Witter secretary and Halleck Bartlett manager.

Co-operative banks, patterned after the building associations which had been so successful in Philadelphia and elsewhere, were introduced here in 1877. The Worcester Co-operative Savings Fund and Loan Association was incorporated October 19th in that year. Its name was changed later to WORCESTER CO-OPERATIVE BANK. At the end of eleven years it had issued its seventeenth "series" of shares, had

\$279,300 loaned on real estate, and \$11,395 on the shares, a surplus of \$2663, and a guaranty fund of \$500. The number of shares "in force" was 7710.

The Home Co-operative Savings Fund and Loan Association was incorporated June 10, 1882; name changed to HOME CO-OPERATIVE BANK in 1883. In November, 1888, it had issued its thirteenth series of shares, had \$173,300 loaned on real estate, and \$5055 on shares, with a surplus of \$5706 and a guaranty fund of \$229; 5712 shares in force.

The EQUITY CO-OPERATIVE BANK began business in March, 1887. November 1, 1888, there were 3041 shares in force, in four series, with \$35,850 loaned on real estate and \$725 on shares, a surplus of \$580 and a guaranty fund of \$19.

Stephen C. Earle is president of the Worcester Co-operative Bank, Enoch H. Towne of the Home, and Iver Johnson of the Equity. Thomas J. Hastings is secretary and treasurer of them all, and Edward B. Glasgow is their solicitor. The continued prosperity of the city has been favorable to their success. They have not yet been put to the strain of the great financial depressions which at intervals sweep over the country. The loans are bid off at auction by shareholders at a rate of interest varying from six to eight per cent.

The advantage and convenience of a CLEARING-HOUSE, to banks and business people alike, is so great that it is difficult for the lay mind to conceive of the comparatively infinite labor and trouble which would be caused if, as in anti-secession times, a check could be deposited or cashed only at the bank on which it was drawn. The Worcester banks, free, in great measure, from a petty jealousy which would be incompatible with harmony of action, joined in establishing a Clearing-House in 1861, being only eight years behind New York City, where the first Clearing-House in the country was established in 1853, followed by one in Boston in 1866. The main feature of this system may be thus described: At a given hour of each day (say twelve o'clock) the messenger of each bank appears at the Clearing-House, bringing all the checks upon other banks in the city which his bank has received on deposit from its regular customers. These checks he has assorted and listed on slips, which show how much the other banks are severally indebted to his bank. We will suppose that the total amount of checks thus brought in, say from the "Sagabastock" Bank, is \$50,000. Now, if the clerk at the Clearing-House finds that the aggregate amount of the checks upon the Sagabastock is but \$48,000, the latter is creditor to the amount of \$2,000, and receives from the manager of the Clearing-House a draft on Boston for \$2,000, which he takes back to his bank with the \$48,000 worth of checks, which are charged up to the various depositors by whom they were drawn; and as far as this part of the day's business is concerned, the Sagabastock teller and book-keeper will find no trouble in balancing their



Chas. B. Pratt

books at the close of the day. If, on the other hand, the other banks have brought in \$52,000 worth of checks on our messenger's bank, against the \$50,000 which he brought, he is informed that he is debtor to the Clearing-House by \$2000. He reports this fact to his own bank, and before the close of business carries to the manager of the Clearing-House the check of his own bank on Boston for \$2000. The manager mails to his correspondent bank in Boston the checks which he has received from the debtor banks, which offset the checks which he has given to the creditor banks, and the balance of the Clearing-House at its Boston bank is undisturbed.

The daily balances at the Clearing-House average about thirty per cent. of the whole volume of checks presented, or "clearings." The association includes the seven national banks of the city and the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The annual clearings rose from \$6,051,763 in 1861 to \$10,314,804 in 1864. Dropping to \$9,046,438 in 1865, they rose, year by year, to \$28,931,349 in 1875. They fell to \$25,169,157 in 1876. In 1881 they mounted to \$49,224,751, but had dropped to \$38,551,145 in 1885. The total for 1886 was \$44,362,020; 1887, \$44,298,632; 1888, \$52,070,112, which was "high-water mark." The clearings for the week ending December 22, 1888, the heaviest in the history of the association, amounted to \$1,409,122, and the balances to \$337,344. The clearings were made for several years in the rooms of the Central Bank, but have latterly been made at the Citizens' Bank. Henry A. Marsh is president of the association, and Lewis W. Hammond is secretary and manager.

INSURANCE.

The prudent householders of the county early appreciated the benefits of fire insurance, and secured the passage of an act, February 11, 1823, incorporating the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Of the eighteen incorporators, Levi Lincoln and Abraham Lincoln were of Worcester, and the rest from other towns in the county. The charter provided that no policy should be issued until subscriptions for at least two hundred thousand dollars been received; that the operations of the company had should be confined to this county, and that property should not be insured for more than three-fourths of its value. The first meeting of the incorporators was held June 19, 1823, at the Court-House. The first policy, signed by Rejoice Newton, president, and William D. Wheeler, secretary, was issued May 14, 1824. It insured Luther and Daniel Goddard—fifteen hundred dollars on their dwelling-house, occupied by themselves and their families, and the wood-house and barn attached thereto, and eleven hundred dollars on their brick store. The rate was one and three-quarters per cent. for the house and barn, and one and three-eighths per cent. on the store, the policy running for seven years. The house was situated on the east side of Main street, midway between

Thomas and School streets, and the store was a little to the south. Policy No. 2 insured Rejoice Newton three thousand dollars on his house and barn and four hundred dollars on his furniture. The buildings were on Front Street, on the site of the Chase Building. The rate was one and one-quarter per cent. for seven years. Nos. 3 and 4 were issued to Abijah Bigelow, and No. 7 to Daniel Waldo. Isaac Goodwin was secretary of the company from December, 1828, to 1832; Anthony Chase, to 1853; Charles M. Miles, to 1879. Frederic W. Paine was president from 1831 to 1853; Anthony Chase from 1853 until his death, in 1879, and Ebenezer Torrey until his death, in 1888. Charles M. Miles was vice-president and manager from 1879 until his death, in 1887. John A. Fayerweather, of Westborough, is president; Roger F. Upham, secretary and treasurer, and Frank P. Kendall, assistant secretary. Prudent management has brought continued prosperity and has secured the undiminished confidence of the people.

To meet the wants of merchants whose stocks in trade could not be insured in the older company, the Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1846. Isaac Davis was president until 1884, and was succeeded by John D. Washburn; Charles L. Putnam was secretary for several years, succeeded by John D. Washburn and by Elijah B. Stoddard, the present incumbent. The officers are men of large experience in insurance matters, and the company, having safely weathered the great Boston fire of 1873, occupies a prominent position in the Commonwealth.

The First National Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1869, with Edward A. Goodnow president and Edward P. Howland secretary. Its capital is two hundred thousand dollars. Charles B. Pratt is president and R. James Tatman secretary.

The People's Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1847, and in 1865 was converted into a stock company. The "Boston fire" compelled it to wind up its business, paying its policy-holders a dividend of 73.6 per cent. E. H. Hemenway was the first president and Oliver Harrington secretary, who were succeeded by Henry Chapin and Augustus N. Currier.

The Bay State Fire Insurance Company, organized January 1, 1861, and having a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and the Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company, organized a few years later, were also compelled to suspend business on account of the Boston fire. At that time William S. Davis was president of the former, and W. C. Crosby secretary. Of the latter William T. Merrifield was president; L. C. Parks, vice-president; Henry K. Merrifield, secretary, and Albert Tolman, treasurer.

The Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered in 1834, for the special purpose of insuring manufacturing property. Its rooms were over the Citizens' Bank; after a temporary suspension

it was re-organized, and in 1861 was merged with the Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, under the name of the Worcester Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Hon. George M. Rice is president and Samuel R. Barton secretary.

THE STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was organized in 1845 with a perpetual charter. The project was bitterly opposed in the Legislature by existing organizations, but it was carried through by the determined stand taken by John Milton Earle,¹ who was a Representative in that year. Mr. Earle was a director and vice-president of the company until his death. For twenty years the company carried a guaranty capital of one hundred thousand dollars, but since that time, the capital having been retired, it has been purely mutual. The management has been prudent from the start, and at present, while conservatively safe, is "in touch" with the great wealth and business enterprise of the American people. The interest received on the invested funds has more than paid all the death claims to the present time. The presidents have been: John Davis,² until his death, in 1853; Isaac Davis, who resigned January 4, 1882; Alexander H. Bullock,³ who died suddenly January 17, 1882; Philip L. Moen, 1882-83; and Augustus George Bullock. Secretaries: Clarendon Harris, 1845-83 (resigned); and Henry M. Witter. Treasurers: William Dickinson, 1845-83 (resigned); and A. George Bullock.

The assets of the company December 31, 1888, were \$5,066,985, with 9,826 policies in force and a reserve, by the Massachusetts standard, of \$793,046.

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.

WORCESTER - *Continued*.

MEDICAL HISTORY.

BY SAMUEL B. WOODWARD, M.D.

Interurbans - Societies - Hospitals

IN preparing this account of the medical men who have "fought the good fight and kept the faith," recourse has been had to genealogies, manuscripts, public records and to the memories of the oldest of those now living among us. To the kindness of the librarians of the Antiquarian Library and Public Library, who have allowed free access to books and manuscripts; to members of the families of deceased

physicians; to physicians themselves and particularly to Doctors Sargent, Chandler and Bemis, without whose aid the work would have been impossible, is due whatever of accuracy may have been attained. The necessary limits of the article render it necessary to omit all mention of those physicians now practising in Worcester who have not been at least twenty years in the harness, except as their names may appear in connection with societies and public institutions.

1675.—At the first laying out of Quinsigamog, twenty-five acres of land were granted to Dr. Leonard Hoar, "to him and to his heires." An ex-president of Harvard College, he, in 1671, had taken his degree at the University of Cambridge (England), and was then in practice in the vicinity of Boston. His death, in the same year, prevented actual settlement. The name of no physician can be found in the records of either the first or second attempts to found a town.

1718.—ROBERT CRAWFORD, who came with the Scotch-Irish colony of 1718, was in all probability the first physician of the place. He lived on the "Green Hill farm;" was employed as surgeon in the military expeditions of the time (in 1722 he was with Major John Chandler's company of scouts), and was alive at least as late as 1760. His wife died in 1730, aged twenty-six years, and was one of those buried in the Thomas Street burying-ground.

1736.—DR. ZACHARIAH HARVEY, who, "in 1740, slew 67 rattlesnakes,"⁴ was here at least as early as 1736, when the birth of a son is recorded, and was still in town in 1747. The name appears also as Harney and Herny.

1743.—In this year (January 17th) died Dr. Ebenezer Whitney, leaving a "library valued at £4 6s., and drugs to the amount of £6 18s."

1744.—DR. NAHUM WILLARD, son of Colonel Samuel Willard, of Lancaster, who commanded a regiment at the capture of Louisburg, and brother of Colonel Abijah Willard, mandamus councillor in 1774 and later Tory refugee, was born in Lancaster (Harvard), May 28, 1722; began practice in Worcester, at or about the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Townsend, of Bolton (January 17, 1744), and for more than thirty years lived on the south side of the Common, in a house standing on the present site of the French Catholic Church. With him boarded for some time, while teaching school here, John Adams, afterwards President of the United States, in whose diary is the following entry: "Three months after this (October, 1755) the selectmen procured lodgings for me at Dr. Nahum Willard's. This physician had a large practice, a good reputation for skill and a pretty library. Here were the works of Dr. Cheyne, Sydenham and others, and Van Swieten's commentaries of Boerhaave." Adams "read a good deal in

¹ See the biography of Mr. Earle in another place.
² Governor and United States Senator.

³ Governor.

⁴ Dr. Woodward has not been able to read the proof of this chapter, since the portion of the work containing it was printed so late that the proof could not be sent to him in Europe, where he was at the time of printing.—*Eds.*

these books," and was so enamored of them, that he "entertained many thoughts of becoming physician and surgeon." Dr. Willard was surgeon in Colonel Chandler's regiment, which left Worcester August 10, 1757, "to give aid and assistance to his majestie's troops." He remained with the army for over three years, and his bill¹ against the province of Massachusetts Bay, for attendance on various members of different companies during this time, amounted to £44 6s. 3d. He seems to have been a popular man, of good social position, on terms of intimacy with the Chandlers, Putnams and Paines, and always remembered by his former boarder, who, in his frequent journeyings through Worcester, never forgot to take dinner or tea with the "Dr." In 1771 Adams sees "little alteration in Dr. Willard or his wife in 16 years." But evil days came soon after to the popular physician. His best friends sided with the King. In 1774 he was one of the famous fifty-two "protestors" against "the treasonable doings" of the patriots in Worcester. With forty-two others he was obliged to sign a recantation, and May 8, 1775, was ordered "to prove his patriotism by either joining the American troops or providing a substitute, on pain of being considered willing to join an unlawful banditti to murder and ravage." A week later he was among those disarmed, and prevented from leaving town on any pretext whatever. Naturally embittered by these measures, his opinions were made known with a courage and boldness that brought upon him the wrath of the "Sons of Liberty," and he was compelled to sign a recantation of his "notorious scandals and falsehoods," and to acknowledge "the perverseness of his wicked heart," which led him to abuse and "most scandalously asperse" the proceedings of "Continental and Provincial Congresses, the selectmen of the town, and the Committee of Correspondence in general." His business was ruined, and he retired to Uxbridge, where his son, Dr. Samuel Willard, A.B. (Harvard) 1767, had been in practice since 1770. Still a stout loyalist, his name appears, in 1777, at the head of a short list of persons "esteemed as enemies, and dangerous to this and the other U. S. of America." He died in Uxbridge, April 26, 1792.

His son Levi, born in Worcester in 1749, studied medicine; practised in Mendon, and died there December 11, 1809.

1745.—DR. SAMUEL BRECK, A.B. (Harvard, 1742), son of Rev. Robert Breck, of Marlboro', where he was born May 17, 1723; married Elizabeth Cooley, of Springfield, in 1744; was for a short time surgeon in the Provincial army, and from 1745 to 1747² in practice in Worcester. He afterwards went to Windsor, Ct., and later to Sheffield, where he was "much

esteemed." He died in Springfield April 23, 1764. His house here, "on the common southeast from the meeting-house," was purchased by the town September 25, 1747, and was afterwards the residence of Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty.

1756.—DR. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, son of Robert, was in turn pedagogue, clergyman and physician. In 1757 he served as chaplain to a company sent to the relief of Fort William Henry. In 1758 he taught the village school, and boarded at Dr. Willard's, "47½ weeks at 6 shillings a week."³ In 1759 he was chaplain of Colonel Abijah Ward's regiment, and in 1760 surgeon in the regiment of General Ruggles. No record of either birth or death remains. He was alive in 1770.

1757.—DR. JOHN GREEN was the son of Rev. Thomas Green, Baptist elder and physician, one of the earliest settlers of Leicester (Greenville), where he was born August 14, 1736.

Instructed in medicine by his father, he came to Worcester and built his house on the eminence now known as Green Hill, which, although relatively nearer town at that time, when many persons lived north of Lincoln Square, and "there were but seven houses on Main Street between that point and the old South church on the common,"⁴ seems yet to have been at a distance that might well make prospective patients hesitate before storming the steeps in the dead of night or in bad weather. Patients came, however; medical students, also, from Worcester and surrounding towns; Green Lane became a county road, and although, during the latter part of his life, his office was in a little wooden affair on the present site of the Five Cents Savings Bank, the doctor always lived in the Green Hill house, and there he died forty-two years later (October 29, 1799), aged sixty-three years.

An earnest patriot, he was, in 1773, a member (and the only medical member) of the American Political Society, which was formed "on account of the grievous burdens of the times," and did so much to bring about that change of public sentiment which expelled the adherents of the crown. He took a prominent part in all the Revolutionary proceedings, and, in 1777 was sent as Representative to the General Court. In 1778 and 1779 he was town treasurer, and, in 1780, one of the selectmen, the only physician who ever held that office. His first wife, Mary Osgood, died in 1761. His second wife, daughter of General Timothy Ruggles, of Hardwick, survived him, dying in 1814, at the age of eighty-four. A son, Dr. Elijah Dix Green, born July 4, 1769, A.B. (Brown) 1793, was a physician in Charleston, S. C.

1770.—DR. ELIJAH DIX, student with Dr. John Green, was both physician and druggist, fitting himself for the latter business by study with Dr. Wil-

¹ Original in Antiquarian Society's Library.

² Lincoln (p. 214-215), says he was here in 1739. He was then but seven years old.

³ Town records of that year.

⁴ "Caleb Wall Reminiscences," p. 216.

liam Greenleaf, of Boston. Born in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 24, 1747, early dependent on his own exertions, and desirous of taking a respectable position in society, he hired himself out to that eccentric but thorough scholar, the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, of Grafton, he to receive board and education in return for his services. He practised medicine in Worcester from 1770 to 1795, residing for the last part of the time on the estate next south of the Judge Jennison house on Court Hill, with his office and druggist's establishment in a two-story building near by. The house was pulled down when F. H. Dewey's was erected on its site, but the two magnificent elm trees planted at his gate are still standing. His reputation as a physician was good, his practice sufficient, and as his business tact was equal to his professional skill, he accumulated property which was invested in lands in Maine (Dixmont), and later in chemical works, and in the wholesale drug business in Boston. To the latter place he removed in 1795, and on one of his expeditions to his Maine property in 1809, was, as was more than suspected, foully dealt with. In 1784 he went to England on business, bringing back a large assortment of medicines, valuable books and philosophical and chemical apparatus. He was the originator of the stock company which purchased land on the west side of Main Street, built the "Centre School-house," and maintained there for some years a higher school, or academy. He was a member of the first board of councillors of the County Medical Society. He was the first to plant elms on Main Street, and, by inducing others to follow his example, gave the town that mile-long double line of these trees that once shaded the road. From his garden came the Dix pear. To him Dix Street owes its name. With him lived the children of General Warren at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill. The late Dorothea L. Dix, the "American Florence Nightingale," was his granddaughter. Fire warden in 1790, he was one of the original members of the Worcester Fire Society, and his garden fence was decorated with one of the six ladders belonging to the town. He married (October 1, 1771) Dorothy, sister of Dr. Joseph Lynde, afterwards of Worcester. Two of his sons were physicians,—William Dix, A. B. (Harvard) 1792, M. D. (Harvard) 1795, died at Dominica, West Indies, April 4, 1799; and H. Elijah Dix, A. B. (Harvard) 1813, student with Dr. John Warren and later surgeon in the United States Navy, died at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1822.

1771.—WILLIAM PAINE, M.D., A.B. (Harvard, 1768), eldest son of Hon. Timothy Paine, was born in Worcester June 5, 1750. Graduated at Harvard in 1768, his name standing second in a class of forty, at a time when the names were arranged according to the dignity of families. He studied medicine for four years with the celebrated Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, of Salem, and began practice here in 1772. He opened

the same year in a little wooden building on Lincoln Square, the first drug-store in the county. Early identified with the royal cause, Dr. Paine is supposed to have assisted his uncle, Attorney-General Putnam, in drawing up the bold protest of 1774. He soon after went to England to complete his studies, and in 1775 received the degree of M.D. from the University of Aberdeen. Returning in May of that year, he found, on landing at Salem, that the war had begun, that he had been proclaimed as a refugee, and included in an act of banishment, "to be" (if he returned) "transported back to some place within the possession of forces of the King of Great Britain," and if he should return a second time "to suffer the pains of death without benefit of clergy." It was, of course, impossible to go home, and he returned to England.

In November of the same year (1775) he received the appointment of surgeon in the British Army, and joined the forces in America. He served in Rhode Island and New York until 1782, when he was appointed "Surgeon-General of the King's Forces in America," and ordered to Halifax. Here he remained until the reduction of the troops in 1783, when he was dismissed on half-pay with the grant of La Tete Island in Passamaquoddy Bay as a place of residence. He soon removed to St. John, where he entered into practice. He was in 1785 elected to the New Brunswick Assembly, and appointed clerk of that body. The act of banishment having been rescinded in 1787, he returned to his native country, living in Salem until the death of his father, in 1793, when he returned to Worcester, and took possession of the house on Lincoln Street, still standing, and latterly known as "The Oaks." Here for forty years he lived, practising medicine to some extent, but, in the latter part of his life, distinguished rather as a man of letters than as a physician. He received the half-pay of a British officer until the War of 1812, when, being called on for service, he resigned his commission, petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts for naturalization as a citizen of the United States, and, on the granting of the petition, took formal possession of his property, hitherto held by his brother, Judge Paine. He died April 19, 1833, at the age of eighty-three. Dr. Paine became a member of the College of Physicians of London in 1781, and in 1790 was made an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was a member of the Society of Northern Antiquities of Copenhagen, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Linnean, and of the Essex Historical Society. He was one of the founders of the Antiquarian Society, and from 1813-16 its vice-president. He was also one of the incorporators of Worcester Bank, the first bank in the county. He married, September 23, 1773, Lois Orne, daughter of Timothy Orne, of Salem. As a young man of twenty-one, "Dr. Billy Paine" was, by the evidence of John Adams, his whilom schoolmaster, very civil, agreeable and sensible. In

his later life he was considered "to possess extensive and profound learning and a refined literary taste, and was equally respected as physician and as citizen."¹

1776.—DR. JOSEPH LYNDE, in practice here from 1775-83, was born in Charlestown, Mass., February 8, 1749, and came to Worcester with his father, Joseph Lynde, A.B. (Harvard, 1723), after the burning of the former town by the English. He lived on Main Street, on the present site of Bangs Block, was for some time in partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Dix, and finally went to Hartford, Conn., where he died January 15, 1829, aged eighty. These Lyndes were related to John Lynde, of Leicester, from whom Lynde Brook derives its name.

1781.—DR. JOHN GREEN, the second of the name, was a tall, strong man of fine proportions, who seemed eminently qualified to endure the hardships of a practice that extended far into the surrounding country. For the last nine years of his life he was practically the only physician in the place, and his death, after an illness of but a few hours, at the early age of forty-five, made a gap that it seemed for a time impossible to fill. Born in Worcester March 18, 1763, and instructed by his father, the first Dr. Green, he began practice at the age of eighteen, and for twenty-seven years devoted himself exclusively to his profession. Particularly skilled in surgery, his steady hand and keen eye were in demand for many an important operation, "while daily could be seen," says Charles Tappan, "Dr. Green and his half-dozen *students* mounted on horseback and galloping through the streets as if some one or more were in peril." Of the appearance of the doctor and his "*students*" something more may be learned from the "*Reminiscences*" of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, who, in describing him as one of the original members of the Worcester Fire Society, claims that Dr. Green would "often be followed in his queer-looking two-wheeled vehicle by a pack of *dogs*, or, superb horseman that he was, be seen on the backs of all manner of ungainly half-broken colts, at full gallop, accompanied by the pack giving mouth as if half a score of huntsmen were at their heels, to the infinite delight of all the urchins in the village." He lived at first in the little wooden office of his father, afterwards in the house next south, built by him and later occupied by his son. His wife was Nancy Barber, granddaughter of Robert Barber, of Northville. "To his funeral," says the *Massachusetts Spy* of August 17, 1808 (he died on the 11th of this month), "came the largest concourse of people from this and neighboring towns ever known to be collected here on a similar occasion." "Few have been so loved while living or so mourned when dead."

1781.—DR. THADDEUS MACCARTY, A.B. (Yale, 1766), son of Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, was born in

Worcester, December 19, 1747. His early instructors were John Adams and the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, of Grafton. His account of the former leads to the conclusion that Adams was a better President than pedagogue. "He used to sit at his desk nearly all the time engaged in writing (sermons, thinks Maccarty) and seemed, when not actually writing, absorbed in profound thought and abstracted from everything about him. He kept his school by setting one scholar to teach another."² Dr. Maccarty studied medicine with the eminent Dr. Frink, of Rutland, for four years, and in 1770 began practice in Dudley, in partnership with Dr. Eben Lillie. In 1773 he went to Fitchburg, being the first and for some years the only practitioner there. None of the five surrounding towns boasted a physician, and he was consequently called upon to do an astonishing amount of work. His nearest medical neighbor was Dr. Shattuck, of Templeton. In 1775 he was inoculated for the small-pox at a hospital in Great Barrington, by a certain Dr. Latham, who had at that time great reputation in the treatment of the disease by what was known as the method of Dr. Sutton. The method being a secret, a contract was made, by which Dr. Maccarty was empowered to use it in Fitchburg for twenty-one years, Dr. Latham to furnish medicines and to receive one-half the profits, while Dr. Maccarty was neither to sell the medicines nor to try, by analysis or otherwise, to discover their composition. He was also allowed to attend patients anywhere in Worcester County until Dr. Paine (then in England) should return. Escaping, by tact, a warm reception prepared for him on his return to Fitchburg (he was suspected of Toryism) and obtaining the necessary license from the Court of Sessions, he opened a small-pox hospital, where over eight hundred patients were inoculated and treated by Dr. Atherton, of Lancaster, and himself. His books show that the moderate fee £1 10s. was all that was demanded from each person for medical services.

In 1781 his father's failing health called him to Worcester, where he remained eight years, living, after his father's death, in the house on Park Street, east of Portland, formerly belonging to Dr. Samuel Breck. In 1784 he was town physician; in 1785 he was greatly honored by election to membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society, then in the fourth year of its existence; but his success in Worcester was not great, and, on the death of his wife, in 1789, he went to Keene, N. H., where he was for some time engaged in trade. In the epidemic of 1793-94 he managed successfully small-pox hospitals in Charlestown, N. H. and in Keene. In 1796 he became interested in the once famous Perkins "tractors,"—metal points, which, drawn over the skin, were supposed to cure neuralgia, rheumatism, and all manner of diseases, later shown

² Manuscript of John W. Stiles prepared for Mr. Lincoln's history.
¹ Copy in possession of Mrs. Henry Clarke, a descendant of Dr. Maccarty.

to be as valueless as was the "blue glass" of a few years since, but then eagerly bought at fifty dollars the pair. He died November 21, 1802, aged fifty-five. His wife, to whom he was married in 1775, was Experience, daughter of Thomas Cowdin, of Fitchburg.

1783.—DR. SAMUEL PRENTISS, son of Col. Samuel Prentiss, of the Revolutionary Army, was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1759. For a time "military waiter" to his father, he then studied medicine with Dr. Philip Turner, of Norwich, and when qualified, re-entered the army as assistant surgeon and remained until peace was declared. From 1783-86 he was in Worcester, but there were already too many physicians here, and he removed to Northfield, where for more than twenty years he was almost the only operating surgeon in that section. He died in 1819, aged fifty-nine. Lincoln states that he was secretary of a short-lived medical society in 1785. Of this Society, which, if it existed, was the first association of physicians in the county, no trace remains.

1790.—OLIVER FISKE, M.D. A.B. (Harvard, 1787), was the son of the "well-beloved" Rev. Nathan Fiske, of Brookfield, where he was born, September 2, 1762. His prompt enlistment in the patriot army in 1780, at the age of eighteen, by stimulating others to follow his example, prevented a draft from the Brookfield company of militia already paraded for that purpose. After the expiration of his term of service he returned home and continued his preparation for Harvard College, which he entered in 1783. He taught school in Lincoln during the winter vacation of 1786-87, but procured a substitute and hastened to Worcester when Shays and his men appeared here, arriving in time to make the march to Petersham with General Lincoln. Returning to college, he graduated with his class, and after studying medicine three years with Dr. Atherton, of Lancaster, began practice in Worcester in 1790. He at once took a leading position, and was active in forming the County Medical Society, of which he was secretary from 1794-1802, and librarian from 1799-1804. He was the first president of the district society, councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1811 delivered the annual address in Boston, taking for his subject "Certain epidemics which prevail in the county of Worcester," describing the small-pox of 1796 and "spotted fever" of 1810. In 1824 Harvard honored him with the degree of "doctor of medicine." Popular, and as Bradford, in the "N. E. Biog." says of him, "a scientific physician, well acquainted with natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Physiology," Dr. Fiske, had he devoted himself to his profession, would undoubtedly have made his mark, both as practitioner and medical writer. But his profession soon became secondary to other objects. An ardent Federalist, he exerted no small influence in the party, and terse and epigrammatic articles from his pen, on the questions of the day, are scattered through the current literature of

the time. An orator of no mean ability, he was often called on. Some of these orations and political articles have been printed; more remain in manuscript. They have been described as useful and practical in matter, and singularly elegant in manner. In 1798 he was town treasurer; from 1800-1803 town clerk, and, in 1803, was appointed special justice of the Court of Common Pleas. From 1813-15 he was a member of the Executive Council, and from 1816-1821 register of deeds. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, corresponding secretary of the Linnean Society of New England, and from 1824-37 of the Worcester Agricultural Society also. He was a member of the Fire Society, and a councillor of the Antiquarian Society. Increasing deafness caused him to retire from active life about 1822, and the next fifteen years were largely devoted to horticulture and agriculture. He lived in the old Judge Jennison house on Court Hill, removed when State Street was opened, with an estate reaching from the Dr. Dix place to the Second Church, and extending up the hill as far as Harvard Street. He died in Boston, January 25, 1837, age seventy-four. A son, R. Treat Paine Fiske, A.B. (Harvard, 1818), was a physician in Hingham, where he died in 1866.

Among other physicians here, previous to 1800, were: Dr. Charles Wheeler, who died June 3, 1761, age thirty-one.

Dr. John Fiske, who died, probably in 1756, and who lived opposite the John Barnard place, on the road to Boston.

Dr. Thomas Nichols, born in Danvers in 1711, who came here from Sutton in 1765, and died December 9, 1794.

Dr. Joseph Walker, student with Dr. John Green, who died July 17, 1781.

Geo. H. Hall, A.B. (Harvard, 1781), M.B. (Harvard, 1788), who was in practice here for three years, married Sarah, daughter of Gardner Chandler, and in 1791 removed to Brattleboro', Vt., where he died in 1807.

Dr. Samuel Willard, one of the Lancaster Willards, here from 1790-92, and the two Walkers, George and William, sons of Captain John Walker, who commanded a company of foot in the provincial army. Wm. Walker, born in 1718, was in the army in Nova Scotia in 1755, and in Worcester in 1778, while from *Massachusetts Spy* of June 5, 1777, we learn that "Last Monday night sennight, George Walker, commonly called doctor, and one Galloway, two Tories, were taken at Bristol and last Saturday were brought back and committed to goal here."

1794.—WORCESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The charter of the Massachusetts Medical Society, granted in 1781, by its limitation of membership to seventy, practically excluded from its benefits the majority of physicians not in the immediate vicinity of Boston.¹

¹ John Frank, of Rutland, was the only incorporator from Worcester County, and in the twenty-two years from 1781 to 1803 but four other Worcester County men were elected to membership, viz. Isaac Atherton

The physicians of the county of Worcester, therefore, at a meeting held December 18, 1793, associated to form themselves into a fraternity by the title of the Worcester Medical Society, for their "own improvement" and to make such knowledge as they might possess as generally useful as possible. By-laws were adopted, and the signers bound themselves to impress upon all their pupils the advantages of a regular medical education, and to recommend attendance upon the medical lectures annually given at the University of Cambridge. The society met semi-annually, alternately at Reed's tavern, in Rutland, and at Daniel Heywood's, in Worcester, until 1804, when it was merged in the district organization of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The list of members includes the majority of those then prominent in the profession, and is as follows: Elijah Dix (Worcester), John Frink (Rutland), Eben H. Phillips (Charlton), John Green (Worcester), Oliver Fiske (Worcester), Abraham Lowe, John Green, Jr. (Worcester), Spencer Field, Seth Field (Brookfield), Jonathan Shearer, Estes Howe, Robert Cutler (last three county of Hampshire), Silas Allen (Leominster), William Cutler, Abraham Haskell (Ashby), Francis Foxcroft, Eras Babbitt, Daniel Fiske, Jona. Learned, Israel Whitin (Winchendon), Daniel Beard, Amasa Scott, Austin Flint (Leicester), William Lamb, Peter Snow (Fitchburg), Tilly Rice, Jr. (Brookfield), John Frink, Jr. (Rutland), Asa Miles, Thomas Babbitt (Brookfield), Amasa Beaman, Richard S. Bridge, Hezekiah Eldridge, Eddy Whittaker (Monson), Josiah Howe, William Stone, Matthias Rice, Rev. Jonathan Osgood (Gardner), John Field (Rutland), Nason Spooner (Templeton), Moses Phelps (Hubbardston), Israel Atherton (Lancaster), Nehm. Hinds (Pelham), Israel Trask (Greenwich), Ebenezer Morse (Boylston), Samuel Willard (Uxbridge), Robert Cutler (Amherst), Jonas Prescott (Templeton), William Stone (Greenwich), Samuel Guthrie (Brimfield).

1803.—DR. JOSEPH TRUMBULL, born in Southold, Conn., October 12, 1756, and for a long time in practice in Petersham, came to Worcester and, in partnership with Isaiah Thomas, managed the drug-store originally established by Dr. Paine, and afterwards in the hands of Drs. Levi Sheppard and Eben Hunt, and of "Drs." Abraham Lincoln and Benjamin Green. He was married, February 14, 1786, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Timothy and Sarah (Chandler) Paine, this marriage being the first solemnized in the Second (Unitarian) Church, and died at his residence in Trumbull Square, March 2, 1824. A martyr to gout, which, for seventeen years, confined him to his chair, he was unable to follow the active life of a physician, and in Worcester, when able to do anything, devoted himself to his drug business.

1804.—WORCESTER DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.—

of Worcester, Samuel W. Wilder, of Mendon, Charles M. Fay, of Charlton, and Thomas W. Wilder, of Northboro'.

The Worcester Medical Society had for several years been before the Legislature by petition and committee for an act of incorporation, but had been constantly thwarted by the Massachusetts Medical Society, which considered such action detrimental to its interests. A conference was finally held with a committee of the Worcester society, and after an act of Legislature (approved March 8, 1803) had been obtained, by which the powers of the older society were extended, it was agreed that four districts should be established—Middle, Southern, Eastern and Western; Worcester district to be the western, and to include those fellows living in the counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire. At a meeting of the County Society held September 26, 1804, an organization after this plan was effected; fourteen members of the local society became fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society, elected officers and acquired the right to establish their own regulations "so that they be not repugnant to the bye-laws of the general society," to hold property and to dispose of the same. Although by the act the "Western District" included the physicians of five counties, all but one of the three hundred and forty-eight names on the rolls are those of Worcester County men, and no loss of members by the establishment of new districts occurred until the Worcester North District was set off, in 1858. Meetings, always in Worcester, were at first held semi-annually in June and September; later there were quarterly meetings, and still later a meeting was held every two months. Officers elected annually in May consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, librarian, five censors (who examine candidates for admission) and a variable number of councillors, who represent the society at the general meeting of councillors in Boston. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-three. In 1845 six thousand dollars was given to the society by the Hon. Daniel Waldo, and in 1851 Dr. Charles W. Wilder, of Leominster, left five hundred dollars in his will. The income of these sums, together with that of a bequest of one thousand dollars from the late Harrison Bliss and the interest of another small sum of money called the Available Reserved Fund, is now devoted to the increase of the library, the third largest medical library in the State.

The presidents of the society since 1804 have been: Oliver Fiske, of Worcester, 1804-07; Thomas Babbitt, of Brookfield, 1807-13; Abraham Haskell, of Ashby, 1813-14; Jonathan Osgood, of Gardner, 1814-20; Abraham Haskell, of Ashby, 1820-25; Stephen Bacheller, Jr., of Royalston, 1825-29; John Green, of Worcester, 1829-37; Edward Flint, of Leicester, 1837-40; Benjamin F. Heywood, of Worcester, 1840-42; Charles W. Wilder, of Leominster, 1842-44; Joseph Stone, of Hardwick, 1844-46; William Workman, of Worcester, 1846-49; John G. Metcalf, of Mendon, 1849-51; Benjamin Pond, of Westboro', 1851-53; Thomas R. Boultelle, of Fitchburg, 1853-55; Charles M. Fay, of Charlton, 1855-57; Joshua J. Johnson, of Northboro'.

<i>Name and residence.</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Name and residence.</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Died</i>
John Heard, Leominster.....	1851	.....	E. B. Harvey, Westboro'.....	1866	.....
James P. C. Cummings, Fitchburg.....	1851	1858	D. M. Fulton, Grafton.....	1866	.....
Stephen Tracy, Worcester.....	1851	.....	Jerome Wilmarth, Upton.....	1866	.....
Elam C. Knight, Sterling.....	1851	.....	Thomas K. Whittemore, Grafton.....	1867	1871
Thomas T. Griggs, Grafton.....	1851	.....	Harris O. Palmer, Worcester.....	1867	.....
Samuel Griggs, Westboro'.....	1851	.....	Henry Y. Simpson, Worcester.....	1867	.....
Garnet Martin, Worcester.....	1851	.....	L. W. Loring, Petersham.....	1867	.....
Andres Goulet, Worcester.....	1852	.....	D. W. Hodgkins, East Brookfield.....	1868	.....
Alfred Miller, Ashburnham.....	1852	.....	F. B. Flagg, Worcester.....	1868	.....
Henry Sargent, Worcester.....	1852	1868	Benj. P. Clough, Worcester.....	1869	.....
Rufus Woodward, Worcester.....	1852	1883	Joseph W. Hastings, Warren.....	1869	.....
Henry Clark, Worcester.....	1852	1883	E. C. Park, West Boylston.....	1869	.....
Charles W. Whitcomb, Worcester.....	1852	.....	Wesley Davis, Worcester.....	1870	.....
H. M. Lincoln, Westminster.....	1852	1853	John O. Marble, Worcester.....	1870	.....
T. W. Wadsworth, Fitchburg.....	1852	1883	Warren Pierce, Sterling.....	1870	.....
Geo. A. Bates, Worcester.....	1853	1885	George W. Davis, Worcester.....	1870	.....
F. M. Wheeler, Paxton.....	1853	1881	Edw. H. Thompson, Lancaster.....	1870	.....
George M. Pierce, Leominster.....	1853	.....	George O. Warner, Leicester.....	1870	1885
Edward Layne, Worcester.....	1853	1856	James G. Shannon, Oakham.....	1870	.....
John E. Hathaway, Worcester.....	1853	1862	F. E. Corey, Westboro'.....	1870	.....
Jonathan Nichols, Oxford.....	1854	.....	George C. Webber, Millbury.....	1871	.....
Chamney A. Wilcox, Uxbridge.....	1854	1885	Charles H. Davis, Worcester.....	1871	.....
George W. Burdett, Clinton.....	1854	1862	Lewis S. Dixon, Worcester.....	1871	.....
Henry Gilmore, Brookfield.....	1854	.....	Charles H. Hamilton, East Douglas.....	1872	.....
Nelson Carpenter, Watun.....	1854	.....	Levi White, East Douglas.....	1872	.....
Warren Tyler, West Brookfield.....	1854	.....	Albert G. Blodgett, West Brookfield.....	1872	.....
Dan S. Fiske, Brookfield.....	1855	1878	G. D. Jordan, Worcester.....	1872	.....
John Barns, Milford.....	1855	.....	Leonard Wheeler, Worcester.....	1872	.....
J. M. Rice, Worcester.....	1855	.....	Barnard D. Eastman, Worcester.....	1872	.....
George M. Burgess, Blackstone.....	1855	1859	Myron L. Chamberlain, Southbridge.....	1872	.....
Seth Rogers, Worcester.....	1855	.....	Charles A. Bemis, Spencer.....	1872	.....
Thomas H. Gage, Sterling.....	1855	.....	Hosea M. Quinby, Worcester.....	1873	.....
George K. Nichols, Saundersville.....	1856	.....	Herbert Shurtliff.....	1873	.....
James R. Wellman, Fitchburg.....	1856	1862	Watson E. Rice, N. E. Village.....	1873	.....
Fred. A. Sawyer, Sterling.....	1856	.....	George L. Brown, Barre.....	1873	.....
Albert D. Smith, Holden.....	1856	1858	Charles A. Peabody, Worcester.....	1873	.....
Enoch H. Pillsbury, Hubbardston.....	1856	1867	George J. Bull, Worcester.....	1874	.....
Albert Potter, Charlton.....	1857	.....	Frank H. Kelley, Worcester.....	1874	.....
Albert B. Robinson, Holden.....	1858	.....	John A. Greenleaf, Worcester.....	1875	.....
S. F. Haven, Jr., Worcester.....	1858	1862	William H. Workman, Worcester.....	1875	.....
Almon M. Orcutt, Hardwick.....	1858	.....	Thorn Willmot, Worcester.....	1875	.....
Eben N. Chamberlain, Millbury.....	1858	.....	Edward R. Spaulding, Worcester.....	1875	.....
Fred. H. Jewett, Shrewsbury.....	1859	.....	J. Bartlett Rich, Worcester.....	1877	.....
D. Mills Tucker, Grafton.....	1859	.....	Enoch Q. Marsten, Worcester.....	1876	.....
Joseph S. Ames, Holden.....	1860	.....	Thomas J. O'Sullivan, Worcester.....	1878	.....
J. N. Bates, Worcester.....	1860	1883	Josiah N. Bixby, West Warren.....	1878	.....
E. G. Burnett, Webster.....	1860	.....	H. S. Knight, Worcester.....	1878	.....
J. Henry Robinson, Southboro'.....	1860	.....	W. T. Souther, Worcester.....	1877	.....
Peter E. Hubon, Worcester.....	1860	1880	W. B. Maxwell, Farnumsville.....	1878	.....
Joseph O. West, Princeton.....	1860	1887	W. E. Brown, Gilbertville.....	1878	.....
Merrick Bemis, Worcester.....	1862	.....	Samuel B. Woodward, Worcester.....	1878	.....
Henry C. Prentiss, Worcester.....	1862	.....	Wm. H. Raymond, Worcester.....	1879	.....
E. D. Lord, Sterling.....	1862	.....	Perley E. Corney, Clinton.....	1879	.....
L. H. Hammond, Oakham.....	1862	.....	Albert R. Moulton, Worcester.....	1879	.....
George W. Ward, Upton.....	1863	.....	Walter P. Bowers, Lancaster.....	1879	.....
S. P. Martin, New Braintree.....	1863	.....	Charles L. Clarke, Oxford.....	1879	.....
B. H. Tripp, Rutland.....	1863	.....	Oliver H. Everett, Worcester.....	1880	.....
F. D. Brown, Webster.....	1863	1886	Charles H. Groat, Webster.....	1880	.....
Emerson Warner, Worcester.....	1864	.....	Patrick H. Keefe, Worcester.....	1880	.....
Charles W. Barnes, Grafton.....	1864	.....	Thomas J. Garrigan, N. Brookfield.....	1880	.....
James T. Rood, Brookfield.....	1864	.....	George Loring Tobey, Shrewsbury.....	1880	.....
F. H. Rice, Worcester.....	1864	.....	Thomas P. O'Callaghan, Worcester.....	1880	.....
W. H. Lincoln, Hubbardston.....	1864	.....	George E. Adams, Worcester.....	1880	.....
L. F. Billings, Barre.....	1864	.....	Daniel W. Niles, Worcester.....	1880	.....
Silas P. Holbrook, East Douglas.....	1865	.....	M. G. Halloran, Worcester.....	1881	.....
Marquis Hale, Spencer.....	1865	1884	J. G. Thomas, Worcester.....	1881	.....
George E. Francis, Worcester.....	1865	.....	C. W. Stickney, Holden.....	1881	.....
F. W. Brigham, Shrewsbury.....	1865	.....	E. T. Aldrich, West Boylston.....	1881	.....
Albert Wood, Worcester.....	1865	.....	Everett Flood, Worcester.....	1882	.....
Joseph Draper, Worcester.....	1866	.....	Ernest V. Scribner, Worcester.....	1882	.....
C. H. Perry, Webster.....	1866	.....	John A. Houston, Worcester.....	1882	.....
A. L. Stickney, Sutton.....	1866	.....	William B. Cushman, Oxford.....	1882	.....
George Brown, Barre.....	1866	.....	Jonathan H. Woods, Barre.....	1882	.....
Wm. H. Parker, Milford.....	1866	1884	George M. Morse, Clinton.....	1882	.....
J. G. Park, Worcester.....	1866	.....	Frederick Scott, Worcester.....	1882	.....

Name and residence	Admitted	1851
Oriental, Minter, Worcester	1882	
Thomas L. Badell, Worcester	1882	
Charles A. Howe, Worcester	1882	1884
James W. Swan, Worcester	1882	
Leahuel F. W. Award, Worcester	1882	
Chas. Mackin, M.D.	1882	
John C. Atkins, M.D.	1882	
William C. Fogarty, Worcester	1883	
Chas. W. Hays, Worcester	1883	
Edw. M. Perkins, Worcester	1883	
Thomas F. Reade, Clinton	1883	
William G. Reed, Sturbridge	1883	
Frank J. Rogers, Worcester	1883	
Dean S. Felt, Worcester	1883	
Frederick S. Smith, Holden	1883	
Geo. F. Woodbury, Worcester	1883	
Edwin F. Wilson, Spencer	1883	
Geo. M. Fisk, Fitchburg	1883	
William C. Stevens, Worcester	1883	
Edw. H. Dyer, Worcester	1883	
Charles H. Dyer, Worcester	1883	
Charles S. Black, Worcester	1883	
Joseph H. Kelley, Worcester	1884	
William J. Delahanty, Worcester	1884	
David Harrison, Jr., Worcester	1884	
Edw. J. Savage, Clinton	1884	
Geo. A. Brown, Barre	1884	
Wm. Dyer, Jr., Northampton	1884	
Robert A. Rogers, Worcester	1884	
Mark V. O'Connell, Worcester	1884	
Edward H. F. W. W. W.	1884	
Albert C. Getchell, Worcester	1885	
H. E. M. Smith, Worcester	1885	
C. A. Deane, Worcester	1885	
Frederick J. N. F.	1885	
John T. Duggan, Worcester	1886	
Levi J. J. N. F.	1886	
William H. Danforth, Worcester	1886	
Charles H. B. W. W.	1886	
E. W. Norwood, Spencer	1887	
Chas. L. French, Clinton	1887	
Henry J. Kenyon, Worcester	1887	
M. E. W. W. W.	1887	
James J. F. W.	1887	
Geo. W. H. F. W.	1887	
J. H. Maynard-Bellows, Worcester	1887	
J. F. F. W.	1887	
Alfred I. Noble, Worcester	1887	
Ray W. Green, Worcester	1887	
Charles G. Stearns, Leicester	1887	
Geo. F. W. W.	1888	
Daniel P. Cilley, Westboro'	1888	
James G. W. W.	1888	

Even of those physicians claiming Worcester as a home it will be manifestly impossible to mention all. An attempt will be made to give attainable particulars of the leading men only.

1807.—JOHN GREEN, M.D., A.B. (Brown, 1804), born in Worcester, April 19, 1784, who began practice in 1807, less than a year before the death of Dr. John Green, his father, and but eight years after that of the Revolutionary Dr. John Green, his grandfather, is destined to be longer remembered than either; for, with that enduring monument, a public library, his name will always be associated. Having early decided to devote a liberal portion of his fortune to the founding of such an institution, he was, for many years, personally engaged in collecting books, which, in 1859, he presented to the city, adding continually

to the number afterwards, and leaving, by will, thirty thousand dollars as a fund for further increase. He studied medicine with his father, succeeded on the latter's sudden death to his large practice, and continued for more than half a century the recognized leader of the profession in the county. Prudent and cautious almost to a fault, he is said to have realized Thomas Fuller's idea of the "good physician": "He hanks not his new experiments on the bodies of his patients, letting loose mad receipts into the sick man's body to try how well nature in him will fight against them, while himself stands by and sees the battle."

Holding no public office, and devoting himself entirely to his profession, few men were better known than Dr. John Green. "His name," says Judge Thomas, "was a household word. Not to have seen him, as, under that brown, broad-brimmed soft hat, he rolled from side to side, in that old time-honored gig, through the streets of the village, town and city, was to have missed one of the most striking institutions of Worcester."

His personal appearance, at least in old age, is well-known to all frequenters of the "Green library," where statue and picture well represent his slight and stooping figure and intelligent features. His modesty was such that he wished this statue removed, as it seemed to him to suggest a "kind of arrogance" that he did not feel. His manner was quiet; his tastes simple; he cared nothing for display.

In 1815 he was granted the degree of M.D. by Harvard College, and in 1826 Brown followed the example of her sister university. Of the district medical society he was three years treasurer, seven librarian, five vice-president, and seven president, when he declined further service. He was vice-president of the American Medical Society in 1854. He was the first president of the Horticultural Society, councillor of the Massachusetts Medical and of the American Antiquarian Societies, and an early and constant patron of the Natural History Society. Feeble health and increasing age compelled him to retire from active practice about ten years before his death, which took place after several weeks' illness, October 17, 1865, he being then in his eighty-second year. Early in life he married Dolly, daughter of David Curtis, but survived her many years. He left no children, and was the last of the line of doctors of his name¹ that, for more than one hundred years, had been largely responsible for the health of the inhabitants of Worcester.

1808.—DR. BENJAMIN CHAPIN, son of Captain Thaddeus Chapin, was born in Worcester, May 29, 1781. He studied medicine with the second Dr. Green, practised in Marlborough until 1808, when he returned to Worcester, and remained here until his death, January 15, 1835, at the age of fifty-four. His

¹ His nephew, John Green, of Boston, was a prominent physiologist and naturalist.



George Hamilton,

office and drug-store stood at the corner of Front and Carlton Streets. He was town clerk from 1818-1833 and in 1830 a member of the Legislature.

1815.—BENJAMIN F. HEYWOOD, M.D., A.B. (Dartmouth, 1812), son of Hon. Benjamin Heywood, a graduate of Harvard College, officer in the Revolutionary army, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was born in Worcester, April 24, 1792. He attended lectures at the medical schools of Dartmouth and Yale, graduated from the latter in 1815, and began practice in Worcester immediately afterwards. For more than fifty years he was in active business, twenty of them in partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Green, and, at the time of his sudden death, December 7, 1869, at the age of seventy-seven, was the oldest physician in Worcester, and had been longest in practice. A permanent member of the American Medical Association, he held in turn, and for long periods of time, all the offices in the gift of the District Society, and was for many years councillor in the State Society. He was for forty years a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and was a director of the Worcester Bank, of which his father was one of the founders. In 1848 he served one term in the Common Council, and from 1848-1856 was a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1859 he became, by right of his father, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His first wife, sister of Dr. John Green, died Aug. 4, 1836; his second wife, also a sister of Dr. Green, still lives in this city.

1826.—O. H. BLOOD, M.D., A.B. (Harvard, 1821), was the son of Gen. T. H. Blood, of Sterling. He studied medicine with Dr. Lemuel Capen, of that place, and attended lectures at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1826. He practised in Worcester until 1828, when he went to Brookfield. In 1831 he returned, but soon turned his attention to dentistry, in which business he continued until his death, April 8, 1858, at the age of fifty-seven. His wife, now living, is a sister of Mr. H. G. O. Blake.

1829.—JOHN S. BUTLER, M.D., A.B. (Yale, 1825), is a son of Daniel Butler, of Northampton, where he was born October 12, 1803. From 1825-28 he attended lectures in Boston and Philadelphia, and after receiving his degree spent one more year in study, finally opening his office in Worcester in 1829. Early in his career he became interested in the subject of insanity, and, as he himself says, was "a frequent visitor to the newly-established Insane Asylum, and a careful observer in its wards." In 1839 he was appointed resident medical officer of penal, charitable and reformatory institutions, and superintendent of the Insane Asylum of Boston, where he remained until 1842. In 1843 he became superintendent of the Hartford Retreat, which position he resigned in 1873, after nearly thirty years' service. He resides in Hartford; is a member of the State Board of Health, of the American Academy and of the Medico-Psychological Society of Great Britain. From 1870-73 he was

president of the Association of Superintendents of American Insane Asylums.

1831.—GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., A.B. (Union, 1829), son of Major John W. Chandler, was born in Pomfret, Conn., April 8, 1806. He attended the academies of Dudley and Leicester, spent two years at Brown University and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1829. He read medicine with Dr. Holt, of Pomfret, attended lectures in Boston and New Haven, and received his medical degree from Yale College in 1831. The same year he opened an office in Worcester. For part of one year he was in practice in Auburn, and in March, 1833, became Dr. S. B. Woodward's assistant at the Lunatic Hospital. In 1842 he was appointed superintendent of the New Hampshire State Lunatic Asylum, at Concord, erected after the plans submitted by himself. Three years later he resigned this position against the expressed wish of the trustees, and the next year (1846) succeeded Dr. Woodward as superintendent of the Worcester Hospital. This institution was successfully managed by him for ten years, when he gave up his charge and at the same time retired from practice, having devoted twenty-five years to care of the insane. Dr. Chandler has been a member of the Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut State Medical Societies. In 1859 he represented Ward 8 in the Legislature, and in 1862 was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is a member of the Antiquarian and Worcester Fire Societies and has devoted much time to the voluminous "Chandler family records." In 1862 he responded to the call for volunteer surgeons, went to Fortress Monroe and returned in medical charge of a transport. His first wife, Josephine Rose, who died in 1868, was a granddaughter of Dr. Wm. Paine. He married, April 8, 1874, Mary E. Douglass, widow of Charles A. Wheeler.

1831.—DR. JOHN PARK, A.B. (Dartmouth, 1791), although never in active practice, resided here for many years. He was born in Windham, N. H., in 1775. From 1793 to 1801 he served in the West Indies, at first as surgeon in the English service and later in the United States Navy. He settled in Newburyport and later moved to Boston, retired from practice, and, in 1811, opened the Boston Lyceum for young ladies, which he successfully managed for twenty years. From 1831 to his death, in 1852, he was in Worcester. He was a member of the Antiquarian Society, to which he presented the greater part of his library. A daughter was the wife of the late Benjamin F. Thomas. Another became the second wife of Rev. Dr. E. B. Hall, of Providence, R. I., father of Rev. Edward H. Hall, who from 1869-82 was the pastor of the Second (Unitarian) Church.

1833.—SAMUEL B. WOODWARD, M.D., son of Dr. Samuel Woodward,¹ himself a physician of ability,

¹ Dr. Samuel Woodward was in practice in Torrington for nearly sixty years. He was distinguished not only in his profession but in

was born in Torrington, Conn., June 10, 1787. He studied medicine with his father, and, having been licensed to practice by the Connecticut State Medical Society in 1809, assisted him for a year or more, and then removed to Wethersfield, near Hartford. Here he remained twenty-two years, for a large part of the time the only physician in the place. During this period he was elected secretary of the Connecticut Medical Society; vice-president of the Hopkins Medical Society, and one of the medical examiners of Yale College, from which, in 1822, he received the degree of M.D. From 1827-33 he was physician to the Connecticut State Prison. He became early interested in the subject of insanity, and, in 1824, was strongly urged for the position of superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, then opened in the State of New York. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, traveling over the greater part of the State of Connecticut in his doctor's gig, explaining its necessity and soliciting funds. Some negotiations took place for his taking charge of this institution, but he used his influence in favor of his friend, Dr. Eli Todd, who was appointed. On the latter's death, in 1834, the position was again offered him, and in 1840 the offer was repeated, with the promise of a home outside the hospital walls. These offers, as well as a similar one, in 1842, from the trustees of the then new asylum in Utica, N. Y., were declined; but while in Wethersfield he served on the Board of Visitors of the Hartford institution, and "devoted to its prosperity the weight of his personal exertions and influence." In 1832 came the call to take charge of the asylum then in process of erection in Worcester, which call he accepted, came here in 1833, and remained almost without rest for fourteen years. In 1846, with shattered health, he retired to Northampton, where he died January 3, 1850, at the age of fifty-three. Dr. Woodward was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society from 1833, and of the Connecticut State Society from 1835. In 1832 he represented the Hartford district in the State Senate, his object in accepting the position being the furtherance, by legislation, of the interests of the insane, whose acknowledged champion he already was. In 1838 he became a fellow of the Albany Medical College. He was the first president of the Association of Insane Asylum Superintendents and the founder of the society; a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and Ohio Historical Society. He wrote much for medical and other scientific journals, and, from 1828-43, delivered occasional lectures on temperance and education throughout Connecticut and Massachusetts. Of the Massachusetts Society for Idiotic Youth he was a firm friend, and, as early as 1840, had pre-

pared a plan for an asylum for inebriates, of which he would willingly have been superintendent. The times were, however, not ripe; the plan was considered chimerical and the project abandoned. An authority on the subject of insanity, and occupying the position of a reformer in its treatment, his private correspondence shows that his opinion was sought by physicians of reputation, not only in this State, but throughout America. Dr. Edward Jarvis, in 1842, calls him "the leader in the great reform in the management of the insane," and says that the example of the hospital and its reports "have done more than any other thing to extend this reformation throughout the Union." Personally popular, on his removal to Worcester six hundred and seventy of the inhabitants of Wethersfield signed a memorial of their regard for his person, respect for his talents and regret at his removal; and, after his departure for Northampton, his bust was placed in the corridor of the Lunatic Hospital by the people of Worcester, while the trustees individually subscribed for the portrait now at the asylum. Six feet two and one-half inches in height, and weighing two hundred and sixty pounds, Dr. Woodward commanded attention wherever he appeared. Of his personal appearance, Mr. Stanton, in his reminiscences, says: "I boarded in Boston at the United States Hotel. Whenever he visited the city, Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, principal of the Insane Asylum at Worcester, dined there. As he walked, erect and majestic, through the long room to the head of the table, every knife and fork rested and all eyes centred on him. He received similar notice when appearing as an expert in the courts. The reason was this: young men who saw George Washington after he passed middle life traced the very close resemblance between him and Dr. Woodward."

1834.—AARON G. BABCOCK, M.D., son of Amos Babcock, of Princeton, where he studied medicine with Dr. Chandler Smith, graduated at the Bowdoin Medical School in 1830. For four years he practised medicine in Holden, then came to Worcester, where he was at first physician, and later physician and druggist. From his drug-store was developed the present extensive establishment of Jerome Marble & Co.

1835.—WILLIAM WORKMAN, M.D., was born in Colrairie, Mass., in 1798, and was fitted for college at Hopkins Academy, in old Hadley. His health failed, he was unable to graduate and was twenty-four years of age before he began to study medicine. After a three years' course with Drs. Washburn, of Greenfield, Flint & Mather, of Northampton, and at the Harvard Medical School, he received his degree in 1825, and immediately opened an office in Shrewsbury. In 1835 he came to Worcester and continued in active practice until 1869, when, at the age of seventy-one, he retired. He died sixteen years later (October 17, 1885), at the age of eighty-seven. Dr. Workman was a member of the American Medical Association, and

political life. was for twenty years a member of the Legislature, and from 1850 to 1854 a member of the United States Congress. He died January 27, 1850, and is buried in the family tomb in the cemetery at Torrington, Conn., and his remains were deposited in the same place at the same time.

for twenty-four years councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1854 he delivered the annual address before that body, it being the second time that the honor had been conferred upon a Worcester physician. In 1862, requested to send out surgeons to care for the wounded of the "Seven Days' Fight," he attended to that duty, and although in his sixty-fourth year, went himself to the front. He was connected with the School Board of town and city from 1840 to 1859, was president of the Worcester Lyceum, and from 1862 to '72 trustee of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital. He married, in 1828, Sarah P. Hemenway. His son, William H. Workman, M.D., was in practice here from 1873 to '87.

1836.—JOHN A. ANDREWS, M.D., who is the oldest physician in the city, was born in Hopkinton, September 30, 1802, and has been fifty-two years in practice here. In 1850 and '51 he was connected with the Worcester Medical Institution.

1836.—CHANDLER SMITH, M.D., born in Peru, Berkshire County, in 1803, graduated at the Berkshire Medical School in 1825, and for ten years practised in Princeton. From 1836 until his death—June 28, 1843—he lived in Worcester, and for four years of the time was town physician. He was a trustee of the Worcester Manual Labor High School.

1840.—JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D., A.B. (Harvard, 1834), son of Colonel Henry Sargent, was born in Leicester, December 31, 1815. He studied medicine one year with Dr. Edward Flint, of Leicester, and three at a private school in Boston, of which Dr. James Jackson was the head, attending lectures at the medical schools of Harvard University and in Philadelphia. After receiving his degree of M.D. from Harvard, in 1837, he spent one year as house-officer in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and two years in study in Paris, and in 1840 opened an office in Worcester. In 1850 he spent another year in study in Europe, and visited it again in 1868.

For forty-eight years Dr. Sargent has been a leader in the medical profession. Holding, in turn, all the offices in the District Society, he was councillor in the State Society for a long time, and in 1874-'76 vice-president. He was one of the original members of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and the first out-of-town member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. He founded the Worcester Medical Improvement Society. To his exertions is largely due the present prosperity of the City Hospital of which he was trustee from 1871 to 1886, serving at the same time as a member of the consulting staff. From 1843 to 1848 he was a trustee of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and is at present, and has always been, a trustee of the Memorial Hospital and Dispensary. He has been medical director of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1844. At his suggestion gas was introduced into Worcester, and he is president of the Worcester Gas Company. He is a

trustee of Clark University. He married Emily Whitney September 27, 1841.

[The death of Dr. Sargent, on October 13, 1888, since the above sketch was prepared, makes it proper here to add a few words. It is impossible, however, within the limits imposed upon us, to do justice to the character and position of the doctor. He brought to Worcester a store of knowledge and skill, which made him pre-eminently the most conspicuous member of the profession in Central Massachusetts, and which would have secured for him fame and success in whatever field of practice he should have selected anywhere. This position he maintained throughout his lifetime. He was, at the same time, a public-spirited citizen, and his services to leading local institutions, as well as to the body politic, were of the highest value. The natural refinement of his character served to elevate the tone of any circle or any business interest with which he was connected. A more full acquaintance with the life of Dr. Sargent may be obtained from the biographical sketches and the proceedings of the various bodies with which he was connected, which appeared in the Worcester *Spy* and *Evening Gazette* immediately following his death, and also from the printed "Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society," at their meeting on October 22, 1888.—C.]

1840.—CALVIN NEWTON, M.D., was born in Southboro' in 1801, and was educated for the ministry. For a number of years he was settled over a church in Great Barrington, and was later Professor of Rhetoric and Hebrew in Waterville College, Waterville, Maine. Deciding to study medicine, he attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical School, where he graduated in 1840. He immediately opened an office in Worcester. In 1846 he established a medical journal, known as the *N. E. Medical Eclectic*, and later as the *Worcester Journal of Medicine*. This he continued to edit until his death. He lectured to classes of students, and devoted all his energies to the establishment of a school which should raise the standard of practice of those persons known as eclectic or botanic physicians. In this he succeeded, against great opposition, but wore himself out in the attempt, and died in August, 1853, aged fifty-two. He was president of the Worcester Medical Institution and Professor of Pathology. He was, also, in 1852, president of the National Eclectic Medical Society.

1845.—BENJAMIN HEYWOOD, M.D., A.B. (Harvard, 1840), son of Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood, was born in Worcester, July 16, 1821. He studied medicine four years at the University of Pennsylvania, graduated in 1844, and after one year spent in study in Europe, came to Worcester, where his ability was soon recognized, both by the profession and the community. He practised medicine here for fifteen years; was from 1847-'54 secretary, treasurer and librarian of the District Society, and in 1859, surgeon of the Tenth Regiment of Militia. He died July 21, 1860, aged thirty-nine.

1845.—RUFUS WOODWARD, M.D., A.B. (Harvard, 1841), was the son of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, and born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 3, 1819. He was fitted in the Worcester schools for Harvard College, which he entered in 1837. After graduation he began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Sargent, and in 1842 entered the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated three years later. For three years he was assistant physician at the State Lunatic Hospital, and then spent two years in study in Europe, devoting much time to the subject of insanity, with the intention of assisting his father in a private asylum for mental diseases in Northampton. His plans were changed by the latter's sudden death, in 1850, and on his return to this country, soon after, he established himself in general practice in Worcester. For thirty-three years he devoted himself to his profession, seeing patients on the very day of his own sudden death, December 30, 1885, at the age of sixty-six. A member of local and State Medical Societies, he was, during the war of 1861-65, examining surgeon for volunteers, and in 1862 volunteer surgeon under the Sanitary Commission. From 1863-66 he was city physician, and on the formation of the Board of Health, in 1877 was induced to again accept this position, which he held at the time of his death, being also chairman of the board, of which he was *ex-officio* a member. From 1871-1880 he was visiting surgeon to the City Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Washburn Dispensary from 1874 until his death, and was also physician to the House of Correction, and to the Orphans Home. For twelve years he was a member of the School Board, and from 1861 a member of the Antiquarian Society. In natural history and botany he was always greatly interested; he was, in college, a member of the Harvard Natural History Society, and was one of the founders and for many years president of the local society. Much of his spare time was spent in his garden, and that wild flower whose haunts, in the neighborhood of Worcester, he did not know, was rare indeed.

1845.—SAMUEL F. GREEN, M.D., a grandson of the first Dr. John Green, was born here October 10, 1822, studied medicine with Dr. McVicker, in New York, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1845, and immediately settled in Worcester. A year later he became physician to the American Board, and went to Ceylon. Learning the Tamil language, he established a college for the education of young men in European medicine and surgery. For twenty-one years he lived there, teaching, attending to an extensive practice, and at the same time performing the tremendous task of editing, in Tamil, a complete set of works on medicine. His health was undermined by the climate; he was obliged to return to America, and the last years of his life were spent in Worcester. Wishing to continue his work, the manuscript was, for a long time, prepared here, sent to India, and the proofs in Tamil returned for revision

and correction. He completed text-books on Obstetrics, Surgery, Anatomy, Physiology, Physics and Chemistry, and parts of works on the Pharmacopœia of India, and Medical Jurisprudence—in all three thousand six hundred pages. Many of these are standard in India, and a small annual appropriation to assist in defraying the expense of preparing them was allowed him by the English Government. He died in the Green Hill house, May 28, 1884.

1845.—GEORGE A. BATES, M.D., son of Dr. Anson Bates, of Barre, where he was born in 1820, studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Joseph N. Bates, in that town, and with Dr. N. S. Perry, of Boston. attending also lectures at the Berkshire and Harvard Medical Schools. He graduated from the latter in 1844, and began practice in Barre. In 1845 he came to Worcester, where, with one interval of five years, he remained until his sudden death, August 9, 1885. In 1856 he removed to Washington, D. C., returning in 1861, when his brother left Worcester as surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment. From 1844 he was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; from 1871-83 surgeon at the City Hospital, and, at the time of his death, surgeon of the Worcester Continentals. Never married, he almost lived in his office, where he surrounded himself with old furniture and curiosities of every description. In fact, so great was the accumulation that many were, of necessity, packed away and unearthed only after his death.

1845.—SAMUEL FLAGG, M.D., A.B. (Dartmouth, 1841), son of Samuel Flagg, was born in Worcester July 16, 1821. He studied medicine with Dr. Amos Twitchell, in Keene, N. H., and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1845. In practice in Worcester until 1861; he was from 1852 connected with the militia, at first as assistant surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, and later as surgeon of the Third Battalion of Rifles. He went to the front in 1861 as hospital steward in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and in 1862 was commissioned assistant surgeon. For two years he was on detail duty in various hospitals and forts in North Carolina. In 1863 he resigned on account of ill health, but soon after went as contract surgeon to the Government Hospital on Long Island, Boston Harbor, remaining there and at Galloupes Island until 1865. Since 1881 he has lived in his cottage on the shores of Lake Quinsigamond. From 1867-69 he was surgeon of the Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and from 1869-77 surgeon and medical director of the Third Brigade.

1845.—WORCESTER SOCIETY FOR MEDICAL IMPROVEMENT, organized for "medical improvement and the cultivation of good-fellowship." It was discontinued in 1846, revived in 1857, and continued until 1874. In 1876 it was re-organized, and until 1886 meetings were held every alternate Wednesday evening, from September to June, at the house of members in turn. Each member was chairman of his own

meeting and read a paper on some scientific subject. There were usually about twenty medical men connected with the society. Its meetings are for the present suspended.

1846.—R. L. HAWES, M.D., was born in Leominster, March 22, 1823. After graduating at the Harvard Medical School (1845), where he took high rank, he began practice in Worcester; but, having invented a machine for folding envelopes, soon turned his attention to business. He died in travelling in Europe in 1867.

1846.—ARNET B. DELAND, in practice here for forty-three years, was born in Brookfield in 1823. He studied medicine with Dr. George Bates and attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., Castleton, Vt., and Charleston, S. C.

1847.—HENRY SARGENT, M.D., A.B. (Yale, 1841), son of Colonel Henry Sargent, was born in Leicester, November 7, 1821. His medical studies were pursued with his brother, Dr. Joseph Sargent, with Drs. Bowditch, of Boston, and Gerhardt, of Philadelphia, and at the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1847, having previously spent two years in Enpore, largely in the hospitals of Paris. His health was never good after 1844, when he was poisoned at an autopsy, and he was repeatedly obliged to withdraw from business, visiting Europe in 1851 and again in 1854. With these exceptions, he was in practice in Worcester from the time of his graduation until his death, April 26, 1858, at the age of thirty-six. He was highly esteemed by the profession in Worcester, and to an unusual degree beloved by the community. His wife was Catherine Whitney, to whom he was married in May, 1849. She died in September of the same year.

1848.—PIERRE B. MIGNAULT (of Acadian ancestry) was born in the parish of Chambly, Province of Quebec, August 28, 1818. He became involved in the "Rebellion of '37," and was forced to flee the country. He reached the frontier after various adventures, worked his way to Burlington and later to Boston, and entered the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1846. For two years he practised in Boston, and then came to Worcester, where he remained until 1871, living on Trumbull Square. He now resides in Montreal. In Worcester he was widely known as "The French doctor," and was largely interested in the Sisters' Hospital.

1848.—MERRICK BEMIS, M.D., was born in Sturbridge, Mass., in 1820; studied medicine with Drs. Gilmore, of Brookfield, and Winslow Lewis, of Boston, and received his degree from the Castleton (Vt.) Medical School in 1848. For eight years he was assistant to Dr. Chandler, at the Lunatic Hospital, and in 1856 succeeded him as superintendent. In 1872 he resigned the position and established the private asylum known as Herbert Hall. A member of various medical societies, Dr. Bemis is president of the Worcester Medical Association. During the War

of 1861–65 he did much to encourage recruiting. He has served on the School Committee and in 1860 was a member of the Board of Aldermen. For years he has been prominently identified with the Natural History Society.

1850.—ORAMEL MARTIN, M.D., was born in Hoo-sick, N. Y., July 21, 1810. He attended lectures at the medical schools of Pittsfield, Mass., and Castleton, Vt., from 1829 to 1832, receiving diplomas from both places. In 1833 he began practice in New Braintree. The years 1845–46 he spent in study in the hospitals of Paris. Returning, he practised two years in North Brookfield and two in Hopkinton, and in 1850 removed to Worcester, where he has since remained. "He participated largely in the Anti-Slavery movement and in the formation of the Republican party." In 1861 he went to the front as surgeon of the Third Battalion of Rifles. In August of the same year he was commissioned brigade surgeon by President Lincoln. Invalided after four months' service at Fort McHenry, he no sooner recovered his health than he went to Missouri on General Hunter's staff, and was placed in charge of the hospital village of Otterville, with twelve hundred patients. He was then sent to Kansas, and, after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, was placed in charge of the Pacific Hospital in St. Louis. Later he was on General Granger's staff in Mississippi, but his health again gave out, and he was obliged to send in his resignation in June, 1862. Until the end of the war he was surgeon of the Board of Enrollment. From 1862 he was also examiner of pensioners; at first alone, and afterwards as one of a board of three, until 1886, when, with one of his colleagues, Dr. J. M. Rice, he was, for political reasons, removed. He is a member of the American Medical Society and of the Massachusetts and Vermont State Societies. He was surgeon of the City Hospital until 1882, and is now a member of the consulting staff. He is also consulting physician to the Washburn Dispensary.

1850.—DEAN TOWNE, M.D., born in Windsor, Vt., February 7, 1810; studied medicine in Woodstock, Vt., and graduated at Castleton in 1833. He practiced twelve years in Windsor, Vt., six years in Shrewsbury, and has, since 1850, been in Worcester. He practically retired from business many years ago.

1851.—HENRY CLARKE, M.D., was the son of Benjamin Clarke, a prosperous farmer of Marlboro', Mass., where he was born October 3, 1824. Spending some years at the academies of Marlboro' and Leicester, he began his professional studies in the office of Dr. Henry Sargent in 1847. In 1848 he entered the Harvard Medical School, where he distinguished himself and received the Boylston prize. He graduated in 1850, and, after a year spent in the hospitals of Paris and Vienna, began practice in Worcester in 1851. To his practice he devoted himself with a zeal and industry that often overtaxed his physical strength, never very robust, and, in 1861, in 1867, and again in

1876, he went to Europe for rest and study. In 1862 he was, for some months, at the front as volunteer surgeon. He was city physician for several of his first years in Worcester; a member of the School Board, and, for fourteen years, physician to the county jail. He was one of the original trustees of the Memorial Hospital under Mr. Washburn's will, and surgeon at the City Hospital from the beginning. He died after a short illness, April 17, 1880, aged fifty-five years. Though at his death he had barely passed middle life, and in aspect and manner younger than his years, he stood in the very first rank of Massachusetts physicians. As a surgeon he was remarkably bold and skillful, and his services were often in demand for difficult cases. Working long after he should have rested, he died "in harness," and prematurely, for his patients—to him his world.

1851.—**NETH ROGERS, M.D.**, born in Danby, Vt., February 13, 1823; graduated in medicine at Castleton in 1849. He had been previously assistant to Dr. Joel Shew, and was, for two years more, with him in a "hydropathic" establishment in New York City. In 1851 he came to Worcester, and established the Worcester Water Cure, which he maintained for some thirteen years. He gave lectures at the Worcester Medical Institution on hydro-therapeutics in 1850 and 1851, and from 1852 to 1854 studied in Paris, leaving Dr. George Hoyt in charge of the hospital here. In 1858 his health failed, and he spent a year in Brazil and France. From 1859 to 1862 he was again in Worcester. In 1862 he joined Colonel T. W. Higginson in South Carolina, and was for a year surgeon of the First Regiment South Carolina (Colored) Volunteers. In 1861 he left Worcester permanently, expecting to live but a short time, but is now in Pomfret, Ct., where, since 1883, he has received at his house patients suffering from chronic disease. In 1867, and later, he was in practice in Florida in the winter. In Worcester he was in general practice, and while using water extensively, was not a "hydropathist."

1841.—**ALBIN J. EATON, M.D.**, was born in Ashburnham June 19, 1809; graduated at the school in Pittsfield in 1836, and was in practice in various places in Massachusetts (among others, in Oakham) until 1851, when he came to Worcester. In 1855 he entirely withdrew from the profession.

1852.—**F. H. KELLEY, M.D.**, was born in New Hampton, N. H., September 9, 1827. He began the study of medicine in Dover in 1847; attended lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the Harvard Medical School; came to Worcester in 1851, and graduated from the Worcester Medical Institution in 1852. Soon after he formed a partnership with Dr. Calvin Newton, which lasted until the latter's death the next year. Dr. Kelley was in active practice (somewhat interfered with by his official duties) until 1883, and in 1874 became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In December, 1879, he was elected mayor of Worcester, and re-elected in 1880, having previously served the

city four years in the Common Council and six on the Board of Aldermen. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the City Hospital; was elected presiding officer, and served in this capacity until 1883. From 1877 he was one of the commissioners of the "Jacques" and other funds of the hospital, and chairman of the committee.

1852.—**JOHN E. HATHAWAY, M.D.**, son of Samuel Hathaway, was born in Worcester in 1828. In 1846 he left home to take a position in the apothecary store of Theodore Metcalf & Co., in Boston, and not long after received an appointment as house apothecary to the Massachusetts General Hospital. Here he became interested in medical pursuits, and, connecting himself with the Tremont Street Medical School, began the study of medicine. As a student he took high rank, and received the Boylston prize. He was for a few months house physician at the hospital, and graduated from Harvard with the medical class of 1852. In the same year he came to Worcester, and, after the usual struggle of the young doctor, had just acquired a good practice when, in 1859, the first symptoms of the disease from which he afterwards died, appeared. Receiving no benefit from either the South or Europe, in April, 1861, he removed to Shrewsbury, to try the effect of an out-door life, but gradually sank, and died January 12, 1862, at the age of thirty-four. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Worcester Society for Medical Improvement, and from 1855 to 1858 secretary of the District Medical Society.

1854.—**J. MARCUS RICE, M.D.**, was born in Milford, N. Y., July 31, 1827; he graduated in medicine at Castleton, Vt., in 1853, and, after a year spent in the hospitals of London and Paris, opened an office in Worcester. He was for several years city physician, and in 1859 was appointed coroner by Governor Banks, which position he held until the coroner system was abandoned, since which time he has been "medical examiner" for this district. In 1861 he examined recruits for the Twenty-first Regiment, and went with it as far as Annapolis, but declined a commission and returned, to become surgeon of the Twenty-fifth, with which he went to the front September 16th. He served throughout the war, and spent the summer of 1865 as health officer to the port of Norfolk. At the battle of Roanoke Island he was wounded in the chest. While on outpost duty near Newbern, N. C., in 1863, he was captured and spent six weeks in Libby Prison. He was successively regimental, brigade and division surgeon, acting medical inspector of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and medical inspector of the Army of the James. At the expiration of his term of enlistment his application to be mustered out was returned, endorsed as follows: "The services of this officer are so valuable that his application is returned in the hope that he will retain his present appointment, with the assurance that he shall be mustered out at any future

time, should he so desire." Dr. Rice is a member of the American Medical Society of Paris; of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, and of the Royal Geographical Society of London. He served fifteen years as surgeon to the City Hospital, and is now a member of the consulting board. During 1879-80, and again in 1880-81, he represented Ward Eight in the Legislature.

1855.—FRANK H. RICE, M.D., born in Rowe, Mass., in 1831, graduated at the Medical School at Woodstock, Vt., in 1854. From 1857-64 he was assistant physician at the Lunatic Hospital, and from 1864-71 in general practice in the city. In the latter year he removed to Passaic, N. J., where he still remains.

1856.—JOSEPH N. BATES, M.D., was born in Barre, March 16, 1811, and began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Anson Bates, of that town, in 1829. He attended lectures at Bowdoin, Me., in Philadelphia, and at the Dartmouth Medical School, where he graduated in 1831. For twenty-five years he practised medicine in Barre, and was well and favorably known throughout the whole of that section of country. In 1856 he came to Worcester, and in 1861 went to the front as surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment, but was forced by ill health to resign in July, 1862. He remained in Worcester in active practice until his death, February 22, 1883, at the age of seventy-two. He was a permanent member of the American Medical Association, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and, in 1857-58 a trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital. A son of Dr. Bates is now in practice in Baltimore.

1856.—THOMAS H. GAGE, M.D., is the son of Dr. Leander Gage, of Waterford, Me., where he was born May 22, 1826. He studied medicine at the Tremont Street Medical School, in Boston, and at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1852. He was for one year house-surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital. From 1853-56 he practiced in Sterling. In 1856-57 he was assistant physician at the State Lunatic Hospital in Worcester, and has since that time been in general practice here. In 1880 he delivered the annual address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he was in 1881-82 vice-president, and in 1886-88 president. He was for nine years a member of the visiting staff of the City Hospital, for seven years a member of the consulting staff, since 1880 has been one of its trustees and is now the president of the board. Of the Memorial Hospital and Washburn Dispensary he was one of the original trustees under the will, and is vice-president of the board. Since 1876 he has been a trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital and of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, is a trustee of the Old Men's Home, of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, a director of the City National Bank and of the State Safe Deposit Company, a past member of the Worcester Fire Society, member of

the American Antiquarian Society, and medical director and vice-president of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company.

1858.—ANSON HOBART, M.D., A.B. (Williams, 1836), was born in Columbia, N. H., in 1814. He fitted for college at the Meriden Academy. After graduating, he taught school for some years in Freehold, N. J., and then studied medicine with Dr. Lloyd, of that place. He graduated at Castleton, Vt., in 1843, spent some months in study in New York, and began practice in Southborough, where he remained fourteen years. In 1858 he came to Worcester, where he has since remained.

1858.—SAMUEL F. HAVEN, JR., M.D., A.B. (Harvard, 1852), son of Samuel F. Haven, so long librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, was born at Dedham May 20, 1831. He studied medicine with Dr. Henry Sargent, and at the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1855. In the school he took a leading position and received the Boylston prize. One year was spent as house physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and two in study in Europe, where he particularly devoted himself to diseases of the eye, visiting London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. On his return, in 1858, he opened an office in Boston, but soon removed to Worcester. In 1861 he went out as assistant surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment, and in July, 1862, was appointed surgeon, on the resignation of Dr. Bates. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th of the same year, he was assigned to hospital duty, but, at his own earnest request, was allowed to go forward with his men, and while caring for the wounded, was so severely injured by a shell that he died on the field four hours later. His death in such a manner, at the age of thirty-one, made a profound impression, and his funeral in Worcester, December 24th, resembled that of some man long in public life. Flags were everywhere at half-mast, the Home Guards performed escort duty, and eight of the oldest physicians in the city acted as bearers.

1859.—PETER E. HUBON, M.D., was born in Ireland about 1833. In 1848 he came to this country, by his own exertions acquired an education, studied medicine and graduated from the Albany Medical School in 1858. He was, for a few months, in practice in Springfield, but in 1859 came to Worcester, where he was the first, and for many years the only, Irish physician. In 1861 he was city physician. He served throughout the war in various regiments, being promoted for efficiency to the position of "Surgeon of Division." He resigned in 1865, and, after spending six months in Europe, resumed practice in Worcester, where he remained until his death, March 3, 1880. From 1865-71 he was in charge of the Sisters' Hospital on Shrewsbury Street.

1865.—ALBERT WOOD, M.D., B.S. (Darmouth, 1856), son of Samuel Wood, born in Northborough, Mass., February 19, 1833, taught school from 1856-

59, and then entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1862. He was assistant surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers from July, 1862, to August, 1863; surgeon of the First Massachusetts Cavalry from August, 1863, to November, 1864; and acting staff surgeon to the close of the war, when he settled in Worcester. He was city physician five years, surgeon at the City Hospital ten years and is now one of the trustees. He is now, and has been for thirteen years, treasurer of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital and, since 1877, of the Worcester Insane Asylum. He has been superintendent of the Washburn Dispensary since 1874, and is a trustee of the Memorial Hospital. He was director of the Public Library six years, and for one year a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity. He is a director of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, surgeon to Post 10, G. A. R., and a member of the Loyal Legion. He is one of the Board of Pension Examiners, connected with various medical societies, and councillor of the State Society.

1865.—GEORGE E. FRANCIS, M.D., A.B. (Harvard, 1858), son of James B. Francis, was born in Lowell May 29, 1838. He began the study of medicine in 1859 at the Harvard Medical School and Chelsea Marine Hospital. From June to September, 1861, he was assistant surgeon at Fortress Monroe. In May, 1862, he was appointed house surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital. From August to October, 1862, he was at the front as volunteer surgeon. Receiving his medical degree from Harvard in 1863, he was, in May, appointed assistant surgeon in the navy. He served in the West, chiefly on the Mississippi River and at Cairo, and was in the Red River expeditions. He resigned his commission in October, 1865, and has since been in practice in Worcester. He is a member of various medical societies and councillor of the State Society. For a short time he was connected with the Washburn Dispensary, has been fifteen years surgeon to the City Hospital and is consulting surgeon to the Memorial Hospital. He is a member of the Antiquarian and Worcester Fire Societies, has served one term as director of the Public Library and was for some years a member of the School Board.

1866.—EMERSON WARNER, M.D., A.B. (Wesleyan, 1856), was born in New Braintree in April, 1831. For five years he was instructor in Wilbraham Academy. Studying medicine as opportunity offered, he entered the Harvard Medical School in 1861, and graduated in 1863. He practised three years in Shrewsbury, and then removed to Worcester. He has been connected with the Washburn Dispensary and is consulting surgeon to the Memorial Hospital. He has been surgeon of the City Hospital seventeen years and is a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society. For twenty years he was a member of the School Board, and in 1883-84 and again in 1884-85

represented Ward 7 in the Legislature. During the latter term he was chairman of the committee on public health.

1866.—JOHN G. PARK, M.D., A.B. (Harvard, 1858), was born in Groton, Mass., in 1838. He studied medicine three years at the Harvard Medical School, and in 1861 was appointed *interne* in the Massachusetts General Hospital. In February, 1862, he became assistant surgeon in the navy, and served until November, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He took his medical degree in 1866, and opened an office in Worcester. Five years later he was appointed superintendent of the Worcester City Hospital on Front Street. The next year (1872) he became assistant superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, in 1877 superintendent of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane and in 1879 superintendent of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital. He spent the summer of 1881 in Europe, devoting special attention to English methods for the care and management of lunatics. He is consulting physician to both the Memorial and City Hospitals.

1867.—H. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., was born in New Hampton, N. H., September 13, 1843. After one year's study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and two in the Harvard Medical School, where he received his degree, he opened an office in Worcester. He was one of the original members of the City Hospital staff, but resigned, and, at the same time, withdrew from the profession in 1872.

1869.—WESLEY DAVIS, M.D., was born in Northfield, Vt., September 15, 1841. His father's death, in 1862, closed abruptly his academy life and plans for college. In 1863 he joined the army, was detailed as hospital steward, and until the end of the war remained at the base of supplies of the Army of the Potomac. He studied medicine with Dr. Bradford, of Northfield, Vt., and attended lectures at the University of Vermont, taking his degree at the Berkshire Medical School in 1866. For three years he practised in Westport, N. Y., since then in Worcester. He is a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and since 1881 has been physician to the City Hospital.

1886.—WORCESTER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—October 27, 1886, a general meeting of the Worcester members of the Massachusetts Medical Society was called "to consider the formation of an association to supplement the work of the district society." Such an association was formed. Bi-monthly and monthly meetings are held, at each of which a paper on some medical subject is presented and discussed. Dr. Merrick Bemis has been president for the past two years and Dr. A. C. Getchell secretary. All Worcester members of the Massachusetts Medical Society are eligible for membership, together with those living within a radius of fifteen miles.

Among the numerous other physicians here for

short periods only were John Homans, afterwards of Boston, for a few months in 1815; Erasmus D. Miller (in 1838-39), afterwards successful in Dorchester, Mass.; Henry Bigelow (son of Captain Lewis Bigelow), A.B. (Harvard, 1836), M.D. (Harvard, 1839), afterwards a leading man in Newton; Amory Hunting, here for four or five years about 1840, and then in Kansas; H. F. Johnson, with a large business, from 1840 to 1849; Henry G. Davis (in 1839-41), later of New York, where he became known as an orthopedist; John R. Lee, assistant physician at the Lunatic Hospital from 1842 to 1854; E. A. Smith, nephew of Dr. Chandler, assistant at the hospital from 1852 to 1857, and later assistant to Dr. Kirkbride in Philadelphia, now living in New York City; Frederick Heywood, born in Worcester, June 30, 1823, A.B. (Dartmouth, 1845), M.D. (University of Pennsylvania, 1848), who soon went to Central America, where he died in 1855; H. C. Prentiss, A.B. (Harvard, 1854), at the hospital from 1858 to 1863, now of Boston; C. W. Whitcomb, for many years in practice in Barre; Joseph Draper, M.D. (Jefferson, 1858), since 1873 superintendent of the Vermont State Lunatic Hospital, who was assistant at the hospital here from 1865 to 1870; H. O. Palmer, M.D., for the last sixteen years in practice in Hubbardston, who was in general practice here from 1867 to 1870, and assistant at the asylum in 1870-71; Dr. L. S. Dixon, now of Boston, was in practice here from 1871 to 1887; Dr. G. J. Bull, now of Paris, France, from 1874 to 1881, and Dr. W. H. Workman, now of Nantucket, from 1873 to 1887.

HOSPITALS.—The first, and for more than one hundred years the only, hospitals were those for the treatment of the small-pox. Patients with this disease were, in the epidemic of 1752, and later, taken to Dr. Robert Crawford's house on the Green Hill farm. In 1776, when four per cent. of the inhabitants died (which in 1888 would mean three thousand deaths from the disease), Dr. Joseph Lynde had charge of the hospital. In 1794 so severe was the epidemic that several hospitals were opened in various parts of the town, and placed under the supervision of Dr. Elijah Dix. One of these stood near Nelson Place, in the northern part of the city, where a head-stone in a field still marks a solitary grave. Dr. Jenner's discovery of the protection afforded by vaccination in 1798 and the gradual abandonment of inoculation, made the small-pox hospital of less and less importance, and the present pest-house of the city of eighty thousand persons is little, if any, larger than was that of the hamlet of fifteen hundred. In 1888 five thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of land and the building of a hospital for contagious diseases. This appropriation has not yet been used.

STATE HOSPITALS.—1832.—*Worcester Lunatic Hospital* (formerly *State Lunatic Hospital*).—The opening of this hospital was a notable event, as it

was the third insane asylum in New England, antedated only by the Hartford Retreat and the McLean Asylum, in Charlestown, and was the first lunatic hospital established by a State government in this country, primarily for the reception of patients "who had committed deeds, which, committed by persons in sane mind, are heinous crimes, of pauper lunatics, & of those who at large would be dangerous to the community." A large proportion of the one hundred and sixty-three patients admitted during the first year after it was opened had been confined in jails and almshouses, many of them in chains, and for long periods of time—some of them for more than twenty years.

Its establishment was largely due to the exertions of the Hon. Horace Mann, who, representing the town of Dedham in the Legislature in 1829, reported orders for the "appointment of a committee to ascertain the practicability of procuring an asylum for the keeping of lunatics and persons furiously mad, and to ascertain from the various towns of the Commonwealth the number, age, sex and color of persons reputed to be lunatics." Two hundred and sixty-nine insane persons were found in jails, almshouses and other places, besides sixty in Charlestown (McLean Asylum).

In 1830 it was determined to build, and the town of Worcester having, at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars, purchased and presented to the State twelve acres of land to build here, thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose. To this sum twenty thousand dollars was afterwards added for furnishing. March 24, 1832, the Governor and Council appointed, as the first board of trustees, Horace Mann, Bezaleel Taft, Jr., William B. Calhoun, Eben Francis and Alfred D. Foster. Francis C. Gray was appointed in place of Mr. Francis, who declined to serve. Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, of Wethersfield, Conn., was selected as "Superintendent & Physician." The centre building of the Summer Street Asylum and two wings, ninety feet long and three stories high, were built on what is described as "land of a singularly regular and beautiful location, commanding a view of the town and the rich surrounding country, sufficiently near to the market, and yet so retired as to be secure from improper intrusion or disturbance, and within a short distance of the head-waters of the Blackstone Canal." The first patient was received January 19, 1833, and by the end of the year the hospital was full to overflowing. Two lateral wings were built in 1835, and other additions were made from time to time, generally by legislative action, but, in one notable instance, by private generosity,¹ until, in 1877, the number of patients had risen from one hundred and twenty to over four hundred. In the mean time the

¹ The Johnson gift, from which two wings of three wards each were built.

new hospital on Belmont Street had been built on land purchased by the State of various private owners at an expense of \$110,000 (the buildings costing enough to bring the total cost of the completed hospital to nearly \$1,200,000), and to it the patients were in this year transferred.

Two large wards for suicidal cases have been built since that time; otherwise the hospital remains as then planned. Eight hundred patients can now be accommodated. Fifteen thousand have received treatment since 1833. The number of trustees has been increased to seven, two of whom are ladies.

The superintendents have been: Samuel B. Woodward, M.D., 1832-46; George Chandler, M.D., 1846-56; Merrick Bemis, M.D., 1856-72; Barnard D. Eastman, M.D., 1872-79; John G. Park, 1879. There are at present five assistant physicians,—Dr. Alfred I. Noble, Dr. Frederick H. Daniels, Dr. Hartstein W. Page, Dr. Elmer E. Brown and Dr. Laure Hulme.

1877.—*Worcester Insane Asylum* (formerly Temporary Asylum for the Chronic Insane at Worcester).—After the transfer of patients to the new buildings of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital the deserted Summer Street Asylum was converted into an hospital for the chronic insane, and opened for this purpose under the superintendence of Dr. John G. Park, October 23, 1877. The inmates consist only of "such chronic insane as may be transferred thereto from other hospitals by the Board of State Charities." No private patients are or can be received. It was supposed that the Worcester Lunatic Hospital would eventually furnish accommodations for this class of patients and that the old buildings would be abandoned. Such has not proved to be the case, and in the ten years since its establishment nine hundred and twenty-three patients have been received. The hospital can accommodate about four hundred patients, and is kept constantly full. Dr. H. M. Quinby succeeded Dr. Park as superintendent, in 1879. Dr. Ernest V. Scribner, appointed in 1884, is assistant physician; Dr. Albert Wood, treasurer. The trustees are the same as for the Worcester Lunatic hospital.

1864.—*Dale United States Army General Hospital*.—Established by order of the War Department, in the spring of 1864, and designed to receive chiefly soldiers from Massachusetts regiments. This hospital was formally dedicated February 22, 1865, in the presence of the Governor and his staff, and many gentlemen distinguished in military and civil life. The brick Academy building on Providence Street served as a nucleus for offices, etc., and in the rear were erected fourteen wooden pavilions, each one hundred and sixty by thirty feet, all connected by a corridor along the frontage, and that again with the main building. Stables, carpenter shop and bakery were also built. The whole would accommodate one thousand patients, but there were never more than six hundred in the hospital at any one time.

Dr. C. N. Chamberlain, now of Lawrence, was in

charge from August, 1864, to October, 1865, when he left the service, and was succeeded by Surgeon Warren Webster, United States Army, who remained a few months longer, soon after which, the emergency for which the hospital was created having passed, it was discontinued.

The name, Dale Hospital, was in compliment to the surgeon-general of Massachusetts.

1871.—*City Hospital*.—Dr. Albert Wood, city physician, in his annual report to the city government in 1870, strongly advised the establishment, by the city, of a hospital to accommodate at least twenty-five patients.

After much agitation of the subject, an act of Legislature (approved May 25, 1871) provided that the city of Worcester might "establish and maintain a hospital for the reception of persons who, by misfortune or poverty, should require relief during temporary sickness."

The Abijah Bigelow estate, on the northwest corner of Front and Church Streets, was rented and the old house altered to accommodate eight to ten persons. Dr. John G. Park was appointed superintendent of a staff of twelve physicians chosen, and the first patient received October 26th of the same year. The building was immediately crowded, and during the last three months of the first year twenty patients were rejected for want of room. In March, 1872, Mr. George Jaques, always interested in the hospital project, and secretary of the Board of Trustees, presented to the city the deed of three and a half acres of land, valued at thirty-five thousand dollars, on the south side of Prince Street (Jaques Avenue), as a site for a hospital. He died in August of the same year, leaving the bulk of his property—of the estimated value of over two hundred thousand dollars—for the furtherance of the same object.

This property included a large tract of real estate on Wellington and Chandler Streets, and in January, 1874, the Front Street property was abandoned and the hospital transferred to the Jaques homestead, on Wellington Street, as quieter and more commodious. This building stood at the head of the present Jaques Avenue. Sixteen patients could now be cared for, but there was still constant demand for more room, and in 1876 two pavilions of wood were added to the house, one accommodating eight and the other five patients. By the terms of Mr. Jaques' bequest, the city was obliged to pay a forfeit of two hundred dollars a month until a permanent building should be erected on the site bequeathed for that purpose. Strong objections to this site existed in certain quarters, but work on a permanent structure was begun in 1880, and, December 8, 1881, the patients were transferred to the present building, then consisting of the administrative building, and the two wards, known as F and M, with kitchen and laundry.

In 1882 an isolating ward—now a corridor—was added. In 1881 a new isolating ward of wood was built, and in 1885 the gift of Mrs. Sarah Gill and Mr. Stephen Salisbury enabled the trustees to build the Gill and Salisbury wards—both imperatively demanded by the great increase in applications for admission. A bequest of Mrs. Helen C. Knowles, of the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, became available in 1887, and in 1888 the Knowles Lying-in Ward, admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is designed, was erected and is now in operation as part of the hospital. In seventeen years the number of beds has been increased from eight to sixty, and the yearly number of admissions from one hundred and sixty-nine to eight hundred and forty-five. A training-school for nurses was established in 1883; during the last year extensive improvements were made in kitchen and general arrangements, and the hospital may now fairly be considered to fill the place, not only of a city, but, to a large extent, of a county hospital,¹ many of its patients coming from the neighboring and more distant towns.

More than six thousand patients have been treated since it was opened. Dr. John G. Park was superintendent in 1871-72, Dr. L. Wheeler in 1872-74, Dr. C. A. Peabody in 1874-76, Dr. J. B. Rich in 1876-81, and Dr. C. A. Peabody from 1881 to the present time.

Of the original visiting staff, Drs. E. Warner and G. E. Francis still remain; Drs. J. G. Park and H. Y. Simpson resigned in 1872, Dr. Gage in 1880, Dr. Martin in 1882, Drs. R. Woodward and G. A. Bates in 1883, Drs. Wood and J. N. Rice in 1886, while Drs. H. Clarke and J. N. Bates died while still members, the former in 1880 and the latter in 1883. Vacancies thus occasioned were filled by the appointments of Drs. J. O. Marble and L. Wheeler in 1872, Drs. J. B. Rich and C. A. Peabody in 1880, Drs. W. H. Workman and Wesley Davis in 1881, Dr. O. H. Everett in 1883, Dr. S. B. Woodward in 1886 and Dr. A. C. Getchell in 1888.

At present the staff consists of—physicians: Drs. J. O. Marble, Wesley Davis, J. B. Rich, A. C. Getchell; Surgeons: E. Warner, G. E. Francis, O. H. Everett, S. B. Woodward. Dr. Dixon, oculist and aurist from 1874, was succeeded in 1888 by Dr. D. Harrower, Jr., and Dr. W. H. Danforth was appointed pathologist. Dr. L. Wheeler has charge of the Knowles Maternity Ward. On the consulting staff are Drs. Martin, J. M. Rice and J. G. Park.

The Board of Government consists of seven trustees, chosen by the City Council in concurrence in

January,—one from the Board of Aldermen, two from the Common Council and four from the citizens at large. On this board the medical profession has been represented by Drs. Sargent, Kelly, Gage and Wood.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS.—1863. *Wellington Hospital.*—From January to October, 1863, Mr. Timothy W. Wellington maintained, at his own expense, on Mason Street, a hospital for sick and disabled soldiers. There were accommodations for thirty persons, and, perhaps, one hundred in all received treatment and care. "Dr." Lunsford Lane, once a slave, was in charge and was assisted by his wife and daughter. Dr. O. Martin, who, as surgeon of the board of enrollment, had charge of everything medical or surgical pertaining to soldiers in this Congressional district, visited the sick as opportunity offered, other physicians occasionally assisting.

1867.—*Sisters of Mercy Hospital.*—In January, 1867, Rev. John J. Power, pastor of St. Anne's Church, on Shrewsbury Street, opened, in the building next east of that structure, a hospital for the benefit of girls living out in service. To "encourage providence and maintain self-respect," a trifling monthly sum (twenty-five cents) was required by which the payer became entitled to a bed, nursing and medicine in time of sickness. Eighty-three hundred dollars was obtained by a fair held in October, 1866, and the hospital remained in operation until the City Hospital was opened in 1871. About fifteen patients were treated each year; the nursing was done by the Sisters of Mercy. Dr. Peter E. Hubon was in regular attendance, but the institution received visits from other physicians of the city, many of whom offered their services.

1872.—*Herbert Hall*, a private hospital for mental disease, established by Dr. Merrick Bemis, who still manages it, is situated on Salisbury Street, near the Highland School.

1874.—*Washburn Free Dispensary.*—By the will of Ichabod Washburn, who died in 1869, a generous sum was left in the hands of trustees to be expended in the foundation and maintenance of a hospital and dispensary in memory of his deceased daughters. When, in 1873, the bequest became available, the City Hospital was in operation, and, as another would at that time have been superfluous, it was determined, after ineffectual attempts to consolidate the interests of the two institutions, to open the dispensary only. Accordingly the building on Front Street, just vacated as a hospital, was secured and the dispensary maintained there, and at the building No. 11 Trumbull Street until 1888, when it was transferred to a house fitted up for it, on the grounds of the Memorial Hospital on Belmont Street. Physicians are in attendance daily from 11.30 to 1, Sundays and holidays excepted. Patients unable to come to the dispensary are visited at their homes.

In the fourteen years since it was established about

¹ In 1880 great efforts were made for the establishment of a county hospital here, but sufficient money could not be secured. Dr. Wilder, of Leonister, first presented the subject at a meeting of the District Medical Society.

thirty-five thousand poor persons have received medical advice and treatment, to whom eighty thousand visits and consultations have been given.

The attending physicians at present are Drs. O. H. Everett, David Harrower, Jr., A. C. Getchell, W. H. Danforth and Homer Gage. Drs. E. Warner, G. E. Francis, L. S. Dixon, L. Wheeler, W. H. Workman, S. B. Woodward and L. F. Woodward have at various times been members of the staff.

1888.—*The Memorial Hospital*, incorporated under the will of Ichabod Washburn, April 20, 1871. This hospital was first opened in June, 1888, in the Samuel Davis house on Belmont Street. It is designed exclusively for women and children, and can accommodate eighteen patients. Since it was opened it has been quite constantly full, and additional buildings will evidently be needed in the near future. Miss F. F. Rice is superintendent. The visiting staff of six physicians includes: For women, Dr. L. Wheeler, Dr. O. H. Everett, Dr. S. B. Woodward; for children, Dr. L. F. Woodward, Dr. G. O. Ward, Dr. Homer Gage.

MISCELLANEOUS.—1850. *Worcester Medical Institution* (Worcester Medical School, Worcester Botanical-Medical College).—This school, for which the many turreted building on Providence Street now occupied by the Worcester Academy was originally erected in 1850-51, was founded by the efforts of Dr. Calvin Newton, for the instruction of those practitioners of medicine variously known as Thompsonians, Beachites, eclectics and botanic physicians. Courses of lectures had been given in rooms in Waldo block in 1846-47; an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature March 10, 1849; finally sufficient funds were secured to build a school on land given for the purpose by John W. Pond. Instruction was given by a full faculty, and in 1851 a class of fourteen was graduated, while nearly two hundred students had been in attendance since 1846, some from States as remote as Mississippi, Indiana and Tennessee. The school collapsed from want of patronage soon after the death of Dr. Newton, always its leading spirit.

The Worcester Water Cure, established by Dr. Seth Rogers in 1851 in a building rented by him of Mr. Edward Earle on Fountain Street, was maintained there with varying success until Dr. Rogers' withdrawal from the city in 1864. (See biographical notice of Dr. Seth Rogers.)

1877.—*Board of Health*.—This important board, established in accordance with legislative enactment in 1877, consists of three members, of which the city physician is *ex officio* one. The remaining two are appointed biennially by the mayor and aldermen. Its duties involve the abatement of nuisances, investigation and regulation of contagious diseases, and general oversight of all that pertains to the health of the city.

CHAPTER CLXXXIX.

WORCESTER—(Continued.)

HOMŒOPATHY.

BY CHARLES L. NICHOLS, M.D.

JOSEPH BIRNSTILL had the honor of introducing the practice of homœopathy to the citizens of Worcester in the year 1844. His office was in the west side of the house on Walnut Street, at the corner of Maple Street, and he continued here in practice until 1847. He then removed to Boston, where he remained for several years in active work, until his removal to Newton, where he died in 1865.

J. K. CLARK came to Worcester May 8, 1849, and remained here until 1855, when he removed to Elizabeth City, Ohio, and thence, in 1858, into Kentucky. A few years later he moved to Sacramento, Cal., where he continued to practice for a number of years.

DR. BUGBEE was in practice here in 1853 and 1854, and then removed to Warren, Vt., where he died in 1859.

LEMUEL B. NICHOLS was born in Bradford, N. H., October 6, 1816. His father though a physician of considerable skill and attainments, had destined him for a farmer's life, but literary tastes and hereditary instinct prevailed and he entered Brown University and graduated in 1842. The next four years he spent in teaching, and was instrumental in raising the grade of the public schools of Providence. While there he married Lydia C. Anthony, daughter of James Anthony, a prominent manufacturer in Providence. In consequence of the sickness of his family he became acquainted with homœopathic practice and studied its principles with Drs. Okie and Preston in that city. After the required amount of study he received his degree as a regular physician, in 1843, at the Philadelphia College of Medicine. In 1849 he came to Worcester, where he practiced as a homœopathic physician until the time of his death. Although slight in form and delicate in appearance, in consequence of his sedentary life, he possessed a wonderful constitution and great power of endurance. His quiet confidence and ready sympathy won him a large place in the public heart and gave him an extensive practice from the beginning. His death, September 28, 1883, left a wide circle of friends and patients to deplore their loss. He was one of the founders of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, and was its first president in 1866. It was his custom to avoid all public office and to confine himself strictly to the limits of professional life, seeking to elevate his chosen profession by steady, conscientious effort.

J. E. LINNELL was born at Orleans, Barnstable County, Mass., June 9, 1822. He removed to Amherst at the age of sixteen, and was educated at

Amherst College. Having studied medicine with the late Dr. L. J. Gridley, of Amherst, he obtained his diploma at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1844. He began the practice of medicine in Prescott, Mass., in the spring of 1845, where he remained for one year and then formed a partnership with Dr. Wood, of East Douglas. Soon after this, in consequence of the death of Dr. Wood, he succeeded to his extensive practice, covering a large circle of families. The long rides, extending often into Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the constant strain of work at the end of nine years rendered it necessary for him to withdraw for a time. During this resting time, his attention being called to the favorable effects of homœopathic treatment, he attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and then settled in Worcester, January 1, 1855, as a homœopathic physician. For ten years he continued practice here in connection with Dr. L. B. Nichols, but again in consequence of failing health he was obliged to retire and gave up his practice to Dr. W. B. Chamberlain. He removed, in 1865, to Norwich, Conn., as general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, but feeling again recruited, in a few years resumed his practice, which was continued until 1886. Since that time, his health being seriously impaired, he has withdrawn from active practice. He married, November 27, 1848, Fanny A. Graves, of Sunderland, Mass. He was a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society for many years and was, in 1864, president of that society. By his kindly and sympathetic manner he attracted many friends, and by his careful and conscientious treatment he aided materially the establishment of homœopathy in this city.

JOHN B. MOORE was born in Concord, N. H. After his academic education he studied medicine in the office of Dr. Alpheus Morrill in his native town. He came to Worcester in 1869, but in consequence of the death of his father a year later he returned to Concord, where he still continues in active practice.

W. E. RICHARDS practiced in Worcester during the years 1868-69. In 1870 he removed to Syracuse, N. Y., but the climate proving too harsh, he settled in Boston, where his practice was very extensive. He spent much of his time, also, in extending the advantages of homœopathic practice to the poor in the dispensaries; but a few years ago, his health being broken down by work and necessary exposure, he retired to Newton, where he now resides.

DAVID HUNT, born in Providence, received his degree at Harvard Medical School and began practice in Worcester as a homœopathic physician in 1868. Soon after his marriage he removed to Boston, where he was associated with Dr. I. T. Talbot for a short time. After several years of study in this country and abroad he returned to Boston, where he has since practiced as a specialist in dis-

eases of the eye. He was an active, earnest worker settled in Worcester.

WM. B. CHAMBERLAIN was born in London, N. H., September 15, 1827. After a good academic education at Tilton, he entered as student of medicine in 1849 the office of Dr. Alpheus Morrill, in Concord, N. H. With him and with Dr. S. M. Cate, of Augusta, Me., as preceptors, he studied during the intervals of lectures at the Dartmouth Medical School. Later he attended a course at the Cleveland Medical College, where he graduated in 1854. He at once settled in Keene, N. H., where he remained until May, 1863. He was one of the first to introduce homœopathy to that part of the State, and by his natural qualities and earnest labors he succeeded in making the new method very popular, as well as in gathering for himself an extensive field of practice. His health giving way under the strain, he was obliged to resign his work. He went to Fitchburg for a few months to assist his brother-in-law, Dr. J. C. Freeland, and thence to New York to study in the hospitals and gain a much-needed rest. On January 1, 1866, he was called to Worcester to take the field of Dr. J. E. Linnell, and has remained here since that time. He was one of the founders of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, was twice its president and was, in 1872, president of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. Since the beginning of his labors in Worcester he had associated with him some other physician, either as partner or assistant, each of whom, in turn, has settled here in independent practice. His ever-ready and generous aid has endeared him to his professional brethren, while his personal qualities and extensive medical knowledge have everywhere surrounded him with numerous friends and a large clientele. Though frequent absences from work have been necessary in consequence of the strain of his professional labors, he has always been overburdened with the number of those seeking his aid as soon as he resumed practice, and he still continues to do good work for the cause of homœopathy, as well as in aid of suffering humanity.

MARY G. BAKER came to Worcester in the fall of 1868, from Middleboro', Mass., where she had been engaged in a large practice in association with her husband. She gained many friends during her labors here, and was engaged in active practice until her death, February, 1880.

JOHN M. BARTON, born in Worcester, September 4, 1845, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical School of Philadelphia in 1870. After two years of practice in Newark, N. J., he came to Worcester in 1872, and was associated with Dr. W. B. Chamberlain for the succeeding three years. Since that time he has engaged in independent practice.

JOHN H. CARMICHAEL, born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, N. Y., January 29, 1851, graduated from the Medical Department of Union University in

1874. He settled in Worcester February, 1874, where he remained for two years, and then removed to Warren. After two years of practice in that town, and a year of renewed medical study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, he returned to Worcester in 1879, where he remained until January, 1883. In 1883 he entered into partnership with Dr. L. A. Phillips, of Boston, but in consequence of the death of Dr. H. A. Collins, of Springfield, he removed to that city, succeeded to his practice, and still continues to enjoy a large field of labor.

FRANCIS BRICK was born in Gardner in 1838, his ancestors being among the original settlers of that town. Having studied with Dr. Sawyer, of his native place, he entered the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1861. After some years of practice in Keene, N. H., he came to Worcester in 1875, where he took the practice of Dr. Chamberlain for one year during his absence abroad. The subsequent year he remained with Dr. Chamberlain as equal partner, and then established a separate office.

CHARLES L. NICHOLS, born in Worcester, May 29, 1851, studied at the Highland Military School. He graduated at Brown University in 1872, and at Harvard Medical School in 1875. After a year at the Homeopathic Hospital of Ward's Island, New York, he entered the office of his father, Dr. L. B. Nichols, in 1876, and was associated with him until his death, in 1883, when he succeeded to his practice.

C. OTIS GOODWIN was born in Reading, Mass., April 19, 1849. Educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, he studied for some years in the office of Dr. J. N. Bates, of Worcester. He attended the Homeopathic Medical School of Boston University, and graduated in 1877. In the summer of this year he settled in Worcester, where he has remained since that time.

EDWARD L. MELLUS was born in Lubec, Me., May 24, 1848. After being engaged in business in the West for seven or eight years, he determined to enter the medical profession, and studied at Jefferson Medical School, in Philadelphia, whence he graduated in 1878. He settled in Cherry Valley in 1878, where he remained for one year, and then entered the office of Dr. W. B. Chamberlain, with whom he was associated until 1883. Since this time he has been in independent practice.

JOHN K. WARREN was born in Manchester, N. H., March 1, 1846. He graduated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1870, and settled at once in Palmer, Mass. He remained there for nine years and then went abroad for a year's study in the Hospitals, returning to Palmer, where he practiced until 1882. He then came to Worcester in December of that year and has remained until the present time.

ADALINE WILLIAMS graduated from the New York Hospital College for Women in 1880, and came to Worcester after the death of Dr. Mary G. Baker, in

1880. She is now associated with Dr. W. B. Chamberlain.

In addition to those mentioned, several have established themselves in Worcester during the past two years, and the number of homeopathic physicians in the city at this time being fifteen, there seems to be a very satisfactory growth among the public in favor of this method of practice. Among the societies and associations under the auspices of the homeopathic physicians, two only need be noticed here:

1. THE WORCESTER COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY, founded in 1866, with a membership of eight, to-day numbers forty-five active members and holds its meetings quarterly, at the society rooms, 13 Mechanic Street, where a library of about one thousand volumes has already been collected.

2. THE WORCESTER HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY ASSOCIATION consists of all homeopathic physicians in the city. The meetings, on every alternate week during the winter months, are held at the rooms of the association. The dispensary, established at No. 58 Mechanic Street, October 4, 1880, by the labors of Drs. Charles L. Nichols and J. H. Carmichael, was incorporated January 15, 1885, and is supported by voluntary contributions and by a legacy of the late Mrs. L. J. Knowles. The dispensary rooms are at 13 Mechanic Street, and the hours are from ten to eleven, every forenoon. The work is in charge of the homeopathic physicians of the city, each one of whom has contributed his share of the labors of this charity.

CHAPTER CXC.

WORCESTER—(Continued.)

MILITARY HISTORY.

BY J. EVARTS GREENE.

DANIEL GOOKIN was the first person of distinction bearing a military title whose name is connected with the history of Worcester. He was appointed in 1665 chairman of the Committee of Proprietors of Lands near Quinsigamond, to promote their settlement. He was appointed in 1681 major-general of the colony, after holding minor military titles for many years. His services were highly esteemed by his associates, as those of a man so justly eminent in the councils and active service of the colony could not fail to be. He never lived here and his part in the founding of Worcester was of a civil rather than a military nature. But no military history of Worcester would be reasonably complete without mention of the name at least of this wise, valiant and humane man.

Worcester, like other early New England settlements, was at first and for many years a military colony. The need and opportunities of defence

against the savage inhabitants of the country were considered in choosing the site of the settlement, and among the earliest buildings were those strong places, fortified against Indian attack, called forts, garrisons or block-houses, built of squared logs so notched or framed at the corners as to fit closely together, and strongly pinned. The entrance was secured by a heavy door of plank. The upper story was made to project two feet or more beyond the lower, with loop-holes for the fire of the garrison, so that an attacking enemy might not take shelter against the walls out of range of the muskets fired from the loop-holes in the lower story. Block-houses so built were proof against arrows or the musketry of that time, and perfectly defensible against any attacking force unprovided with artillery. One of these block-houses was built very early, a little to the north of the present site of Lincoln Square, and on the bank of the brook which from it was called Fort River. Others were built later, one about a mile farther south on the west side of the Leicester road, another to the eastward and still another to the northward of Adams Square. At the last named a long iron cannon was mounted, rather to give the alarm in case of danger than for the effect of its shot upon the enemy.

Scarcely had the first systematic settlement of the town begun, with hopeful prospects, when Philip's War broke out, in 1675. It is unnecessary here to consider its origin or detail its incidents, since Worcester was the scene of scarcely any of its operations nor did its inhabitants, as such, take part in them. The people, few in number, far from succor and in the immediate neighborhood of the haunts of hostile savages, deserted their new homes and took refuge in the older towns. Some of them, however, performed notable feats of valor and leadership. Captain (afterwards major) Daniel Henchman commanded, in April, 1676, a force consisting of three companies of infantry and three of cavalry, co-operating with a force from Connecticut to scour the forests on both sides of the Connecticut River from Hadley northward, to harass the savages and prevent them from fishing there, as was their custom at that season. Lieutenant Ephraim Curtis, described as of Sudbury, was one of Captain Wheeler's company, who were ambushed near Brookfield and suffered great loss, and the survivors of whom were besieged in that town by several hundred Indians. Curtis, after two unsuccessful attempts, eluded the watchfulness of the besiegers and made his way on foot, through the hostile country, at great hazard, to summon relief to the beleaguered garrison.

After the sharp lesson of Philip's War the Indians of the neighborhood were no longer formidable, but the frontier settlements were harried and distressed by the incursions of the Western Indians, the Mohawks from beyond the Hudson, and in Queen Anne's War by the French and Indians from Canada.

Among the other consequences of the arrogant ego-

tism of Louis XIV. were the death or captivity of many hapless people in the frontier towns of Massachusetts and the wasting of their homes. The feeble foothold which civilization had gained in the forests and meadows of Worcester was again relinquished, because a foolish old man on the other side of the Atlantic insisted upon making his grandson King of Spain. The weariness of Europe brought peace to New England, which was weary enough, too, of alarm, ambush and massacre. The peace of Utrecht put an end to the raids from Canada, and Worcester was replanted.

But Captain Francis Nicholson, next in authority to Governor Andros, found some people in Worcester in 1688, for he writes near the end of August in that year that, finding the people disturbed by fears of Indian attacks and especially by the gathering of Indians at two forts not very far away, he sent them word not to quit the place, for they might be sure of help. He then went to Worcester, where he found some few men left and directed them to fortify the place and by no means to quit it. Captain Nicholson also visited the Indian forts, finding the Indians there afraid both of their white neighbors and of strange Indians from the West, and he persuaded them to leave their forts and go down "among the English plantations." But in spite of Captain Nicholson's encouragement and the importance of the place as a station on the road to the settlements on the Connecticut, the settlers here not being strong enough in numbers to defend themselves, again abandoned their homes, and the place lay desolate until the attempt at settlement was renewed in 1713.

Peace prevailed without serious interruption for about nine years, but in 1722 a war, not European, but American, in its origin, began. The disturbers of the peace were the Indian tribes on the north and east, the allies of the French in Canada. Five men of Worcester were employed in the defence of the settlements as scouts in the company of Major John Chandler. Sergeant Benjamin Flagg had two of them under his immediate command in the town; two others were stationed in Leicester. In the next year seven men of Worcester were enlisted as soldiers in the autumn and served through the winter. In 1724 hostile parties of Indians were discovered or suspected in the forests to the north of the town, and the selectmen, representing to the Governor that Worcester, by its position, covering the long interval between Rutland and Lancaster, lay "much exposed to the Indian rebels," petitioned for soldiers to strengthen the front garrisons and to scout the woods as a relief to the inhabitants, who were very much disheartened by reason of the present danger they believed themselves to be in. Otherwise they feared it would be impossible for the garrisons to keep their stations. Other urgent petitions for relief were made during the spring of this year, but it was not given until the summer was well advanced, when nineteen soldiers were

stationed in Worcester and remained here until near the end of October. They had no commissioned officer, but were posted as independent guards under general instructions to keep their stations, watch for the enemy and protect the inhabitants. In the same year Uriah Ward, an enlisted soldier from Worcester, was killed by the Indians at Rutland. No attack was made upon Worcester, though hostile Indians were seen and fired upon by the guard in a garrison-house. In the spring of 1725, again, the people were alarmed by the presence of hostile Indians in the neighborhood and petitioned for succor. Twelve men at least, and perhaps more, were sent by Colonel Chandler, whose military charge embraced this town with others. Indians were seen, but no attacks were made. Captain Samuel Wright, who seems to have been in command, reports in a letter to Colonel Chandler: "We have now taken a method to hunt them with dogs, and have started them out of their thickets twice and see them run out, but at such a distance we could not come at them." The Indian troubles were ended for the time at the close of this year by a treaty made with the Indians.

Since that time no public enemy, unless we may include under that description the force gathered in Shays' Rebellion, has appeared in Worcester. Instead of begging for help to defend their own homes, the people of the town have contributed largely, according to their numbers and their means, to the common defence, and never more generously than in the wars with the French and Indians, which were almost continuous from 1744 to 1763. Up to this time the men enlisted or employed as soldiers in Worcester had but short terms of service, and were not trained or instructed to march in compact bodies or to perform those movements and evolutions which are now required of all military bodies, and proficiency in which is expected of every soldier, and especially of every officer. Such training would then have been useless or worse. The operations of that time seldom required a large force—never more than a few hundred—and the nature of the country in which operations were conducted, covered with dense forests or thickets and deep morasses, intersected only by narrow paths, made movements in close columns impossible, while the skulking tactics of the enemy would have made such movements or regular formations ineffective and disastrous, as General Braddock found in Virginia. They were rather scouts than soldiers. Their equipment was simple, consisting of scarce anything besides the long king's or queen's arm, with a few spare flints and powder-horn and bullet-pouch. Their supplies of ammunition and provisions were carried on pack-horses. All the able-bodied men were enrolled in the militia. Each was required to be constantly provided with a gun in good condition for service and a supply of ammunition. All were practiced in the use of their weapons, and most of them were expert marksmen.

The colonel's command had territorial limits. He was charged with the protection of the towns within his district or within his regiment, as the familiar phrase was. It was his duty to be vigilant, to keep well informed of the condition of his frontier, to repel sudden attacks and to report his doings and news of military importance to his superior officers. He received, from time to time, as occasion required, authority to enlist, or even to impress men, for particular duty.

The officers of his regiment—major, captains, lieutenants and ensigns—were expected to look after the military interests of their respective neighborhoods, to take command according to their rank in case of attack and to report to the colonel all military information. The soldiers specially enlisted, when not employed in expeditions against an enemy in force, were posted at the garrison-houses of the frontier towns, often only one or two at a house. Their duty was to be constantly on the alert, to scour the woods in their front, so as to detect the presence of hostile Indians and, in case of attack, to form a nucleus of defence, to which the inhabitants might rally when the alarm was given. The officers were chosen by the men of their commands. The system, except the substitution of popular election for inherited rank, has a certain resemblance to the feudal military organization, and the duties of the colonel in charge of his portion of the frontier were not unlike those of such mediaeval officials as the "Count of the Saxon Shore" or the much later "Warden of the marches" on the Scottish border.

Henceforth Worcester, needing no immediate defence, was to contribute to aggressive military operations and to distant expeditions. In the latest Indian war the towns of Worcester, Leicester and Rutland had screened Brookfield and Mendon, which, in Philip's and Queen Anne's Wars, had suffered as frontier towns. Now the frontier had been pushed forward to Concord, New Hampshire, and Charlestown, on the Connecticut. In Massachusetts only Northern Berkshire was exposed to attack from Canada and the Northern Indians. The first of the distant expeditions in which men from Worcester were employed was that of 1745, projected by Governor Shirley and commanded by Sir William Pepperell, for the reduction of the fortress of Louisbourg, Cape Breton, esteemed the strongest place on this continent, described by Bancroft as "the key to the St. Lawrence, the bulwark of the French fisheries and of French commerce in North America." Its walls were forty feet thick at the base, and from twenty to thirty feet high, surrounded by a ditch eighty feet wide.

Massachusetts sent for the conquest of this fortress more than three thousand volunteers. Worcester's share, in proportion to her population at that time, would have been, perhaps, eight or nine men. How

many of her townspeople enlisted for that enterprise it is impossible now to ascertain, but it is known that the first-born of her native inhabitants, Adonijah Rice, was one, and that another, Benjamin Gleason, died in the service before the surrender of the place. Here our townsmen first saw and formed part of an army, though it was small, scarcely more than four thousand men, and shared in the labors and dangers of a siege.

In this war, too, there was Indian fighting after the old fashion. Eight Worcester men were of the garrison of Fort Massachusetts, in the winter of 1747-48. This fort stood where Williamstown now is. It was the extreme outpost and had been taken by the French in the year before. The next summer fifty-three Worcester men formed a part of the force of two hundred, under Brigadier Dwight, which took the field to repel an incursion of the French. The enemy retired before them, and the campaign lasted but seventeen days. The officers of the Worcester contingent were Daniel Heywood, major; John Stearns, captain; Tyrus Rice, lieutenant; Richard Flagg, ensign.

The war was brought to an end, in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, because England and France were just then tired of fighting, and their Colonies in the New World were also well content to rest a while. But, as the treaty settled nothing, and left all the old causes of complaint and quarrel, hostilities were soon resumed—this time for the final death-struggle between England and France for dominion in North America.

In 1754 thirteen Worcester men, under Captain John Johnson, served in Maine, as a part of the garrison of the forts on the Kennebec River. In the next year John Walker, of Worcester, a soldier of experience in the service of the Province, was commissioned captain in the Royal Army. Seventeen men from Worcester served in Nova Scotia, this summer, in the force commanded by the Massachusetts general, John Winslow, and, we must presume, took part in that shameful business—the removal of the Acadians from their homes, which that hard-hearted commander executed with every aggravation of deceit, treachery and cruelty. One thousand of these wretched exiles were distributed among the towns of Massachusetts, and eleven were assigned to Worcester. "These families," says Lincoln, in his "History," "torn from their homes, reduced from comparative affluence to desolate poverty, thrown among strangers of different language and religion, excited pity for their misfortunes. Their industrious and frugal habits and mild and simple manners attracted regard, and they were treated here with great kindness."

In the same year seventeen other Worcester men were stationed at Fort Cumberland; two were in the expedition against Crown Point, and fourteen others volunteered for enlistment in September, when Colonel Chandler was directed to impress men for the reinforcement of the army.

Fifty-five men of Worcester, therefore, appear to have been in the military service in that year. That was the year in which, of the four great expeditions planned against the French, three (that of Braddock for the conquest of the Ohio Valley, that of Shirley against Fort Niagara, and that of Johnson against Crown Point) came to a disastrous ending, and only the operations in Nova Scotia were successful.

The year 1756 was a time of great military activity in the colonies, activity of preparation, that is to say, for little was accomplished by the incompetent commanders whom the English Government had sent. Worcester saw more of martial display than it had ever seen before. Colonel Chandler established his regimental headquarters here, and the town was designated as the rendezvous for troops to be mustered into the service. A depot of munitions was made for the arming of the levies as they gathered here to be forwarded to the seat of war, on the western frontier. Detachments of troops arrived, camped for a while on the hills about the town, received their marching orders and were succeeded by others. One company of forty-three men was raised in the town and forty-four others were borne on the rolls of Colonel Rugles' regiment. Many died of disease in the course of the campaign, and three were made prisoners and detained in captivity at Montreal, until the exchange in 1758. After the disastrous surrender of Fort Oswego, Lord Loudoun, commander-in-chief, fearing an attack from the French, now "flushed with success," ordered a levy of the militia for the reinforcement of his army, and the companies of Worcester, under the command of Major James Putnam, marched as far as Westfield, when Lord Loudoun, having got over his fright, countermanded his orders and they returned.

But the spirit of the colonies was not broken by the disasters of that year, and the mother-country was resolved upon the conquest of Canada. On the 20th of July, 1757, Colonel John Chandler, Jr., commanding the First Regiment, made the following report of the condition of his command, which is of interest, as illustrating not only the military demands upon our town, but also the militia system of the time:

Agreeably to an order of the honorable his majesty's council, of the 5th of July last, requiring me to take effectual care that every person, both upon the alarm and train-band lists, within my regiment, and the several stocks in said regiment, be furnished with arms and ammunition according to law, if not already provided; immediately on the receipt of said order, I forthwith sent out my warrant requiring a strict view into the state of the respective companies and town stocks in my regiment, and returns have since been made to me that they are well equipt.

And agreeably to an order of the honorable, his majesty's council of the 6th of June last, requiring me, in case of an alarm being made, or notice given of the approach of an enemy by sea, to cause my regiment to appear complete in arms, with ammunition according to law, and each man to be furnished with seven days' provision of meat, I also sent out my warrant, requiring the several companies, in such case, with the utmost expedition to march to Boston, and further to act agreeably to such orders as they shall receive. Agreeably to the order afore-

said, return has been made from the respective companies that they are ready to march at an hour's warning.

JOHN CHANDLER, JR., *Colonel*.

Colonel Chandler's regiment, with its Worcester companies, was soon called upon to test its readiness for service. Montcalm, with a force of French and Indians, besieged Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George. General Webb, who was within supporting distance with a sufficient force, and had actually left the fort, with a large escort, just before the place was invested, hesitated and dawdled, and at length sent a letter advising the commander to capitulate. The stout-hearted Colonel Monro held the fort until half his guns were burst and his ammunition was nearly exhausted, and then, on the 9th of August, surrendered. Loudoun, the commander-in-chief, and General Webb were terrified by the prospect of attack from the victorious French army, and Loudoun even talked of retreating to Long Island and there making a stand for the defence of the continent. Colonel Chandler was ordered to march with his regiment to the western frontier. All the militia of the town promptly answered the summons. One company of fifty-six men had for Captain, James Goodwin; for Lieutenant, Noah Jones; for Ensign, Daniel Bancroft, and Nahum Willard as surgeon. The other company, numbering fifty-four men, was commanded by Captain John Curtis, and Luke Brown and Asa Flagg were lieutenant and ensign respectively. With them marched Colonel Chandler and Major Gardner Chandler. But by the time the regiment had reached Sheffield General Webb's terror had abated, the French made no further advance, and the regiment was disbanded on the 18th of August. Eight Worcester men, in a troop of horse commanded by Lieutenant Jonathan Newbold, of Leicester, were in General Webb's army at Fort Edward. Ten from this town, regularly enlisted, served during the campaign.

The incompetent and faint-hearted English commander-in-chief was recalled, and Pitt, the new minister, infused fresh spirit and energy into the councils of his country. He invited the colonies to raise armies for the conquest of Canada, promising that England would provide everything except the levying, pay and clothing of the men, and that the King would strongly recommend to Parliament to make proper compensation for these expenses. Massachusetts answered promptly and generously to this summons. Nine soldiers from Worcester were in the army which General Abercrombie, in the summer of 1758, foolishly wasted in his rash and blundering assault upon Ticonderoga. After his failure, General Amherst, having taken Louisbourg, marched from Boston for the West, with an army of forty-five hundred men. He halted in Worcester, September 17th, for a day, and was here joined by Captain Samuel Clark Paine, with his company, mostly men of Worcester, and having Daniel McFarland for lieutenant,

and Samuel Ward, of Lancaster, for ensign. This company served with the army during the winter and through Amherst's successful campaign of the next year, in which he reduced the fortress of Ticonderoga, and recovered for the English the control of Lake Champlain. In Captain Paine's company were twenty-three non-commissioned officers and privates from Worcester, and fourteen more were in other companies of General Ruggles' regiment. Besides these were William Crawford, chaplain of Colonel Willard's regiment, and Benjamin Stowell, lieutenant in Captain Johnson's company. Captain Paine died in December, 1759, and Lieutenant McFarland succeeded him in command of the company. William Ward was made lieutenant, Ensign Samuel Ward having been promoted to the rank of adjutant of Colonel Willard's regiment. Thomas Cowden, from Worcester, was lieutenant in Captain Jefford's company, which had the names of twelve Worcester men on its rolls. Cowden was made captain in the following year, 1761, and twenty-five Worcester men were in the army in that year. In the last year of the war, 1762, Worcester appears to have had, so far as is known, only nine men in the military service. The population of the town at this time was probably not far from one thousand. From this number she gave to the provincial service between the years 1748 and 1762, according to Lincoln, who made a careful study of the rolls and other records at the State House, which it was not in my power to make, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, six captains, eight lieutenants, seven ensigns, twenty-seven sergeants, two surgeons, one chaplain and one adjutant, besides about four hundred and fifty privates. These numbers do not include those—of whom there were certainly some, but how many cannot be known—who enlisted in the royal army, nor the militia called into service for short terms of active duty. To furnish so much of strength, valor and enterprise required great exertions and sacrifices, and the military rank which so many of its sons attained implied great honor to a little and poor town, which saw but few years of settled peace since its establishment. While sending one-third, at least, of their effective men into the field, the people of Worcester, in common with their fellow-citizens of other Massachusetts towns, were taxing themselves for war expenses to an extent that would be deemed ruinous and intolerable in these days. The tax in one year was, says Bancroft, thirteen shillings and four-pence on the pound of income, besides various excises and a poll-tax of nineteen shillings on every male over sixteen. Such was the martial temper, and such the generous public spirit of our ancestors.

The people of Worcester, and of other towns of New England, were prepared for the great military struggle of the Revolution by almost continuous warfare since the founding of the colony. The Indian was taught them self-reliance, vigilance, mastery of their weapons, endurance and prompt and strenuous action in

emergencies. The later French wars, with their larger armies and the sieges of Louisbourg, Ticonderoga and Quebec, gave them lessons in the art of organizing, disciplining, marching and subsisting a considerable force, in manœuvring in the presence of an enemy, in fighting battles, in the use of artillery, in constructing, defending and attacking fortifications. Very few, if any, of them were masters, or even scholars of the science of war, but many were admirably proficient in the practical duties of the soldier and the officer. Twelve or thirteen years had elapsed, it is true, since the end of the last French war, before the clash of arms at the beginning of the Revolution, and doubtless much the greater number of the men called to arms to maintain the rights of the colonies had no military experience, but many of them had served under Amherst and Abercrombie and Howe in battle and siege. They knew what the King's troops could do, for they had seen and helped them do it. They knew that the man in a red coat, though a good soldier, was no better than his comrade in the dress of the provincial levies, and not always so good. They remembered that the largest and most perfectly-equipped army ever mustered on this continent, commanded by a famous British general, was repulsed with terrible slaughter under the walls of Ticonderoga, and that under the command of a Massachusetts merchant, a much smaller New England army had compelled the surrender of Louisbourg, a much stronger fortress. These veterans leavened the army and preserved it from an inordinate respect for the King's troops.

Political movements tending toward revolt against the authority of the mother country had been in progress for some time when the first action of a military nature was taken, late in the summer of 1774. Some of the Tories of Worcester, about this time, irritated and alarmed by the strong measures adopted by their townsmen, withdrew to Stone House Hill, in the corner of Holden, either for their personal safety, or with some vague notion that the position might be of advantage in case of an advance of the royal army into the interior. They strengthened somewhat the natural defences of the place, and, with their arms and a store of provisions, kept their position for two or three weeks, and then, having no reason for staying longer, they went home. Their stronghold was afterwards known as the Tory Fort. But this was a burlesque of military operations. More serious was the general alarm, given a little later, that hostilities had broken out at Boston, whereupon thousands of the militia set out for that place. In Worcester the companies were summoned and the night was spent in running bullets and in other preparations for the field. In the morning the march was begun and continued as far as Shrewsbury, where advices from Boston were received, showing that the movement was needless. But the incident proved that the people

were ready for resistance, and would not shrink from the conflict of arms, if it must come. The need of preparation was manifest, and it could not wisely be postponed. The Political Society—an organization of patriots, which had for some time taken the management of town affairs—bought two pounds of gunpowder for each of its members, and required each inhabitant to sign an agreement to provide arms and ammunition. Captain Timothy Bigelow enrolled a company of minute-men and drilled them diligently every evening. Muskets had been procured for them in Boston. The town bought four field-pieces, which Jonathan Rice and others, at considerable cost and risk, brought out from Boston, and Captain Edward Craft organized an artillery company. September 21st a convention of the Committees of Correspondence for the towns of the county was held in Worcester, which, among other things, undertook the task of reorganizing the militia. All the subordinate officers were directed to return their commissions to their colonels, and the colonels to publish their resignations in the newspapers. A new division of the militia into regiments was made, the First Regiment including Worcester, Leicester, Holden, Spencer and Paxton. It was directed that the companies should elect their own officers, and that these should meet and elect the colonels and other regimental officers. One-third of the men fit for duty between the ages of eighteen and sixty were to be enrolled, organized into companies and hold themselves ready to march at a minute's warning, and committees were to be chosen to keep them equipped and provisioned should they be called into service. The towns were invited to provide and mount field-pieces, procure ammunition and otherwise make ready for defence. In the general condition of revolt this company of resolute men, the Committee of Correspondence, in harmony with the mass of the people, though without lawful authority, having definite purposes and plans, assumed the power of legislation, and were respected and obeyed accordingly.

Later in the year a depot of munitions and supplies was established here. Provisions of beef, pork, flour and grain were collected; a quantity of lead was procured, and the inhabitants were requested to give their pewter dishes for melting into bullets. In January, 1775, the company of minute-men were exhorted to meet frequently for drill, and payment was promised them for the time so employed. Early in the spring the town was visited by two scouts or spies sent out by General Gage to examine the roads and other features of the country, and report such topographical information, by sketches, plans and descriptions, as might be useful for the guidance of a force advancing into the interior. Those employed for this purpose were Captain Brown, of the Fifty-third Regiment, and Ensign Berniere, of the Tenth. Their report was discovered among the papers left by General Gage after the evacuation of Boston a year later. With it was a plan of the village, with a

sketch of proposed works, among them an entrenched and fortified camp for two regiments on Chandler Hill, to the east of the town. These officers, disguised as countrymen, arrived in the town on a Saturday evening, and remained until Monday morning. Their appearance excited suspicion, and their character was recognized by some of the loyalists; but they took no one into their confidence, and having made all the observations and sketches they wished, went away unmolested.

In March the minute-men were directed to train half a day in each week. Each man was allowed one shilling for this duty, and a fine of like amount was imposed for absence from drill. The company, in fact, met nearly every day, and, under Captain Bigelow's command, paraded in the streets or on the Common in fair weather, and were drilled under shelter when the day was stormy. So efficient was their zealous captain as an instructor that the company, when mustered for service at Cambridge, attracted attention and praise for its discipline and proficiency in military exercises.

The event was at hand for which these preparations had been made. Before noon on the 19th of April, a horseman, dusty and weary with hard riding, galloped through the town, shouting: "To arms! to arms! The war is begun!" His white horse, bloody with spurring and spent with fatigue, fell near the meeting-house. Thus came to Worcester the news of the affair at Concord,—the first encounter of the war whose issue was to be the independence of the United States. The alarm rang out from the meeting-house bell, and the long cannon, which, in the infancy of the town, had given warning, from the block-house north of Adams Square, of the approach of savage enemies, now from the ridge at the back of the court-house roared, from its iron throat, a call of the people to arms, and defiance to King and Parliament. The men of Worcester were ready. Captain Bigelow's company of minute-men reported for duty at once, and were paraded under arms on the Common. The village pastor, the Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, invoked the God of battles in their behalf, and the citizen-soldiers marched out, seventy-six in number, besides their commissioned officers, to meet the enemy. Captain Timothy Bigelow was in command; Jonas Hubbard and John Smith were lieutenants; the sergeants were William Gates, Nathaniel Harrington, John Kannaday and William Dana; the corporals, John Pierce, Cyprian Stevens, Joel Smith and Nathaniel Haywood; Eli Putnam beat the drum, and John Hair and Joseph Pierce were fliers. When Captain Bigelow and his minute-men marched, Captain Benjamin Flagg, with William McFarland, lieutenant, and Ebenezer Lovell, ensign, and twenty-eight enlisted men of the militia, was almost ready. They moved within an hour or two, and overtook the minute-men at Sudbury, where they had halted for a short rest. Both

companies then marched on together to Cambridge. There the militia which had assembled was, within a few days, reorganized. Captain Bigelow was appointed major in Colonel Jonathan Ward's regiment. Fifty-nine Worcester men were enrolled in a company under Captain Jonas Hubbard, promoted from lieutenant, and Lieutenants John Smith and William Gates, the latter having been first sergeant in Captain Bigelow's company. Seventeen other Worcester men were enlisted in other companies of the regiments commanded by Colonel Ward and Colonel Doolittle, and twenty more were enrolled in Colonel Thomas Crafts' artillery regiment, in which Edward Crafts, who had organized the Worcester battery, was captain, and William Dana and William Treadwell were lieutenants. Dana had left Worcester a sergeant in Captain Bigelow's company; William Treadwell had marched in the ranks of the same company as a private, and Captain Crafts had marched as a private under Captain Flagg.

The town had now put more than one hundred men into the field, and was pledged to keep them there until their purpose was accomplished. This would require exertions and sacrifices greater than those made in the French wars, which had so drained the resources of the town a few years before. One hundred men, with their equipment and maintenance, certainly bore a larger ratio to the numbers and means of the town than five regiments of a thousand men each, and their support, would bear to its present resources. If they had known from the beginning how long the war would last, and how grievous would be its demands for men and money, perhaps our forefathers would have shrunk from entering upon it. But when the demands came, faster and heavier, for men, for clothing, for provisions, for ammunition and for money, they made the necessary efforts without much flinching. And when, by these efforts and losses, they had achieved the independence of their country, they were not quite exhausted, though inexpressibly glad of the return of peace.

In the army besieging Boston the Worcester men in Colonel Ward's regiment were with the right wing at Dorchester. Fifteen prisoners of war, captured from the British army, were sent to Worcester for safe keeping early in May, and many more came later. They were paroled and encouraged to find work in the town. The Assembly of Massachusetts made provision for their support.

In the months of May and June two requisitions were made upon the town for blankets and clothing for the men in the service—one for thirty guns with bayonets, and one for powder, of which the town supplied three barrels, retaining only half a barrel for its own possible needs. Two cannon, owned by the town, were delivered to the Board of War in November for the defence of Gloucester.

Major Timothy Bigelow, Captain Jonas Hubbard and twelve other men of Worcester were among the

volunteers for Arnold's daring, arduous and futile expedition against Quebec. On the 19th of September they sailed from Newburyport, landing the next day near the present site of Augusta, on the Kennebec. Thence they made their way up that river and across the divide into the valley of the St. Lawrence. The march was toilsome in the extreme. Their baggage, ammunition and provisions were conveyed in boats, which were forced up the rapid current with great labor, and had often to be dragged or carried past unnavigable rapids or across the water-sheds between the sources of one stream and those of another. On the route Major Bigelow, in order to make out their route more clearly by the view from its summit, climbed the high mountain which still bears his name in Northern Maine, near the head-waters of the Kennebec. It is a monument to this heroic townsman of ours, grander and more lasting than any ever reared by human hands.

Arnold's little army at length arrived before Quebec near the middle of November, having suffered terribly from cold, as well as from hunger and excessive labor, for the winter sets in early in that northern region. The town, besides its great natural strength of position and its formidable defensive works, had a garrison exceeding Arnold's force in numbers. With admirable impudence he sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the place. But the commander would neither surrender nor come out to fight, and Arnold did not see his way to getting in. He had, moreover, only five rounds of ammunition for each man, and was therefore in no condition to maintain a siege, even if he had force enough to invest the town. So he moved up the river twenty miles or more to await the orders of Montgomery, who, in a campaign of extraordinary brilliancy, had made himself master of the Lake Champlain country, the Upper St. Lawrence and Montreal. On the 3d of December Montgomery arrived with three hundred men, artillery and provisions, and what Arnold's men needed most, a supply of clothing suitable for the season, which was intensely cold. That patriot army, after their dreadful march through the Maine and Canadian forests, were barefooted and in rags.

Montgomery, though not sanguine, thought there was a chance of success in attempting to storm the place in a night attack. On the 30th of December the attempt was made, one party, led by Montgomery in person, attacking the defences of the lower town from the southeast, and another, under Arnold, assaulting at the same time from the northwest. The fall of Montgomery at the head of his column by the first fire from the enemy put an end to the attack in that quarter. Arnold's command, with which were Major Bigelow and the Worcester men, had at first better success. Arnold was disabled by a severe wound in the leg. Captain Jonas Hubbard was also wounded beneath the walls, and, refusing to be re-

moved, died of exposure to the fierce snow-storm. Major Bigelow and some two hundred others, under the command of Colonel Christopher Greene, of Rhode Island, carried the first battery, and penetrated so far into the town that, when they were repulsed at the second barrier, and, instead of retreating, as would have been prudent, held their position, their retreat was cut off and they were compelled to surrender. Sergeant Silas Wesson was killed and Timothy Rice mortally wounded in this attack; both were Worcester men. Major Bigelow and the other soldiers from this town were made prisoners and held in captivity until November of the next year.

In the mean time the people at home were not allowed to forget that men were wanted in January, 1776, to reinforce the army before Boston. Worcester's share was thirty-two. In May blankets were wanted, and Worcester supplied on requisition twenty-seven. In June it was men again, five thousand from the State to operate in Canada and New York. Worcester's quota was fifty-six, and the men were provided. Now, for the first time, we begin to read of bounties for enlistment. The State allowed to each man under this call a bounty of three pounds, with eighteen shillings in addition for the use of his arms and equipments. The town voted to add nine pounds to the bounty of its soldiers, and a tax of four hundred and eighty-six pounds was levied for that purpose. In July the General Court ordered that every twenty-fifth man on the train-band and alarm lists, in addition to those already raised, should be put into the service to form two regiments for duty in the Northern Department. In September there was further need of men, and one-fifth part of the militia was mustered for service with the army in New York, and at the same time a fourth of the remainder was directed to be completely equipped and held ready for the field upon receipt of orders. In December the Governor of Rhode Island called for help, fearing an invasion of his State. Two regiments marched promptly to his relief, and many from Worcester were volunteers in the ranks. Eight men of Captain William Gates' Worcester company were killed in battle or died of disease this year in the army under General Washington in New York.

In January, 1777, thirty-two blankets for the army were demanded of Worcester, and later in the same month every seventh man over sixteen years of age was drafted for eight months' service at least, to fill the quota of Massachusetts in the Continental army. In February Worcester, like all other towns in the State, was required to furnish clothing, including shirts, stockings and other articles, at the rate of one suit for every seven male inhabitants over sixteen years old. The number required at this rate was sixty-two. In March a bounty of twenty pounds, in addition to the State and Continental bounties, was voted to every volunteer who should enlist to fill the town's quota, and a tax was levied of £1,656 2s. 2d.

to pay bounties and other war expenses. A committee was also chosen at this time to ascertain how much each person had paid for the support of the army, and who must pay and how much to equalize the burden. A little later the town voted to buy one hundred muskets and bayonets and a supply of powder, to be sold to the militia at a reasonable price. As the soldiers generally furnished their own arms, there was an obvious advantage in keeping a supply for sale at a fixed price. Every sixth man was drafted in August to serve three months in the Northern army.

The experience of the French War was repeated with singular accuracy this summer. Just as Loudoun and Abercrombie, in a panic, called for immediate reinforcements to repel an invasion by the French, so General Schuyler, alarmed by the steady advance of Burgoyne, urged that every available man from New England should be sent to strengthen his army. Massachusetts responded promptly, as she did twenty years before. Again the Worcester militia—sixty-eight rank and file—commanded by Benjamin Flagg, a lieutenant-colonel with this time, with Captain David Chadwick and Lieutenants Abel Holbrook and Jonathan Stone, marched westward for Albany, but when they arrived at Hadley, the success of Herkimer at Oriskany and Stark's brilliant victory at Bennington had brought relief, and they were ordered to return.

In September again the Northern Army, now under Gates, and preparing to entrap Burgoyne, needed reinforcements, and the General Court recommended that at least half the militia of Worcester and the western counties should march to strengthen it. In December a committee to provide for the families was appointed. The sums spent in this behalf from this time to the end of the war were considerable. A report of the selectmen shows that sixty-eight men of Worcester were serving at this time in the Continental Line under enlistment for eight months, three years or the war, and received their clothing for the most part from the town. In February Worcester again furnished sixty-two suits of shirts, shoes and stockings for the army in obedience to a requisition. In April the town furnished fifteen men for service in Rhode Island with a battalion from the militia of the county, and in the same month twelve men were drafted for nine months' service to fill up the quota of the State in the Continental Army. Six more were drafted in June for an expedition to Rhode Island, and four to serve as guards for the prisoners of Burgoyne's army. In March, 1779, the town levied a tax of two thousand pounds for war purposes, and the militia officers were instructed to raise men for the service by enlistment or draft. Ten soldiers were enlisted in June, and the town borrowed £5,200 for the payment of bounties. Sixty-two suits of clothing were again provided, and in September thirty-one blankets. The selectmen about this time reported

that forty-eight soldiers then in the service had received \$1,906 as bounties on their enlistment for three years. The families of nine of them had needed assistance, and had received it during the year at the cost at current prices of £509. In August £892 was granted to pay for clothing. In September eight soldiers were raised for the army in Rhode Island at a cost for bounties of £638, and in October thirteen more for Washington's army on the Hudson. To these thirty pounds each was paid in bounties, and they were enlisted for three years. Their support by the town cost £2,515 10s.

Demands upon the town for men and supplies for the war continued unabated, if not increased in frequency and weight during the next year. In June no less than three calls for men were made and answered. Twenty-two were enlisted as the town's share of three thousand nine hundred and thirty-four required of the State for six months' service with the Continental Army. Each of these, by vote of the town, received twenty-seven pounds in agricultural produce, at the prices of 1774. In the same month twenty-eight three months' men were obtained, and five at the same time for duty at Springfield. In December twenty-nine men more were wanted for three years or the war, but the endurance of the people seemed to be exhausted and the means hitherto effectual for obtaining recruits failed. As bounties did not tempt the young men, and as the people were disinclined to submit to the process of drafting, as heretofore practiced, a new scheme was hit upon. The inhabitants were divided into twenty-nine classes, of equal taxable valuation. Each class was required to supply one soldier, and provide for his wages and maintenance. Each member paid his equitable portion of the expense, and if he was delinquent the amount was added to his tax for the next year, and collected by the usual process. By this means the men needed were mustered in February.

Worcester was required to draw heavily upon its resources of money and supplies as well as men. In May forty-three sets of blankets, shirts, shoes and stockings for the army were required; in July, twelve horses. About the same time 17,640 pounds of beef was provided at a cost of £539, and in December about twice the quantity of beef, for which £1270 was paid. In this year a tax of £30,000 in Continental currency was levied for the payment of the town's soldiers. There was no relaxation of the war exactions for the next year, 1781. In June twenty-three men for three months' service were raised by great exertions, and Worcester supplied her share of a force of five hundred for service in Rhode Island. A quarter of the militia were required to hold themselves ready to march to reinforce General Washington's army. The annual demand for blankets and clothing required from Worcester twenty-nine blankets and forty-nine sets of shirts, etc. The town this year would vex itself no more with the paper currency of

the time, but voted hard money to the amount of £414 for the payment of its soldiers and £400 for another purchase of beef for the army. The last demand for men came in March, 1782, when six were drafted for three years.

During seven years of war much more than half of Worcester's adult male population must have been in the military service, either by enlistment in the line or by being summoned for special tours of duty as militia. The whole number of Worcester men doing military service in the war is thus stated by Lincoln in his history,—one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, seven captains, ten lieutenants, five ensigns, twenty sergeants and three hundred and eighty-nine privates.

In later wars, until that of the great Rebellion, Worcester bore no part that need be mentioned here, except that the gallant service and death at Buena Vista of Captain George Lincoln must not be passed in silence. Captain Lincoln was the son of the late Governor Levi Lincoln, an officer of the regular army, and at the time of his death was serving as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Wool, who said of him: "He was as brave, gallant and accomplished an officer as I ever knew."

At the outbreak of the Rebellion Worcester had among her citizens, available as military leaders, no veterans of former wars, or men of experience in actual service, but she had a considerable number who, by long service as officers of the militia, had acquired such military knowledge and training as can be gained in that service. These men, with the true instinct of the patriotic soldier, came promptly forward when the country called her sons to her defence. The value of a trained militia, as a preparation for war, was proved by the honorable military record of such soldiers as Devens, Lincoln, Ward, Sprague, Pickett, Studley and others, who in the uniformed and disciplined militia of Massachusetts, had learned the duty of the soldier, the elements of tactics and the rudiments of military organization. Some of them were unusually proficient in the discipline and movements of small bodies of troops, and were as competent to instruct and organize companies and regiments for service as professional soldiers would have been. The troops whom they commanded and prepared for the field, after a few months' practice with arms, and training in camp and on the march, became efficient soldiers, winning applause from generals commanding in the field, for their military obedience, promptness and precision of movement, steady valor and all the qualities of veteran soldiers.

The great Civil War was the third period in the military history of Worcester, as of New England. The first period, covering nearly a century, was a war for existence, against the savage tribes at first, and later against the French of Canada, and their Indian allies. Then, after a short interval of peace, began the war for political independence—a strenuous and

exhausting struggle of seven years, against the military power of Great Britain, demanding intense exertion and grievous sacrifices, which were given with a cheerful resolution and intrepid constancy that win our admiration. Then followed eighty years of peace, for in the War of 1812, with Great Britain, and that with Mexico, in 1846, Worcester, as a town had no part, and very few of her citizens were in the military service.

The third military period was shorter, but the conflict was not less terrible, and the demands of the country for men and supplies, peremptory and exacting as they were, were all honorably and cheerfully met. It is interesting to note how the methods and conduct of the rural village of Worcester, in 1775, were repeated by the busy city eighty-six years later, with such variations as the enlarged resources of the community, and the changed conditions, brought about by the wonderful progress of nearly a century in science and the mechanical arts, made possible and necessary. In each case, popular assemblies were stimulated to patriotic efforts by ardent orators. In each the people, in their municipal capacity, promptly took the initiative, without waiting for the slower movement of State and national governments. In each the town or the city raised money for the equipment and training of soldiers. In each the citizens, and especially the women, by voluntary organization and effort, provided for the relief of the families of soldiers in the field. In each the municipal government offered liberal bounties to encourage enlistments. In each resolutions were passed and pledges given by the town or city to fortify the courage of the soldiers in the field and the patriotic purpose of the general government. This close repetition by the men of Worcester, in 1861, of the acts of their forefathers, in 1775, was not the result of conscious imitation, but was due to the fact that the spirit of the people was the same and their native vigor of character had not diminished; that they had kept their political institutions and habits substantially unchanged, and therefore met an emergency in the nineteenth century with the means suggested by the genius of the people and supplied by their municipal institutions and habits of association, as their fathers had met a like emergency nearly a century before. Like causes, acting under similar conditions, produced like effects, differing chiefly in magnitude, because the people were now more numerous and their resources larger.

On Sunday, the 14th of April, 1861, the news of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, after a bombardment of two days, was received in Worcester. The heart of the people was stirred as it had never been before within the memory of men then living. Wrathful and determined, they gathered in the streets, snatched eagerly and read with fierce indignation the shameful story, hastily printed in special editions of the newspapers, that the flag of their country had been displaced on one of the national forts by the ensign

of rebellion. The next day came the President's proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, and calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men to take the field immediately. The Governor's order promptly followed, requiring the militia companies to hold themselves in readiness for active service. There were then two militia companies in the city,—the Light Infantry and the City Guards, both having been organized for many years and having officers of long experience in the militia service. The former was attached to the Sixth Regiment of the State militia; the latter, to the Third Battalion of Rifles. Besides these, was another volunteer company,—the Emmet Guards,—a purely voluntary organization, not a part of the State militia, but efficiently officered and well drilled.

All these companies were promptly recruited to their full standard; private business was arranged, and every man held himself in readiness for the word of command. In the mean time the citizens who had yet no call to arms cheered the young soldiers by act and word. Young men and maidens, and many whose blood age could not cool, wore the national colors as a symbol and pledge of loyalty. From every flag-staff—and there were never before so many in Worcester—flew the flag of our Union, "not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured." The air was crisp with patriotism; men inhaled it with every breath. The whole community was aglow with devotion to the Union and defiance to its enemies. Doubtless the general belief was that the conflict would be short. The bombastic vaunts of the Southern politicians had become so familiar, and seemed so ridiculously inflated to Northern ears, that our people could not believe that every fantastic display of the garb of rebellion had a real man inside it, and that behind the melodramatic eloquence of treason was a resolute and solid purpose. Northern people also knew their immense superiority in numbers, wealth and military resources, and therefore had no doubt that the Rebellion would be crushed by a few heavy blows or speedily strangled in the grasp of its mighty antagonist. These beliefs made the popular spirit more cheerful, if not more determined. The soldiers about to respond to the call of their country were encouraged by the sympathy and admiration of their companions. Banks and other employers assured their clerks that enlistment should not deprive them of employment at home; but their places should be reserved for them on their return. A meeting of citizens passed without dissent a resolution, which was confirmed by the City Council at its next meeting called for the purpose, that four thousand dollars, as the citizens' meeting passed it,—five thousand, as it was adopted by the Council,—should be appropriated "in aid of the families of such of the troops of the city as have been or may hereafter be called into the service of the country, and to provide uni-

forms and supplies for such members of the company as may need them."

The call came first to the Light Infantry, who, in the evening of Tuesday, April 16th, received orders to report in Boston to the commander of the Sixth Regiment. At ten o'clock the next morning the company marched with full ranks to the Boston and Worcester Railroad station. The rollicking, yet pathetic, strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," filled the air of that raw April morning with a melody which was to become sadly familiar during the next four years. People of the city and from neighboring towns thronged the streets to see the martial display, and bid the departing heroes God-speed. Several eminent citizens made parting addresses of praise and cheer, and thus the first Worcester men, with high hopes and dauntless courage, marched gaily into that vortex of Civil War, whose awful depths would engulf so many of our worthiest and dearest. Captain Harrison W. Pratt commanded this company; George W. Prouty was first lieutenant, and J. Waldo Denny second lieutenant. The company left Boston for the seat of war in the evening of the same day, and on Friday, the 19th, passed through Baltimore, where the regiment was attacked by a city mob. The regiment was the first militia regiment from any State to report with arms and equipments complete, ready for active service. Its term of service was three months, and it was employed chiefly in guard duty at Washington and Baltimore and on the railroad line between those cities.

In the mean time the Emmet Guards had been incorporated with the State militia and assigned to the Third Battalion of Rifles, which now consisted of three companies—the City Guards, Company A; the Holden Rifles, Company B, and the Emmet Guards, Company C. Their ranks were full; the men were hardy young fellows, instinct with courage and patriotism. They waited with impatience the order of march. Charles Devens, Jr., then the foremost advocate at the Worcester bar, who had formerly held rank in the militia, was elected major, and reluctantly accepted the responsibility for which he doubted his own fitness, and the honor which he thought should be given to one who had earned it by more continuous service in the militia. He was persuaded, however, to withdraw his objection and to accept the command of the battalion. On Saturday, the 20th, permission came from the Governor that the battalion should go to the front. That afternoon, affecting farewells having been spoken at a public meeting in Mechanics' Hall, Major Devens started for the front. His command comprised two hundred and thirty-eight men of all ranks. The commissioned officers were: Major, Charles Devens, Jr.; Adjutant, John M. Goodhue; Quartermaster, James E. Estabrook; Surgeon, Oramel Martin. Company officers—Company A, Worcester City Guard: Captain, A. B. R. Sprague; First Lieutenant,



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Josiah Pickett; Second Lieutenant, George C. Joslin; Third Lieutenant, Orson Moulton; Fourth Lieutenant, E. A. Harkness.

Company B, Holden Rifles: Captain, Charles Knowlton; First Lieutenant, J. H. Gleason; Second Lieutenant, P. R. Newell; Third Lieutenant, Edward Devens; Fourth Lieutenant, Samuel F. Woods.

Company C, Emmet Guards: Captain, Michael S. McConville; First Lieutenant, Michael O'Driscoll; Second Lieutenant, Matthew J. McCafferty; Third Lieutenant, Thomas O'Neil; Fourth Lieutenant, Morris Melavin.

These three months' troops were not actually engaged with the enemy. But their service was valuable. They protected Washington from attack, and opened and maintained a new route to the city, avoiding the dangers which, for a time, attended the passage of Union troops through Baltimore. The turbulent and treasonable elements of that city were, however, speedily quelled by the energy of General Butler and the efficiency of the troops he commanded, prominent among which were the Worcester company of the Sixth Regiment and the battalion of Major Devens, which latter was stationed during most of its term of service at Annapolis or at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. The term of service of both these corps expired just before the disastrous battle of Bull Run. They had not been mustered out when the confusion and discouragement consequent upon the defeat of our army before Washington made it necessary to retain in the service all the troops near the Capitol whose courage and organization had not been shaken by the disaster. They cheerfully responded to the appeal to remain on duty for a few days longer, while the defeated army was reorganized. The Light Infantry, with the Sixth Regiment, had marching orders for home on the 29th of July, and arrived in Worcester on the 1st of August. The battalion of rifles began their return on the 30th of July, and were welcomed in Worcester on the 2d of August. Both, of course, were received with rejoicing and hearty congratulations.

Major Devens did not return in command of the battalion, for he had already been commissioned as colonel, and had taken command of the Fifteenth Regiment, comprising ten companies, recruited in Worcester and the towns of the county, which, since the 28th of June, had been encamped on the Brooks Farm, near South Worcester, the place being known then and for years after as Camp Scott. The regiment was busily occupied with the work of organization, discipline and instruction, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Ward, a capable and hard-working officer. This regiment was composed of the stanchest material, the sturdy yeomen and mechanics of Worcester County. Except the colonel, the surgeons and the chaplain, there was scarcely a professional man in the regi-

ment, commissioned or enlisted. Colonel Devens took command June 26th. As the military plans of the commander-in-chief did not call for large and rapid additions to the force already assembled near Washington, and as this regiment was composed for the most part of officers and men who had the whole duty of the soldier to learn, not having yet been even in the militia service, it was the original purpose to retain them in their camp of instruction for two months longer. But the result of the battle of Bull Run changed the plans of campaign. The army was to be reorganized by General McClellan, and troops were hurried forward to Washington from all quarters.

On August 8th the Fifteenth left the city, having received the day before a beautiful flag at the hands of the Hon. George F. Hoar, as a gift from the ladies of Worcester. Mr. Hoar's speech in presenting the flag and Colonel Devens' remarks in accepting it were eloquent and affecting. The Fifteenth passed through Baltimore near midnight of the 10th of August. The streets were thronged with people, many of them sullen and defiant in manner, but quiet. They did not want a lesson in deportment from the men of those ten great companies, a full thousand in line, all told, who marched steadily and swiftly through the streets in that hot summer night, with their muskets loaded and their ranks as firm and well closed as if they were marching in review. The accidental discharge of one of the soldier's muskets caused a momentary apprehension that the Baltimore mob would have a lesson, but nothing came of it. The next day the regiment arrived in Washington, and as it marched up Pennsylvania Avenue by company front, with alert and martial tread, its long company lines, with one hundred men in each, filling that spacious avenue from curb to curb, with the National and State colors waving in the summer air and the muskets flashing bright in the August sun, the Fifteenth presented a spectacle such as Washington, even in those days of military activity, had seldom seen.

From Washington the regiment marched, a few days later, to Poolesville, a little Maryland village, about half-way to Harper's Ferry, and there came under the command of General Charles P. Stone, who was forming a corps of observation for the Upper Potomac. With daily drills and the routine duties of camp life, varied by picket duty at the river, the time passed until October 21st, when the regiment first met the enemy and showed by the trial of battle of what stuff its soldiers were made.

I cannot here describe the battle in detail or discuss the causes of the disaster in which it ended. Briefly, General Stone was apprised by General McClellan of certain operations of the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, and was directed to reconnoitre the enemy's position at Leesburg, on the Virginia side of the river, opposite the station of the

Fifteenth. A scouting party having reported a small camp of the enemy between Leesburg and the river, and a mile or two from either, Colonel Devens was directed with five companies of his regiment to cross the Potomac on the night of the 20th, surprise this camp, if possible, and then reconnoitre in the direction of Leesburg. The remaining five companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, were to march to the river and be prepared to support Colonel Devens if necessary. Some companies of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts and a portion of Baker's California regiment were also ordered to the river in the morning. Colonel Devens found that the scouts had been deceived and that there was no camp where he expected to find one. Reconnoitering cautiously toward Leesburg in the early morning, he encountered a troop of cavalry with which he had a short skirmish, and then fell back toward the river.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, hearing the firing, hurried his battalion across the river to reinforce Devens. In the river at this point was Harrison's Island, about a mile long, which delayed and embarrassed the crossing. The river was much too deep to be forded; the boats provided were few and small; not more than a company at a time could be transported, and it was necessary to cross the Maryland arm of the river, then march across the island and embark again for the Virginia shore. The landing was at the foot of a steep bluff; along the face of this ran a narrow, crooked trail, up which men could scramble with difficulty. Colonel Ward's battalion arrived at the top of the bluff a little before noon, and moved forward at once across an open field of a few acres surrounded by wood to join Devens, who was still skirmishing with the enemy. After the regiment was united the firing ceased for a short time, but a brisk attack was soon made upon our position, and easily repulsed. The regiment then fell back to the bluff and there found that the portions of regiments already mentioned had arrived and also three pieces of artillery—a twelve-pound rifle-gun and two light howitzers. Colonel Baker took command by seniority of commission and formed his line of battle with the Fifteenth on the right and his own regiment on the left. Colonel Cogswell came up soon after with two companies of his, known as the Tammany Regiment. During nearly the whole of the action the enemy were concealed in the woods in the front and on the flanks of the Union force, which they considerably outnumbered. A scattering fire of skirmishers and sharp-shooters had been going on for some time, when about two o'clock the regiment forming the enemy's left wing opened the action with a volley which silenced the light guns in front of the position of the Fifteenth, killing or disabling almost every man serving them. They had been discharged not more than twice.

One incident of the battle deserves mention as

illustrating the steadiness of these Worcester County boys under fire for the first time: While the Fifteenth was exchanging a sharp fire with the rebels in its front a small force of the enemy, under cover of the woods, passed around its flank and opened fire from the rear. The line did not waver, but at the word of command faced "about," charged into the woods, dispersed the force attacking from that direction and then returned to its former position and renewed the fight with the enemy in front. The steadiness which this unexpected and most alarming attack did not shake would have been creditable to veteran troops of any army.

Toward the close of the afternoon the right wing was drawn in and the Fifteenth took position at what had been the centre of the line, and another vigorous attempt was made to drive the rebels from their position. By this time Colonel Baker had been killed and Colonel Cogswell had assumed command. The ammunition of our men was exhausted; the rebel fire continued. Further resistance seemed hopeless, and Colonel Cogswell directed Colonel Devens to retreat. "Will you please repeat the order in the presence of my major?" said Devens. Major Kimball was called up (Lieutenant-Colonel Ward having some time before been carried from the field severely wounded) and the order was repeated and obeyed. The regiment fell back to the river-bank, where some were shot by the enemy from above, some escaped across the river, some were drowned and some were shot in attempting to cross, and the remainder were taken prisoners. To whatever causes the disaster may have been due, it was not the fault of the soldiers of the Fifteenth, whose valor and steadiness could not have been surpassed. They saw many greater battles in the three following years, but it is not too much to say of them, on their first battle-field, that they would have gone anywhere and done anything that could have been expected of veteran troops in the highest state of efficiency. They would then have attempted some things which they would not, after three years of experience had taught them the limitations of military achievement.

The Fifteenth Regiment went into action with six hundred and twenty-one men. The killed, wounded and missing were three hundred and ten. Among the killed was John William Grout, second lieutenant, from Worcester. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward was wounded; Captain Studley, of Worcester, was taken prisoner. This engagement has been described at some length, because it was the first in which Worcester men met the enemy in battle. The news from the regiment caused a great sensation in Worcester. Public meetings were held to express the general admiration for the prowess of the regiment and sorrow for its losses. Energetic efforts were made to supply, by enlistments, the places of the fallen and captured and to make good the losses of clothing and personal equipment. Letters of applause, sympathy and en-



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couragement were received in great numbers from friends in Worcester and elsewhere, and the valor of the regiment and its commander received fitting official commendation.

Other incidents of the war must be mentioned more briefly. The next regiment organized in Worcester was the Twenty-first, composed of men recruited chiefly in Worcester County, though companies raised in Springfield, Pittsfield and Belchertown were also included in it. Its camp, on the grounds of the Agricultural Society and named Camp Lincoln, was first occupied by six companies on the 19th of July. Its colonel was Augustus Morse. It had one Worcester company, commanded by Captain B. Frank Rogers. This regiment marched for the front August 23d. Within a month Governor Andrew authorized Edwin Upton as colonel and A. B. R. Sprague as lieutenant-colonel to raise another regiment in Worcester. Recruiting was begun about the middle of September, and on the last day of October, with full ranks, armed and equipped, the regiment, designated as the Twenty-fifth, left Worcester for the seat of war. This regiment, more than any other, was then and has since been regarded as the Worcester Regiment. Seven of its ten companies were recruited in the city; the other three in Milford, Fitchburg and Templeton, respectively. It was a splendid regiment of stout-hearted, intelligent, faithful men, and it could be matched by few in the service for the cheerful heroism and gallantry of its soldiers, their hardships, labors and losses in action. These two regiments, the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth, were assigned to the expedition destined to operate in North Carolina, under the command of General Burnside. Early in the year 1862 they were engaged with great credit in the capture of Roanoke Island and Newbern. The Fifteenth lay at Poolesville all winter. In March, after a short and unimportant advance by way of Harper's Ferry up the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment, as a part of the Army of the Potomac, embarked at Alexandria for the momentous Peninsula Campaign under General McClellan. It fought bravely at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, the seven days' battles before Richmond and returned to the vicinity of Washington in season to take part in the unfortunate campaign of General Pope. In September the Fifteenth was again at the front in the great battle of Antietam and suffered terribly. The number of officers and men of the Fifteenth who went into action was almost precisely the same as that of the famous Light Brigade at Balaklava. The time they were engaged was very nearly the same and the proportion of losses was almost precisely equal. On that 17th of September, at Antietam, twenty-four officers and five hundred and eighty-two enlisted men of the Fifteenth went into that murderous corner. Twenty minutes later the killed, wounded and missing numbered three hundred and forty-three. Of the killed were five officers and sixty enlisted men; wounded (one officer and many

enlisted men mortally), six officers and two hundred and forty-eight enlisted men; missing, twenty-four men. A loss of nearly three-fifths in less than half an hour is an experience that has befallen few regiments or companies.

The Twenty-first Regiment also had a period of harassing and dangerous service in the autumn and winter of 1861. Transferred from North Carolina to Virginia in August, it was engaged in Pope's campaign in the battles of the Second Bull Run, of Chantilly and later at Antietam, doing heroic and valuable service and suffering heavy losses, and in December it was in the hottest part of the battle in General Burnside's ill-planned and disastrous attack upon Fredericksburg, in which the Fifteenth, too, as usual, had a place of honor and of danger, and also, as usual, lost heavily. The loss most grievously felt was that of its heroic and devoted surgeon, Samuel Foster Haven, Jr. The Twenty-fifth during this year had been doing arduous and useful service—marching, scouting and fighting.

During the summer and fall of 1862 three more regiments were organized in Worcester,—the Thirty-fourth, Colonel George D. Wells; the Thirty-sixth, Colonel Henry Bowman, both of these for three years; and the Fifty-first, Colonel A. B. R. Sprague, for nine months. The Thirty-fourth left Worcester on the 15th of August, the Thirty-sixth on the 11th of September and the Fifty-first on the 25th of November. All of these regiments did heroic service. The Thirty-fourth, composed of companies raised in the five western counties of the State, of course, including Worcester, was noted throughout its term of service for the promptness and precision of its movements, the neatness of its quarters and its equipments, its endurance of marches and labors and its ardor and prowess in battle. These comprehend all the valuable qualities of the soldier, and it is not extravagant praise to say that the Thirty-fourth excelled in all of them. It was commanded during most of its service by Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Colonel) William S. Lincoln. The Thirty-sixth traversed more miles in its time of service than any other Worcester regiment. It served in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia again and North Carolina. The fortunes of these regiments and others cannot be followed in detail. They were all fighting regiments, and did their full duty on such days of carnage and of fate as those which are recalled by the names of Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor. They endured exhausting marches and sieges, hunger, disease, wounds and the horrors of rebel prison pens. This is equally true also of other regiments raised in Worcester, or of which Worcester men formed a part, especially of the Fifty-seventh, whose frightful losses in its first engagement, that of the Wilderness, were only a prelude to a service, which, though short, compared with that of some other regiments, was splendidly heroic,

and crowded with labors and losses. Nor can I mention here the names of many of the Worcester heroes. The officers have their meed of fame in the histories of their respective regiments and in the more elaborate histories of the war. The private soldiers, who deserved as well, are too many to be designated by name here. Sergeant Thomas Plunkett, of the Twenty-first, whose arms were struck off by a fragment of shell at Fredericksburg, just as he had snatched the regimental colors from the relaxing grasp of the dying color-sergeant, must never be omitted when the deeds of Worcester's heroes are recounted. But their names are all perpetuated in the roll of honor; their memories will be fondly cherished for a few years by surviving comrades and kinsfolk and proudly treasured, let us hope, among the most precious family possessions by generations of descendants, who will admire and imitate their patriotic devotion.

Besides the regiments which were raised and organized in the city, almost every other Massachusetts regiment had Worcester men in its ranks or among its officers. A large number also in the aggregate served in the artillery, in military organizations of other States, in the regular army and in the navy. It is impossible even now to state with precision the number of men whom Worcester contributed to the War for the Union. Governor Bullock, in his address at the dedication of the soldiers' monument, estimates it at "not far from three thousand," and that seems to me a moderate statement. Yet, when we remember that it is more than one in three of the adult male population of the city at that time, the number seems almost incredible. They served in fifty regiments of infantry, five of cavalry and fourteen batteries or regiments of artillery organized under the authority of Massachusetts, and probably in fifty other military organizations. Among these Worcester soldiers were one major-general, by brevet; five brigadier-generals, by brevet; four colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, twelve majors, fifty-two captains, fifty-four first-lieutenants, fifty-three second-lieutenants, eight surgeons, four chaplains. These were all in Massachusetts organizations or received promotion while serving with Massachusetts troops. Of Worcester men serving with other troops there were five brigadier-generals, two majors, a captain and a lieutenant, besides one commodore and several lieutenants and ensigns in the navy.

This brief sketch of the military history of Worcester during the Civil War may seem to do less than justice to its subject, as of course it does. A series of volumes, instead of a single chapter, would not exhaust the theme. Names, even of those most deserving of honor, have been mentioned but rarely. It seems invidious further to distinguish by special eulogy those whose rank gave them distinction and personal advantage at the time and whose names will be perpetuated elsewhere, while thousands of obscure men, no

less daring, devoted and unselfish, laid down their lives cheerfully, unnoted, except as units in the great aggregate of patriotic sacrifice. Since the great commanders will not lack their meed of praise, let us here express our admiration and gratitude for the valor, constancy and devotion of the armies, rather than the prowess of the generals.

Even in Worcester, where courage and loyalty were as abundant as anywhere, voluntary enlistment did not supply all the enormous and exacting demands of the military service. Bounties for enlistment were offered after the first glow of patriotic ardor had cooled a little. No bounties were paid for the men, about twelve hundred in number, who enlisted in Worcester under the President's call for volunteers in 1861. But in 1862 the city paid a bounty of one hundred dollars for each volunteer. In 1863 the draft was ordered under an act of Congress, and Captain Samuel V. Stone was appointed provost marshal for the Eighth Congressional District, with headquarters at Worcester, to enforce it. No disturbances took place here while the draft was in progress. Precautions wisely taken to prevent or suppress disorders happily proved unnecessary, or so completely successful as to seem superfluous. Of the men drafted in Worcester, 103 paid the commutation fixed by the law, 53 furnished substitutes, 59 enrolled citizens supplied substitutes before the draft was made. The amount paid by the city and by citizens for bounties and recruiting is estimated at nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the sums paid by individuals for commutation and for substitutes under the draft was nearly one hundred thousand dollars more. In order to ascertain the price in money, besides the cost in blood and sorrow, which Worcester paid for the Union, must be added to this the sums contributed to the Soldiers' Relief Committee, to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and to various other forms of military charities, and the city's share of the State bounties and State aid to soldiers and their families, which still continues under the nobly generous, yet wisely-guarded regulations prescribed by State laws; and lastly, Worcester's contributions to the national revenues expended in the prosecution of the war, the payment of the debt and the annual cost of pensions, of which latter sum alone, Worcester pays, without realizing it, not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. Truly with a great price we vindicated our title to the precious inheritance of national union.

The oldest of the militia companies now existing here is still known by the name given it in its original charter by a special act of the General Court in 1804, the Worcester Light Infantry. It was preceded in point of time by the Worcester Artillery, which appears to have been organized in 1783. Its organization was maintained until the autumn of 1838, when the last entry on its record is "Company disbanded and officers discharged." Both these companies offered their services in the War of 1812 with Great Britain,

and the town voted bounties for enlistments, but the Governor declined to comply with the President's requisitions for troops, alleging some constitutional objections, and the Worcester troops were not then called to the field. Two years later, however, when the aspect of the war had become more serious, Governor Strong ordered the militia of the State to be in readiness for active service. Two companies of militia were drafted from the county and served in the forts in Boston harbor, and a little later the Light Infantry, and the Artillery marched to the seaboard, and were stationed at South Boston for about six weeks, being discharged on the 31st of October. The Light Infantry as a company of the Sixth Regiment, promptly answered the call of the President, and was among the foremost of military organizations to arrive at the national capital at a critical moment, as already narrated. At the end of the three months' service the Light Infantry returned to Worcester. A large number of its members enlisted or were commissioned in other commands.

The City Guards, organized in 1840, was for many years designated as light infantry, but afterwards became a rifle company, and was attached to the Third Battalion of Rifles, in the State militia. As such it was called into the three months' service with the battalion. The Emmet Guards, organized as a company of the State militia after the first note of civil war had sounded, were also attached to the Third Battalion of Rifles. The two former of these companies, upon being mustered out of the service of the United States, maintained their existence in some form, and upon the reorganization of the State militia, after the war, were re-established and assigned to regiments, in which they have maintained a high reputation for soldierly bearing, discipline and efficiency. The Emmet Guards in 1888 were organized anew and accepted by the Governor for the State service. They are not surpassed for the exact performance of all military duty and for precision and smartness in drill.

The artillery company known as "Battery B" was formed in Worcester at the reorganization of the militia after the war. It has had a succession of competent and zealous commanders, and has been often complimented by superior officers for proficiency in artillery exercises, the admirable condition of its arms and equipments and its evident readiness for any service.

Immediately after the departure of the city militia companies for the seat of war in April, 1861, the honorary and past members of the Light Infantry and the City Guards organized each a company by itself as a Home Guard, and with the intention also of maintaining an active list of volunteers, from whom the ranks of the parent companies in the field might be recruited from time to time. These companies performed various service, at military funerals, as escorts on occasions of public ceremony and as a reserve

force in case of threatened public disorder, until the organization of the State Guard, in June, 1863, under the authority of a law of that year. The State Guard, besides the functions of parade and ceremony, which militia companies are often called upon to discharge, performed duties of real value in preserving the peace of the city, which was endangered, though happily not greatly disturbed, by the elements of discontent and mischief introduced by the bounty and substitute systems of recruiting, and stimulated to an alarming activity by the example of the draft riots in New York and elsewhere. Members of the Guard were detailed for guard duty under the orders of the provost marshal, and the whole company was, in the latter part of July, 1863, on duty for several days at the provost marshal's command, guarding drafted men, preserving the peace of the city and escorting a body of conscripts to the rendezvous at Boston. The State Guard ceased to be a part of the militia of Massachusetts by the repeal, in 1866, of the act under which the company was established. Its existence was maintained, however, as a voluntary organization, and in the next year the Legislature granted the petition of its members for a special charter, under which the company was maintained for several years and for a time was organized as a battalion of two companies.

Thus we close this outline of Worcester's military history. The community has cultivated the arts of peace with signal success, but has never shrunk from doing its whole duty when honor and patriotism called for the labors and sacrifices of war. Her sons were daring, patient and skilled in military arts. These were their qualities from the times when Ephraim Curtis, of Worcester, brought relief to the sorely-beset garrison of Brookfield, and when, a century later, Timothy Bigelow, of Worcester, led his command in that terrible winter march through the wilderness of Maine and Canada, and hurled them in a hopeless assault against the impregnable fortress of Quebec, to that time, after almost another century, when Charles Devens, commanding, by a happy coincidence, another Fifteenth Regiment, made his heroic stand on the banks of the Potomac at Ball's Bluff. And while the men of Worcester marched and fought and died, the women of Worcester, with a constancy and patience deserving of all reverence, suffering the pangs of anxiety and sorrow, toiled and saved to alleviate the lot of their husbands, sons and brothers. Our people may claim as appropriate to their own community, the motto of the older Worcester in England, "A City Faithful in War and Peace."

CHAPTER CXCI.

WORCESTER—(Continued.)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

BY CHARLES G. WASHBURN, A.B.

For the early history of the town of Worcester, the reader is referred to the preceding chapters. The following is a list of the early manufacturers and their dates of establishment, as far as known.

Later, the town of Worcester, and the surrounding country, were the scene of many other manufacturing enterprises, and to Mr. Edmund M. Barton, the librarian, for many courtesies. I have drawn from his collection the following list, and have made the following comment here to save frequent repetition in the text.

C. G. W.

AFTER the first settlement of Worcester had been broken up by the Indians in King Philip's War, a meeting of those interested was held at Cambridge, March 14, 1679, N.S., for the purpose of considering the expediency of again settling the town.¹

As a result of this meeting, it was resolved "to settle the said plantation some time the next summer come twelve months, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1680."

The town was to be built to attain six ends, which were enumerated, chief among them "the better conveniency of attending God's worship;" and the "better education of their children;" but provision was also to be made "for the better accommodation of trades-people."

Nothing of a practical kind was done looking toward the settlement until the General Court threatened to forfeit the grant unless the settlement were made; accordingly, an agreement was entered into April 24, 1684, with that end in view. It was voted that the plantation be divided into four hundred and eighty lots, three of these to be set apart for the maintenance of a saw-mill, and three for a grist-mill.

To the builders and maintainers of works promoting useful trades, and for a fulling-mill, when the place is capable thereof, six lots.

The histories appear to agree that Captain John Wing built the first mills in Worcester, some time in 1685, perhaps in the month of March; he probably had both a saw and grist-mill located on the north of Lincoln Square, on Mill Brook, about where the Nashua freight depot is now situated.

Captain Wing appears to have been a man of considerable consequence. He was a resident of Boston, one of the founders of the Old South Church, an officer in the artillery company and kept the Castle Tavern. He was a member of the committee having charge of the plantation of Quinsigamond, and became

a large landholder there, conducting his mill in Worcester and his tavern in Boston at the same time. He died in 1702.²

From 1686 till the fall of 1713 no records appear of the transactions which took place in the settlement, and during a great part of that time the country was exposed to the ravages of the Indians, and, in consequence, the town was almost entirely deserted.

The third attempt to effect a permanent settlement was made in October, 1713; the old saw-mill of Wing appears under the ownership of Thomas Palmer, Cornelius Waldo, of Boston, and John Oulton, of Marblehead.

The next mill to be built was that of Obadiah Ward, which he devised to his son in his will dated December 16, 1717. It was near the upper canal-lock, present site of Crompton's Loom Works.³

Elijah Chase built the first corn-mill, near where the Quinsigamond Paper-Mills were afterwards erected on the Blackstone River. The water privilege, with thirty acres of land at Quinsigamond, was granted by the town to Captain Nathaniel Jones, September 12, 1717, upon condition that he should complete and maintain a grist-mill for twelve years. He built a dam and saw-mill in 1726, but both were probably swept away in the flood of 1728-29, and in 1732 the town took steps to recover the land by reason of the failure of Jones to comply with his contract.⁴ The mills in Worcester at this early period were few in number and simple in character. Saw and grist-mills, with an occasional fulling-mill and trip-hammer shop, were to be found; certainly the demands of two hundred people could not have been very great.

In 1754, according to a description found in Lincoln's "History,"⁵ "a vein of metal, which was supposed to be silver, was discovered near the head of the valley, about a mile north of the town. A company for exploring the spot was formed by some of the most substantial inhabitants, furnaces and smelting-houses were erected and a cunning German employed as superintendent. Under his direction a shaft was sunk eighty feet perpendicularly, and a horizontal gallery extended about as far through the rock, which was to be intersected by another shaft, commenced about six rods north of the first opening.

"Among the masses which were, within a few years, laid around the scene of operations were specimens of the ores containing minute portions of silver, specks of copper and lead, much iron and an extraordinary quantity of arsenic; when struck against steel a profusion of vivid sparks were thrown out, and a peculiarly disagreeable odor of the latter mineral emitted. On the application of heat this perfume increased to

¹ "Early Settlement of Worcester," by Francis E. Blake.

² Lincoln.

³ "Early Paper-Mills in Massachusetts," E. B. Crane, Proceedings Worcester Society of Antiquity for 1886.

⁴ Lincoln, p. 294.

⁵ Lincoln, p. 33.

an overpowering extent. The company expended great sums in blasting the rocks, raising its fragments and erecting buildings and machinery. While the pile of stone increased, the money of the partners diminished. The furnaces in full blast produced nothing but suffocating vapors, curling over the flames in those beautiful coronets of smoke which still attended the attempt to melt the ore.

"The shrewd foreigner, in whose promises his associates seem to have placed that confidence which honest men often repose in the declarations of knaves, became satisfied that the crisis was approaching when it would be ascertained that the funds were exhausted and that stone and iron could not be transmuted to gold. Some papers which exist indicate that he pretended to knowledge in the occult sciences as well as skill in the art of deception; however this may be, he assured the company that the great enemy of man had been busy in defeating their exertions, making his presence redolent in the perfume of sulphur and arsenic. He obtained the sum of \$100 and made a journey to Philadelphia to consult with a person experienced in mines and their demons, for the purpose of exorcising the unsavory spirit of the crucible. He departed with a barrel full of the productions of the mine, but never returned to state the results of his conference.

"The proprietors abandoned the work when they were awaked by the reality of the loss from the dream of fortune, and afterwards destroyed the records of their credulity.

"The spot is easily found. Follow the Nashua Railroad north on foot from its crossing on Mill Brook till you pass the two-mile post. The deserted shaft is about twenty rods to the northeast of this spot. It is readily found, as a pile of slate and stones still lie where they were thrown out by the miners on a slight eminence in the meadow."¹

And yet the German superintendent may have been more superstitious than knavish. The mineral which baffled him, whose arsenical fumes almost suffocated his miners and confirmed his belief in the supernatural, was cobalt, a name derived from Greek *Kobalos*, German *Kobold*, a little devil. German folk-lore is full of the diabolical pranks of the *Kobold*, and of pity for the unfortunate beings who suffered from the tortures which he inflicted to prevent incursions upon his subterranean dwelling.

POTASH.—In 1760 the manufacture of potash appears to have been carried on quite extensively in and about Worcester; indeed, it was a thriving industry throughout the country. By reason of its scarcity in England, Parliament remitted the duties in 1751, and encouraged its importation from the colonies, where wood was plentiful. Numerous pamphlets upon the desirability of this branch of manufacture

to the colonies, and upon the best methods of making potash, were at this time published.

Its manufacture was urged on the ground of affording the colonies an article of export with which to pay for the manufactures imported from Great Britain, and the North American plantations were thought to be well adapted to the manufacture of potash by reason of the abundance of wood suitable for the purpose. A writer upon this subject, in 1767, makes the following recommendations:

It is supposed that a set of works for extraction on the manufacture of potash will have increased ten times round for its supply, less than which would not be sufficient; and I would here, by the way, caution such who may undertake to erect works for this purpose, that the place they fix upon be at least twenty miles distant from any other works of the like kind, lest they only injure their enterprise by thus cutting off the prospect of a sufficient supply of ashes.

Each set of works under such advantages of obtaining stock will, I presume, at the least, annually produce twenty tons of good potash, which, at the lowest rate it has ever been sold for, namely, £25, would amount to £500 sterling, and if twenty of these works were to be erected within the limits of the province of Massachusetts (which I think a moderate number), there might be annually exported out of the province alone 400 tons of potash, which, at the before-mentioned low rate, would amount to £10,000 sterling.²

The process of manufacture was simple, and consisted in treating wood-ashes with water until the potash contained in them was exhausted, and from the lye thus made a salt was obtained by evaporation. The woods chiefly employed in making potash were hickory, oak, beech, birch, elm, walnut, chestnut and maple. Woods like evergreen, or that abound in turpentine, were avoided.

Worcester appears to have been well supplied with wood, and works for the manufacture of potash were established in different parts of the town. Pleasant Street was at one time known as Potash Hill. Lincoln, in his history, says: "Works for making potash were first established in the north part of the town about 1760; buildings for similar purposes were placed on the west side of Lincoln Street, a little above the old Hancock Arms Tavern, by John Nazro, about ten years after; four more were established at much later periods."

Peter Whitney, in his history, published in 1793, says: "The first complete ton of potash was sent to market from the neighboring town of Ashburnham, where it was made at the time of the settlement in 1735." In 1788 there were about two hundred and fifty potash works in Massachusetts. Governor Bowdoin, as a remedy for the distress then prevailing, had recommended in a message to the General Court, 1785, that the farmers in towns where there was an abundance of wood to be cleared away, should devote themselves to the production of potash and pearl-ash, and the ashes should be deposited with the State agent, who should sell them and use the money to pay the taxes of the men who brought them.

² John Mascarene's address to His Excellency, Thomas Pownall, Esq., captain-general and Governor-in-chief in and over His Majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay in New England.

¹ "The Heart of the Commonwealth," Henry J. Howland, 1860.

Isaiah Thomas, in 1793, advertised a book on the manufacture of pot and pearl-ash.

It has seemed worth while to dwell at some length upon the manufacture of potash, as it so clearly shows the narrow resources of the provinces at that time, and the lack of any manufacturing interests beyond the simplest kinds designed to meet the wants of a scanty population.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW.—One of the earliest mechanics to attain prominence in Worcester was Timothy Bigelow, who, before the Revolution, had a blacksmith's shop where the Court Mills afterwards stood, near the present junction of Union Street with Lincoln Square. Of him a somewhat romantic story is told.

There then stood on the site of the block of brick houses, opposite the court-houses, the residence of the orphan daughter of Samuel Andrews, then the principal heiress in Worcester. To quote from an old newspaper story:—

"In the rear of the Andrews home Tim Bigelow had a blacksmith's shop, where he blew the bellows, heated and hammered the iron, and shod the horses and oxen and mended the plows and chains for the farmers of the country about him. Now Tim was as bright as a button, more than six feet high, straight and handsome, and walked upon the earth with a natural air and grace that was quite captivating. Now Tim saw Anna, and Anna saw Tim, and they were well satisfied with each other; but, as he was then 'noting but Tim Bigelow, the blacksmith,' the lady's friends, whose ward she was, would not give their consent to a marriage. So, watching an opportunity, the lovers mounted fleet horses and rode a hundred miles, to Hampton, in New Hampshire, which lies on the coast, between Newburyport and Portsmouth, and was at that time the 'Gretna Green' for all young men and maidens for whom true love did not run a smooth course in Massachusetts. They came back to Worcester as Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Bigelow.

"He was a man of decided talent, and well fitted by nature for a popular leader. All the leading men of the town at that time were Tories. He espoused the cause of the people, and soon had a party strong enough to control the town, and, being known as a patriot, he was recognized by Hancock, Samuel Adams, General Warren, James Otis and others of the patriot party throughout the Province. He was sent as a delegate from Worcester to the Provincial Congress, and, as captain of the minute-men, he led his company from Worcester to Cambridge on the 19th of April, 1775, at the summons of a messenger, who rode swiftly into town that day on a large white horse, announcing that war had begun.

"Blacksmith Bigelow soon rose to the rank of major, and, afterwards, to that of colonel of the Fif-

teenth Massachusetts Regiment, which was composed almost exclusively of Worcester County men. He was at the storming of Quebec, at the taking of Burgoyne, at the terrific scenes of Valley Forge and on almost every other field made memorable by the fierce conflicts of the Revolution.

"When the war was over he returned home, his constitution shattered by hard service for his country, his health ruined, his fortune gone in consequence of the formidable depreciation of the currency, under which forty dollars was scarcely sufficient to pay for a pair of shoes."

CLOTH.—In 1789 a few men formed an association for the purpose of manufacturing cloths, that had theretofore been imported from Great Britain, and in the *Spy* of April 30, 1789, the following notice is found:—

On Tuesday last the first piece of cloth made at a manufactory in this town was taken from the loom and March 20, 1790, the proprietors of the Worcester Cotton Manufactory gave notice that they would not take any more linen yarn for the present, having a sufficient quantity on hand.

May 27, 1790, Samuel Brazer advertises "goods of American manufacture to be sold at wholesale and retail, corduroys, jeans, fustians, federal rib, and cotton, for cash only. The prices are reasonable, the quality of the goods superior to those imported, which will induce all to give preference to the manufactures of their own country." Later, we find:

An Overseer wanted at the Cotton Manufactory at Worcester, also that of the Woolen & Fustian Manufactory, in the same town. Apply for further information, to Saml. Brazer or Daniel Waldo, Worcester.

August 5, 1790, all persons who had demands against the proprietors of the Worcester Cotton Manufactory were requested to present them to Samuel Brazer and Daniel Waldo, Jr., from which we conclude that the enterprise had not prospered, and it is probable that upon the declaration of peace, goods could be obtained more cheaply from England than they could be manufactured here.

This factory, containing crude machinery, stood upon Mill Brook, and was located in School Street, east of the present location of Union Street.

When the manufacture of corduroys and fustians was abandoned, the factory was moved to Main Street, and was thereafter known as the Green store (present site of Parker block). Samuel Brazer was from Charlestown, where he was a baker, and in 1782 engaged in the same business in Worcester; he appears to have been somewhat jealous of his good name, for in 1784 we find him refuting a slander in regard to the size of his bread. In October, 1785, he dealt in crockery and West India goods at the sign of The Old Maid, in the centre of the town. From this time on Mr. Brazer was engaged in a variety of occupations.

Daniel Waldo, Jr., who was associated with Samuel Brazer in the manufacture of corduroys, was a son of Daniel Waldo, who moved to Worcester from Lancas-

¹ "Charles Town Main Street."

ter in 1782, and engaged in the hardware business near the bridge over Mill Brook at Lincoln Square.

PAPER-MILLS.—The manufacture of paper took an early and prominent place among the industries of the Colonies.

May 3, 1775, at a convention of delegates from towns in Worcester County, the following vote was passed:

Resolved, That the erection of a Paper-mill in this county would be of great public advantage, and if any person or persons will undertake the erection of such a mill and the manufacture of paper, that it be recommended to the people of the county to encourage the undertaking by generous contributions and subscriptions.

In the *Spy* of July 5, 1775, the following notice is found:

Any person or persons that incline to set up that useful manufacture, the making of paper, may hear of one who will undertake to give directions for building a mill, and will carry on the business in good shape with assistance.

From the pamphlet on "Early Paper Mills in Massachusetts," by Mr. E. B. Crane, and part of the Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity for 1886, we learn that Mr. Abijah Burbank, of Sutton, was the first to respond to this resolution.

Paper was evidently very scarce, for we find that for want of it but one-half of the *Spy* could be published October 30, 1776. This was no doubt due to the scarcity of rags, which evidently continued for some time, for on October 30, 1777, the following notice was published:

The paper-mills and, of consequence, the printing offices in this country must inevitably stop unless the good people are more careful in preserving their rags. The advanced price of 3d. per lb. for clean linen rags is now given by the printers, which, together with the invaluable benefit which the public must derive from having a plentiful supply of paper books, cannot fail of the desired effect.

This difficulty seems, however, to have been overcome, for in May, 1778, Mr. Burbank advertised,— "The manufacture of paper in Sutton is now carried on to great perfection."

The business of Isaiah Thomas as printer and publisher in Worcester had become of considerable consequence. The Rev. Peter Whitney stated that no person had added more to the consequence and advantages of the town and county of Worcester than Isaiah Thomas. The publishing of the *Spy* was only a part of his business. After the war, in 1788, he conducted a printing-office in Boston and in Worcester, and carried on a large business as printer, publisher, bookseller and bookbinder.

Mr. Thomas lived on the site of the stone court-house, just south of which his office was located. He employed in the various departments of his business one hundred and fifty hands.

To provide paper for his needs, Mr. Thomas, to quote from Mr. Crane's pamphlet, "presumably with the intention of erecting a paper-mill, on January 7, 1785, purchased of Ephraim McFarland, for ninety pounds, the southerly half of a dam and water privilege located at what is now known as Quinsigamond village, and on the northerly side of the street,

in front of the site now occupied by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company's Mills.

"Owing, perhaps, partly to the unsettled condition of the affairs of state, and to the impoverished plight of the country, the building of the mill was deferred, and November 9, 1787, he sold the property for eighty-five pounds to Dr. Elijah Dix, from whom he again purchased it January 31, 1793, for one hundred pounds, and soon began the construction of a two-vat mill"; and, to again quote from Mr. Crane, "This mill, built by Mr. Thomas, was supplied with two vats of about one hundred and ten lbs. capacity, and they ran usually fifteen hours each day, employing ten men and eleven girls. The main product of this mill was hand-made paper, and from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred lbs. were turned out weekly." As to price of labor: The skilled engineer received about three dollars per week, vat-men and coucher three and a half dollars each without board; ordinary workmen and girls, seventy-five cents per week each; boys, sixty cents each, and they were given board.

It was here at this mill that Mr. Zenas Crane, a native of Dorchester, toiled at the trade of paper-making for several years previous to the summer of 1799, when he set out from Worcester to establish, in company with Henry Wiswell and Daniel Gilbert, a paper-mill in the western portion of Massachusetts, and succeeded so admirably in laying the foundations for a business that, through the careful and skillful management of Mr. Crane and his descendants, has assumed the most flattering proportions, and whose trade-marks, known as "The Old Berkshire," "Old Red Mill," "Pioneer Mill" and "Government Mill," stand for as good an article of paper as can be found in this country or perhaps any other.

Mr. Thomas sold his paper-mill to Caleb and Elijah Burbank, of Sutton, February 24, 1798. This paper-mill was the second in the county and the eighth in the State. Another building was erected shortly after 1811, below the Thomas Mill, and used as a sickle-factory by Gardner Burbank, Elijah's son; afterwards it was converted into a paper-mill. This building was located in what is now the scrap-yard of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company.

In 1778 the principal articles, aside from food and the ruder kinds of cloth, were imported, and mostly from England. The resident of Worcester could find steel, bar iron, choice brandy, New England and West Indian rum, coffee, alum, brimstone, powder and shot at the store of Samuel & Stephen Salisbury, on the north side of Lincoln Square, just east of the Salisbury mansion, where the depot now stands.

Elisha Clark, at this time, followed the business of rope-making about two miles from the meeting-house, on the road to Sutton.

Clock and watch-work was done in a small way, but not of a very fine grade, if we may judge from the following description of a watch supposed to have been stolen: "A large old-fashioned watch with the

glass broken in three places and put together with putty."

As a rule, shoemakers in the early days went from house to house, but in 1779 Nathan Heard appears to have established a small shoemaker's shop in Worcester.

Daniel Waldo, to whom reference has been made, opened, in 1782, a store near the bridge over Mill Brook at Lincoln Square, where he offered for sale best Heart and Club German steel, bar iron, 4dy. and 10dy. nails, window-glass, Dutch looking-glasses, iron shovels, spades, saddlers' ware, and in general, an assortment of hardware and West India goods, choice Bohea tea, etc.

The firm of D. Waldo & Son, dissolved December 31, 1791; Daniel Waldo, Jr., continued.

In 1783, Abel Stowell manufactured clocks and watches in his shop south of the meeting-house, on the west corner of Park and Salem Streets. He made in 1800 the clock formerly in the Old South Church. The business of watch and clock-making appears to have been a considerable industry at this time. Benjamin Willard, of Grafton, who had an office with Isaiah Thomas, had sold two hundred and fifty three eight day clocks up to 1784.

The art of hat-making was early practiced in Worcester; John Smith offered one shilling each for cat-skins in 1782, and in 1789 Nathan Blackburn advertises for an apprentice in the hat-making business.

In 1789 Palmer & Daniel Goulding owned a tannery. Almost every town had a tan-yard, and leather of sufficiently good quality was made to serve the needs of the shoemakers and saddlers in the immediate vicinity.

Improvements in the simple conveniences for living were made from time to time, and in 1791 the appreciation of the necessity for a cheap and satisfactory artificial light is found in the construction of a new candle machine,—price, forty-five dollars,—with which it was claimed a boy could make three hundred and sixty rods of candles per day.

Abraham Lincoln had a trip-hammer and grist-mill a few rods from the court-house, which he offered for sale in 1795. It must have been located on Mill Brook. The works are described as containing two pairs of bellows that go by water, a grindstone and mill all under one roof; "said works and grist-mill are as convenient and as well situated for custom as perhaps any in the Commonwealth."

The desire for communication between the seaboard and Worcester appears to have been felt previous to March, 1796, when some persons formed an association at Providence for making a canal to Worcester, and they were at that time invited to a conference in Worcester at the tavern of Ephraim Mower. Later on, no doubt as a result of this meeting, a prospectus appeared setting forth the purpose of the Canal Company, which was to issue four thousand shares of stock at one hundred dollars each, which

it was estimated would cover the cost of building the canal. Subscriptions were solicited in Worcester; William Paine (at Dr. Lincoln's store), Joseph Allen (at his office), Isaiah Thomas, Thomas Payson, Daniel Waldo, Jr., and Samuel Chandler were appointed to receive them.

In October, 1796, a number of individuals petitioned the General Court for an act of incorporation for the purpose of cutting a canal from Great Pond in Worcester to Boston, but nothing was done at this time either with the Blackstone Canal or with the proposed canal to Boston. In 1822 surveys were made for the Blackstone Canal, which was afterwards put into successful operation, as appears later in the narrative.

In 1798 Daniel Denny had a card-factory on Mechanic Street near Main, opposite Mower's tavern (present site of Walker's building); later, he moved to Main Street, opposite present site of Bay State House. He, no doubt, bought his wife of Daniel Waldo, who imported it, and who, at this time, announced "Sixteen casks of Wool and Cotton Card wire will be landed in a few days from the brigantine 'Aidar,' just arrived from Amsterdam."

Dutch plows, made in Connecticut, were at this time for sale at Denny's store.

Cornelius Stowell, the clothier, had, in 1785, a shop on the east corner of Park and Orange Streets. Abel (the clock-maker), Peter and Ebenezer were his sons. The two latter he took into partnership with him about 1790, when they began to manufacture woollen goods, print calicoes, carpets, dye and dress woollen goods. They had two fulling-mills, and dyed fine scarlet and deep blue colors in the best manner.

In 1804 Peter & Ebenezer Stowell commenced to weave fine carpets, and at one time had six looms of their own invention and construction in operation. They made the first carpets used in the State-house at Boston. July 19, 1809, a patent on wood screws was granted to Abel Stowell, and in January, 1816, he and his son were located on the Common, a few rods southwest of the Baptist meeting-house, where they conducted a miscellaneous business, dealing in stoves of cast and sheet iron, with their funnels, "as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston or any other place." Machinery of all kinds in brass and iron, particularly such as are used in carding and other factories; clocks for meeting-houses and printers' materials in iron and brass. Among his effects offered for sale by his administrators in May, 1819, was an undivided part of what is called the Black Lead Mine, consisting of two acres. This was, no doubt, what was later known as the Worcester Coal Mine. Black lead was procured here and ground into a paint, which was quite generally used.

In January, 1808, Curtis & Goddard were busy making chaises, and at this time appear to have moved from opposite the jail to a building south of

the bank. Samuel Newhall had taken the noted stand of John Johnson, where he intended carrying on the soap-making business. Thomas Stevens, cabinet-maker, states that he has purchased the right to make and sell two kinds of churns for several towns in the county.

In May, 1810, John Earle and Erasmus Jones erected a wool-carding machine to pick, break and card wool at the building known as Lincoln's Trip-hammer Shop, fifteen rods east of the court-house.

At this time the number and variety of manufactures in Massachusetts appear to have increased considerably. Some idea of these, in 1810, may be had from a notice issued from the marshal's office in Boston July 17th, asking for information in regard to the following industries: tanneries, distilleries, sugar refineries, breweries, paper-mills, oil-mills, snuff-mills, chocolate-mills, gunpowder-mills, glass-works, fulling-mills, carding-machines (going by water), hemp and flax spinning-mills, cotton and wool-spinning mills, rope-walks, furnaces, air furnaces, forges, bloomeries, rolling and slitting-mills, cut-nail factories, trip-hammers and steel-furnaces.

The sudden increase in the variety of manufactures may be attributed to the embargo, declared in December, 1807, and to the complications then existing between this country and France and England, which led to an almost complete stoppage of importations, and manufactories of cotton goods, woolen goods, iron, glass, pottery and other articles rapidly sprung into existence.

Previous to the embargo, according to Hildreth,¹ there were in the United States but fifteen cotton-mills with a total of eight thousand spindles. By the end of 1809 eighty-seven mills were built, of which sixty-two were in operation—forty-eight by water and fourteen by horse-power—working thirty-one thousand spindles, and many more were in process of erection.

Most of the saws used in Worcester in 1810 doubtless came from the works of Elijah Waters & Co., at Sutton, who kept on hand steel-plate and saw-mill saws of various sizes.

One of the earliest machine-shops in Worcester was that of Earle & Williams, in 1812, opposite the court-house, where they carried on the business of machine-making, and advertised for sale machinery for spinning cotton and wool, carding-machines, and brass castings. Their shop was destroyed by fire January 5, 1815.

In April, 1813, the attention of shoe and boot-makers is called to a new and useful improvement, secured by patent, for putting shoes and boots together with copper nails, without any sewing. The patentee announces that he will attend at Captain Mower's tavern in Worcester (the site now occupied

by Walker's building) from the 12th to the 20th instant, for the purpose of selling patent right, and claims that the invention "has been proved to answer every purpose for beauty, ease and convenience, and vastly more durable, at a saving of about half the work, and remedies all the evils attending iron nails and wooden pegs."

In April, 1815, the Worcester Tannery is offered for sale. It is described as situated in the centre of the town, and is one of the most extensive and convenient establishments in the State, in perfect repair, and with all the accommodations and necessary tools for carrying on the business.

"Through the middle of the yard runs a large brook, confined by a very handsome stone wall. A few rods from the tan-yard is a building in which bark is ground by water, and in which there is a patent bark-mill, strong and well-constructed."

This is the tannery formerly referred to as owned by Samuel Johnson, and was located east of the present site of Exchange Hotel.

Some reason for the sale of the tannery may be found in the heavy taxes upon leather. The other tanneries in different parts of the county appear to have suffered, for no less than nine are offered for sale during 1816 and 1817.

The discontent of the workers and makers of leather, and others, finds expression in the following notice, which appeared May 31, 1815:

"Shoemakers' duty. Have you been at the Collector's and given bonds, with two sufficient sureties, to pay duty upon your work?"

"If you make a single boot or shoe above \$5 value without giving bonds to secure the duty to Government, you do it at your peril, and are subject to a penalty of not less than \$500!"

What is your situation better than that of Virginia negroes? You must account for every pair of boots you make to the Collector. You must tell how much you ask for them, whom you make them for, and how many pair you make; and, to crown the whole, all this must be done under oath. No, that does not crown the whole; one thing more, whenever a customer breaks, or runs away, or cheats you, in addition to the loss of the article itself, and the labor, you must pay the duty upon it to the Government! This is the crowning, the cap-sheaf.

Silversmiths, carpenters, jobbers, hatters, tailors, tobacconists, boat-builders, tin-men, blacksmiths, and ye mechanics and manufacturers of all articles and commodities of whatever name and nature, be ye also ready. A fine of \$500 awaits you unless you comply with the provisions of these arbitrary, iniquitous laws passed by Congress the 16th and 27th February, 1815.

In May, 1815, Earle & Williams give notice that in addition to machinery for carding wool, they will have in operation, about the 1st of July, machinery for the spinning of wool, which can be spun at a rate greatly below the price of hand-spun. They also give notice, June 21st, that, in connection with Asa Mann, they have in operation, near Stone's tavern, south part of Leicester, machinery for carding wool.

Joshua Hale, at the same time, states that he has put his machines for carding wool and spinning cotton in most excellent order, and attends them himself; also that he has for sale cotton yarn made of cotton selected by himself in Savannah, which he warrants to be the best.

¹ Richard Hildreth's "History of the United States," Vol. III., p. 210.

In September, 1815, Thomas & William Stowell advertise that they have improved the building lately occupied for a wire-factory, one and a half miles south of the meeting-house, where they have put their works in the best order for dressing cloth, and are in readiness to meet any demands in their business.

It may be interesting to note, in passing, that at this time the postage to Boston, on single letters, was fifteen cents.

John W. Lincoln, in January, 1816, advertises all sizes of nail-plates from the Millbury Rolling-Mill Company. This company was established in the latter part of December, 1815, for the purpose of manufacturing nail-plates and rods.

William Hovey, June, 1816, advertises a double carding-machine in operation for custom work at his factory, one mile south of the meeting-house in Worcester, where merino wool is carded in the best manner.

October 2d he gives notice that he has taken George March into company with him, and that at Hovey's mill they will manufacture wool into cloth; price for spinning wool, three cents per skein.

At this time considerable interest was manifested throughout the country in manufactures, and frequent meetings were held for the purpose of devising means for their encouragement. A committee of the Legislature in New York urged that members of Congress be instructed to attempt to have the duties on woolen and cotton increased; urged the public officers to clothe themselves in American cloth, and that manufactures be exempt from taxation, and manufacturers from serving in the militia, and from other public duties.

It appears to have been quite popular at this time for American statesmen to appear in clothes of American manufacture. It is said that Henry Clay, when once in Millbury, was presented with a roll of blue broadcloth, the product of the mill of Colonel Sheppard, and Mr. Clay remarked that his next suit of clothes would show Congress what American manufacturers could do.

Daniel Webster also had a suit of clothes made for his use in Washington from cloth made by the Goodell Manufacturing Company, at Millbury, woven, very likely, upon looms made by W. H. Howard, of Worcester.

The following notice appears in the *Spy* of October 22, 1817:—

The Worcester County Association, having received information that many of the members of the County Association, who are unable to pay their debts, are neglecting to do so, and are thereby exposing their families to the loss of their property, and their families at home, or of paying their debts, and unwilling their time and talents should be lost to themselves or to the public, hereby give information to their creditors and the good people of this vicinity that there are in the society those who can perform the business of farming, shoemaking, masons, clock and watch repairing, card making, mathematical and meteorological instrument making, painting and glazing, engraving, distilling, rope making, &c., and solicit a share of their patronage in the above-named kinds of business, which they can perform within the limits; and they engage they will promptly and faithfully attend to all business entrusted to them.

Worcester Gaol, Oct. 22, 1817.

This is interesting, as indicating the variety of small manufactures carried on in and about Worcester at this time, and as illustrating the unfortunate working of the law then in force, which deprived many worthy men of any opportunity of escaping from their misfortunes.

In October, 1819, the Worcester Agricultural Society gave its first exhibition. Among the Worcester exhibits of domestic manufactures were two pieces of kerseymere and one calf-skin, tanned and curried in two days by Reuben Wheeler.

Nine skeins of tow yarn, from thirty-three to thirty-eight skeins to the pound, spun on a great wheel by a lady in Worcester.

The judges noted with regret that no hoes, scythes, plows, wool, cotton and machine-cards were exhibited in a county which had long been distinguished for the manufacture of these articles, and, in their opinion, no cotton cloth sufficiently good was offered to be entitled to a premium.

CHAPTER CXCII.

WORCESTER—Continued.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Streams and Mill Races.—The following are the streams and mill-races in Worcester County, Mass.—

THE introduction of steam-power, the opening of the Blackstone Canal and the railroads, have made it possible for a large manufacturing city to grow where otherwise no considerable progress could have been made; for had it been necessary to depend altogether upon water-power, few large factories could have been located upon the small streams which constitute the head-waters of the Blackstone.

These streams, nevertheless, have played a most important part, affording means for starting manufactures which have since so largely developed in size and variety; while the increased demand for power has been met by the introduction of steam-engines, through whose medium the waters which formerly were directly applied to the water-wheels, and whose capacity was consequently limited, are now equal to any demands which may be made upon them. For these reasons the water privileges and streams deserve prominent mention in any account of the manufacturing industries of Worcester.

The Ramshorn stream, so called, rises in Ramshorn Pond, which lies two-thirds in Millbury and one-third in Sutton; it flows in a northerly direction and is joined by Kettle Brook in the northeasterly part of Auburn.

Kettle Brook rises in Paxton, is fed by Lynde and Parsons Brooks, flows in a southerly direction and joins the Ramshorn stream, as above stated; the united streams, known as French River, flow in a

northeasterly direction. At New Worcester, Tatnuck and Beaver or Turkey Brooks unite with French River, and the course becomes a little south of east. At this point the stream is known as Middle River for about a mile; Mill Brook then joins it, and from this point the river is known as the Blackstone.

Ramshorn Pond is owned by the manufacturers on the Blackstone River, who are assessed for all expenses and repairs. The pond and stream have a water-shed of nine thousand two hundred and fifty-five acres. There are five privileges on this stream, previous to its entering the town of Auburn, the third privilege being that occupied by the old shop of Thomas Blanchard, where the eccentric lathe was invented by him, and is of considerable historic interest. The sixth privilege, which is in Auburn, is known as Larned's village or Pondville. There was a saw-mill here as early as 1794; later a mill was built for the manufacture of woolen goods, which has since been used for worsteds. Pond & Larned formerly owned this privilege, which is now occupied by Kirk, Hutchins & Stoddard.

The seventh privilege has long been known as Dunn's Mills; here saw, grist and shingle-mills have been located at different times; plow handles, probably for Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, were at one time made here. The old mills were burned some time ago, and the privilege is now used for a shoddy-mill.

A mile beyond, Kettle Brook and Ramshorn stream unite, not far from the French meadows, on the left of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad coming from Auburn to Worcester.

Kettle Brook flows from a reservoir in Paxton, which was built and is owned by the mill-owners along the stream.

The first privilege is an old saw-mill, but little used and somewhat dilapidated, owned by the town of Leicester. The second privilege down the stream is what was known formerly as Mulberry Grove (now Mannville), and is at present utilized for the manufacture of satinets by the Mann Brothers.

The third privilege is what is known as Kent's, built by the father of Mr. P. G. Kent, of Jamesville, who first built a saw-mill, then changed it to a shoddy-mill, then into a satinet-mill, which is now run by P. G. Kent & Brother.

The fourth privilege is Bottomly's brick mill, built by him, and known as his third mill. It is now owned and occupied by E. D. Thayer, and utilized for the manufacture of satinets.

The fifth privilege is the Chapel Mill, built by Mr. Dickinson, now used for satinets.

The sixth privilege is called the Eli Collier Mill. This was also built by Mr. Dickinson, and is run on satinets.

The seventh privilege was the Watson Mill, used for the manufacture of broadcloth. It was burned some time ago, and has never been rebuilt.

The eighth privilege is the old mill built by Thomas Bottomly, an Englishman. This was one of the first mills built in this region, and is said to have been built before any of the mills on the stream. Mr. Bottomly was one of the pioneers in the broadcloth business, which he conducted at this mill for many years. It has been remodeled, and is now owned and run by George W. Olney. Mr. Hodges was Mr. Olney's predecessor.

The ninth privilege is one on which a mill was built by Thomas Bottomly for the manufacture of broadcloth, and was known as his "second mill."

Lynde Brook empties into Bottomly's Pond, and a short distance up this stream is the Worcester Reservoir. This mill has passed through several hands, and is now owned and occupied by Albert E. Smith, who makes woolen goods.

The tenth privilege was occupied by Robert Young for a saw-mill, which was afterwards changed into a satinet-mill and was washed away in the Lynde Brook disaster; it was then merged in the Ashworth & Jones privilege.

The eleventh privilege was formerly occupied by a grist-mill, built by a Mr. Adams, who sold it to Wadsworth & Fowler. The grist-mill was torn down and replaced by a satinet-mill, which, after some time, was sold to Ashworth & Jones, who erected there a handsome mill, one hundred and seventy by fifty feet, four stories high, which was run on beaver cloth. In 1886 it was purchased by Mr. E. D. Thayer, Jr., who carries on a large business in the manufacture of woolen goods.

The twelfth privilege was originally occupied by a shingle-mill, then by a paper-mill, which was changed into a satinet-mill; it then passed into the possession of Ashworth & Jones, who connected it with the privilege next above.

The thirteenth privilege is known as Darling's, and was first occupied by Solomon Parsons. It then passed into the hands of Mr. Darling. Satinets have always been made here.

The fourteenth mill is known as Hunt's. This was also built by Solomon Parsons, and sold to Bel-lows & Darling. Cotton batting was first made here, and then satinets. It is now run by a Mr. Butler in the manufacture of satinets.

The fifteenth is the Jamesville privilege, which Benjamin James bought of the heirs of the Burnett estate. It was originally a saw-mill in the woods. Mr. James bought soon after 1850 and built the factory, which he ran on hosiery till about 1860; he then changed to army cloth, and after that to fancy cassimeres. It was run up to the time of Lynde Brook disaster, when the dam was destroyed, the water plowing twenty feet beneath the dam. The mill was rebuilt and ran on cassimeres till about 1880. It passed through several hands, and finally came into the possession of P. G. Kent & Co., who enlarged the mill and now make satinets. There is

quite a village at this point, a chapel and depot. One hundred and ten hands are employed in the mill.

The sixteenth privilege is occupied by the Stoneville Mill.

The waters of Kettle Brook come into the Stoneville Pond at the end nearest New Worcester; at the other end a stream comes in which has been known as Young's Brook, and by other names. About a mile up this stream was an old paper-mill, erected about 1834 by Nathaniel S. Clark and Daniel Heywood. Kettle Brook with this stream carries the Stoneville Mill, now operated by the Stoneville Worsted Company in the manufacture of yarn for the carpet-mill of William J. Hogg.

In 1834 Jeremy Stone owned this mill; it then went into the possession of Edward Denny, next of A. L. Ackley, and later was changed from woolen to cotton goods.

John Smith bought the mill about 1858, and it was subsequently run by his sons—C. W. & J. E. Smith—for many years. About a mile from this point Mill Brook joins the Ramshorn stream, and thence proceeds through the French Meadows, and is known as the French River.

At the next privilege Mr. Trowbridge, grandfather of William T. Merrifield, built, in 1810, a mill for the manufacture of cotton yarns. There had previously been a saw-mill, and possibly a grist-mill at this point. At this time Joshua Hale was carding wool at the privilege now occupied by Albert Curtis, and the farmers were in the habit of taking their wool to Mr. Hale to have it carded and spun, and bought their yarn at Trowbridgeville, doing the weaving at their own homes.

Tatnuck Brook has a water-shed of eight thousand nine hundred and forty-three acres. Upon an old map, published in 1784, a trip hammer-mill, a corn-mill and a saw-mill are found upon Tatnuck Brook, within the limits of the town of Worcester. The first mill recollectcd by those now living is a saw-mill in Holden, owned by a man named Hall; this was prior to 1850. The second privilege was near the outlet of the present reservoir, where there was another saw-mill.

The third privilege was at Tatnuck. The fourth privilege was the old mill built in 1834 for David T. Brigham, in Tatnuck, near the bridge on the road to New Worcester; it is now used for making satinets. It was built by William T. Merrifield in 1834. The fifth privilege was Patch's saw and grist-mills.

The sixth privilege was a small mill, and the seventh, the upper privilege now occupied by the Coes Manufacturing Company. This and the lower privilege on Leicester Street are more particularly described in that part of this article which treats of the wrench business.

Tatnuck Brook was known at one time as Half-

Way River, as the bridge at New Worcester was half-way from Boston to Springfield. On its tributary, Turkey or Beaver Brook, a saw-mill was located in 1784.

At the junction of Tatnuck Brook and Ramshorn Brook was the old original dam which was removed by Mr. Albert Curtis about 1845.

The privilege now occupied by factories of Albert Curtis and Curtis & Marble is described elsewhere.

Next to this privilege is the one occupied by the Hopeville Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of satinets. This was occupied by Thomas Sutton in 1831, where he put in the first iron water-wheel in the county. Sutton's original mill was burned in 1862. About 1848 there was a cotton-mill here run by S. H. Thayer. This was formerly known as Hornville, so called because, when the first mill was built, there was no bell, and the help were called to work with a horn.

The first mill located here was a grist-mill. Bigelow & Barber bought the privilege in 1853.

Next come the carpet-mills, once the location of White & Boyden's machine-shop, where Mr. Albert Curtis learned his trade. Hatch & Gunn here commenced the manufacture of broadcloth in 1827; they were the first in Worcester to make woolen goods throughout. Then comes the Wicks Manufacturing Company, who recently commenced the manufacture of worsted suitings.

The next privilege is the one now occupied by the Worcester Wire Company, which has been used as a manufacturing site for many years and for many different purposes.

Upon the map previously referred to published in 1784, North Pond is said to cover thirty acres of ground. John Pierce's map, 1795, gives the area of North Pond forty acres, and says that in that year there were in Worcester five grist-mills, six saw-mills, one paper-mill. Near where Mill Brook leaves North Pond there were situated, in 1784, two fulling-mills; just southeast of the court-house was a trip-hammer shop. Between the two and just north of Lincoln Square the old mill of Captain Wing was located in 1685. Then a grist-mill, probably on the site of the Crompton Loom-Works, and a saw-mill was located at Quinsigamond, with the statement that "there is soon to be a paper-mill."

Mill Brook has a water-shed of seventy-seven hundred and fifty acres. The first privilege below North Pond Dam was occupied by a cotton-mill built by George T. Rice and Horace Chenery, about 1830.

The second was a factory built by Frederick W. Paine for Washburn & Goddard, and occupied by them until 1834; then by Goddard & Parkhurst until 1838, when it was leased for a short time by Ichabod Washburn, and was later occupied by William Crompton until it was burned in February, 1844.

The third privilege was the old tannery privilege, originally built by Dr. William Paine, father of F. W.

Paine, for a grist-mill, which was run by the family for many years.

About 1836 N. Eaton & Co. had a paper-mill here. The Olivers, stove dealers, next used the privilege to grind black lead. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Samuel Warren purchased the property of Mrs. Oliver, and ran it as a tannery until 1885. Mr. Warren's ancestors on both sides for three generations were tanners. His main business was to supply the cardmakers with their leather. This water privilege has recently been purchased by Stephen Salisbury.

The fourth privilege is Grove Mill, where the late Mr. Stephen Salisbury built a wire-mill for Ichabod Washburn in 1834.

The fifth, Court Mills privilege. Abraham Lincoln had a trip-hammer shop here in 1795; Earle & Williams a machine shop in 1812, and a bark-mill was probably run in connection with the old tannery located just back of Exchange Hotel in 1815.

Before Court Mills was burned there was an old one-story building located here, used in 1828 by William Hovey for the manufacture of shears and straw-cutters. The basement of the new Court Mills was built of the stones which came from the old jail, which stood on the square facing the present depot.

Howard & Dinsmore took the first lease of the Court Mills, and were succeeded by Mr. Samuel Davis.

The sixth privilege was built by F. W. Paine, at the corner of School and Union Streets. It was occupied at first by a small wooden building, thirty by eighteen, two stories high; the basement was occupied by W. H. Howard, lead pipe manufacturer; the second story by Calvin Darby, who ran a carding-machine. Mr. Howard was bought out by Ichabod Washburn in 1822, and January 1, 1823, Mr. Washburn and Benjamin Goddard formed a partnership, and at the same time bought out Calvin Darby. They manufactured woolen machinery here until their removal to Northville, in 1831. March, Hobart & Co. succeeded them. The premises have been occupied by various parties from 1822 till the present time in the manufacture of woolen machinery, N. A. Lombard & Co. being the present owners.

The seventh privilege was called Flagg Mills, afterwards known as the Red Mills, and owned by William B. Fox.

The Red Mills were occupied by sash and blind and cutlery manufacturers, while from the same privilege was obtained power which ran the woolen-mill of Fox & Rice, on the other side of the street. This privilege was sold, and the site became part of the sewerage system in the mayoralty of James B. Blake.

The eighth privilege was occupied by the upper and lower paper-mills at Quinsigamond, later and at present by the works of Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company.

The ninth and last privilege in Worcester was occupied by the Perry Grist-Mills, which were built in 1831.

Mill Brook has played an important part in the development of the manufacturing interests of Worcester, and three distinct privileges on this stream have been occupied by wire factories, while the first experiments of Ichabod Washburn were conducted at the present location of the Lombard Factory, on School Street. The first wire-mill was located at Northville, and later was moved down the stream to the Grove Mill privilege, and later still the Quinsigamond privilege was used for this business. Mill Brook is now condemned to the main sewer shortly after it leaves the works of Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, in Grove Street, from which it emerges into the Blackstone, just below the works at Quinsigamond.

It was not until 1820 that Worcester took first rank among the towns of the county. The census of 1765-76 gave Worcester the fifth place in population, following Sutton, Lancaster, Mendon and Brookfield. In 1790, 1800 and 1810 Worcester stood third in order, Brookfield and Sutton preceding.

In 1820 Worcester took first place, and from that time to the present has shown a constantly-increasing percentage of the population in the county. That percentage amounted to something over eleven per cent. for the decade ending 1830, and over fifty per cent. for the decade ending 1880; while of the increase (17,142) in the population of the county between 1880 and 1885, 10,098, or nearly fifty-nine per cent., belongs to the city of Worcester; and of the population of the county, which was 244,039 in 1885, Worcester had 68,389, or a little over twenty-eight per cent. In 1820 the population of Worcester was 2,962, and of the county 73,625.

This brings us to the time of the building of the Blackstone Canal between Worcester and Providence, which marks an important epoch in the progress of Worcester, and too much credit cannot be given its projectors for appreciating the necessity to Worcester of communication with the seaboard. It is true that the canal was never of great practical value, by reason of the better facilities for business afforded by the railroads. It is equally true that without the railroads the canal would have ensured the growth and prosperity of the town.

The plan of making a navigable water-way from Providence to Worcester was first suggested, in 1796, by Mr. John Brown, of Providence, and his associates, but the Legislature of Massachusetts, failing to assent to an act of incorporation, it was not then carried into execution.

In May, 1822, "Gentlemen who are friendly to the project of a canal from Worcester to Providence are requested to meet at Colonel Sikes' Coffee-house on Friday evening, at seven o'clock." Another meeting was held on May 24th, and a committee appointed,

upon which the following gentlemen served: Levi Lincoln, John Davis, John W. Lincoln, William E. Green, John Milton Earle, Edward D. Bangs.

In September, 1822, the surveys of the canal were completed. According to the report of the committee, the length of the canal would be forty-five miles and the descent from Thomas Street to tide-water in Providence 451½ feet.

The ground was bored every twelve rods for the whole distance, and upon the route selected no rock was found within the depth of excavation. The engineer reported, "I have come to the conclusion that a canal 32 feet wide at the top, 18 feet at the bottom and 31 feet depth of water, would be a proper size to be formed, and that locks of 70 feet between the gates and 10 feet in width would be sufficiently large for the trade intended."

The estimated expense of the work, including locks, was \$323,319.

The excavation in Rhode Island was commenced in 1824, and a meeting of the Blackstone Canal Company was called at the Thomas Coffee-House, Worcester, April 9, 1825, for the purpose of forming a corporation.

Great expectations were formed of the amount of business that would be done, and it was claimed that the canal would more than double the value of real estate within six miles of it. The subscription books for \$400,000 of the capital stock, were opened in Providence, April 27th; three times the required amount was subscribed for, and the stock sold at a premium.

In May, 1826, the canal was located in the village of Worcester.

Fears were entertained in Boston at this time that the canal would divert trade from Boston to Providence; to counteract this, a plan for a railway between Worcester and Boston was proposed. It is related that a wag, happening to be in town when the account of the sale of canal stock was received, was asked what the Boston folks would do when they heard of that. "Oh," replied he, "they will rail a-way!"

The first canal-boat to arrive in Worcester was the "Lady Carrington," which arrived from Providence October 7, 1828, and moored in the basin in Central Street, at head of canal at eleven o'clock, and was advertised "To take passengers for Millbury to-morrow morning, returning in the evening, and she will remain here during the present week for the accommodation of parties."

The arrival of the "Lady Carrington," according to an account in the *National Aegis*, October 8, 1828, "was greeted on passing the locks by the cheers of the multitudes assembled. On reaching the Front and Central Streets bridges continued cheers hailed its approach. At eleven o'clock the boat arrived in the basin, and the commissioners and the crowd assembled were addressed by Colonel Merrick, chairman

of the Board of Selectmen, who expressed the sentiments appropriate to the occasion. On the conclusion of his remarks, enthusiastic cheers, the thunders of cannon and the peal of bells welcomed the visitant to the town. The commissioners and other gentlemen of both States were passengers on the boat, and with the gentlemen of the town partook of a collation at the house of the Governor."

The following notice appears in the *Spy* at this time:

Boat of Worcester, October 8, 1828. Arrived yesterday, Canal-boat Lady Carrington, Captain Dobson, from Providence, with slate and granite for Nathan Hoar.

At the end of October "Lady Carrington" arrived in Providence loaded with domestic goods—butter, cheese, coal and paper.

The following extracts, taken from the papers of the day, will give some notion of the amount and character of the goods shipped:

Canal-boat "Providence," Captain Dobson, with 12,000 lbs. lead pipe from L. A. J. Sutton, machinery from William Hovey, and iron castings from Sumner Smith.

Departed, boat "Massachusetts," for Providence, with 26 casks of lead and 14 bags of cotton from Trumbull & Ward.

Arrived, canal-boat "Worcester," Captain Green, from Providence, with 3457 lbs. of iron for Washburn & Goddard, 4169 lbs. of lead to J. & T. Sutton, 13 bales of cotton, 3 tons of logwood and one ton of coppers for William Buffum, Jr.

But there were three serious drawbacks to the prosperity and profits of the canal, which soon made it unpopular with most of its stockholders and patrons. Unfortunately, a portion of the canal was located in the Blackstone River, and boats were more or less delayed in high, and also in low water, and in some seasons for weeks were detained with goods which were wanted for immediate use or sale. In some years the canal was for four or five months closed with ice. In a season of drought the manufacturers were jealous of the boatmen drawing so much water, and on several occasions in Rhode Island the owners of the mills and of the water-power ordered large loads of stone tipped into the canal-locks to prevent the boats from passing, which almost excited a riot among the boatmen, and some of the mill-owners were afraid their mills would be fired, as they had been threatened.¹

April 22, 1846, the *Spy* states that the canal company had sold all that portion of the canal in Massachusetts, with all the privileges and franchises, except the reservoirs, for the sum of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars to the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, and April 25, 1849, the locks, boats and water-rights were advertised for sale. The last toll was collected November 9, 1848, but meantime more efficient means of communication between the sea-board and Worcester was afforded by the railroads.

In March, 1831, subscription books were to be found at the banks, where those who wished could

¹ History of the Blackstone Canal, by Colonel L. Plummer.

subscribe to the stock for a railroad from Boston to Worcester.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company was chartered June 23, 1831, to build a line from Boston to Worcester,—a distance of forty-four miles. A train was run through to Worcester July 4th; but it was not until July 6, 1835, that the road was formally opened, although the cars had, for some time previous, been running from Boston to Westboro', and, as early as April 16, 1834, to Newton. The train of July 6th to Worcester consisted of twelve cars drawn by two locomotives, and contained the president, directors, stockholders and invited guests to the number of about three hundred.

The train, which left Boston at a quarter before ten, arrived in Worcester at about one o'clock. It was met by a committee, of which Charles Allen was chairman; a procession was formed under the direction of General Nathan Heard, and proceeded to the Town Hall, where a collation was served and speeches made. At four o'clock the train started on the return trip to Boston.

At the Insane Asylum, when the first locomotive passed, one of the inmates remarked: "Well, that beats the very devil; I never before saw a critter go so fast with such short legs!"

In April, 1836, the business of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company was said to have been more than double the amount of that of the corresponding time of the year preceding; passenger cars were well patronized, and there was more freight than the company was prepared to care for. During the first five months of 1837 the receipts were twenty-six thousand dollars more than during the same period in 1836, and continued to show a steady increase.

The Western Railroad Company was chartered February 15, 1833, to construct a line from the terminus of the Boston and Worcester Railroad to Springfield, and thence to the western boundary of the State. A mass-meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, October 7, 1835, to take measures to ensure the subscription to the capital stock of \$2,000,000. This was accomplished, and the following winter the Legislature authorized a subscription of \$1,000,000 in behalf of the State, making the capital stock \$3,000,000. At this meeting Edward Everett made a speech, in which he insisted upon the importance to Massachusetts of "Communication with the West."

Trains commenced their regular trips between Springfield and Worcester October 1, 1839. The time occupied in making the journey was about three hours. A public dinner was given in Springfield in honor of the opening of the road, October 3, 1839, on which occasion Edward Everett said:

Let us contemplate the entire railroad, with its cars and engines, as one vast machine. What a portent of art! Its fixed portions are hun-

dred miles long; its movable portion flying across the State like a weaver's shuttle. By the seaside in the morning, here at noon; and back in the compass of an autumnal day. And the power which puts all in motion, most wondrous, a few buckets of water! . . . Did we live in a poetic age, we have now reached the region where the genius of steam communication would be personified and embodied. Here we should be taught to behold in a titanic richness of tone and of lines, instinct with elemental life and power, with a glowing furnace for his lungs and streams of fire and smoke for the breath of his nostrils! With one hand he collects the furs of the arctic circle, with the other he smites the forests of Western Pennsylvania. He plants his right foot before the source of the Missouri and his left on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and gathers in his bosom the overflowing abundance of the fairest and richest valley on which the circling sun looks down.

September 14, 1867, the two Massachusetts corporations were consolidated under the name of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and on December 28, 1870, a further consolidation was effected with the New York roads, thus forming the present organization.

The Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company was chartered in March, 1833. The first meeting of the company was held at Webster July 1, 1835. The length of the routes surveyed was a little short of sixty miles, and passed through thriving villages, while upon the banks of the adjacent streams there was said to be water-power sufficient to carry one million spindles; the number of cotton-mills was seventy-five and of woolen-mills twenty-seven, exclusive of Worcester and New London. There were said to be one hundred and forty manufacturing establishments between Norwich and Worcester, within five miles of the road. Though fifteen miles longer than the Boston and Worcester Railroad, it was estimated it would cost five hundred thousand dollars less. Regular trips between Worcester and New London commenced March 9, 1840, and the fare to New York by this route was fixed at five dollars.

R. W. Whiting, Nov. 21, 1838, advertises that, having made arrangements with the Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. to occupy a part of a car, to be run with the passenger train to Boston in the morning and back in the afternoon, commencing on Monday, 26th of November, he will take charge of all packages, bundles, etc., which may be entrusted to his care, and will see them safely delivered the same day, and that he will also transact with promptness any other business committed to his care.

He had an order-box at the Temperance Exchange, Railroad Depot and the American Temperance House, where he could be found after seven in the evening and before seven in the morning.

William F. Harnden has always been credited with being the father of the American Express system. His advertisement is found in the *Spy* of June 24, 1840, where he announces that the Worcester, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston Baggage Express will commence July 1, 1840, running daily, and that he will forward in his express car daily, packages, bundles, etc., to and from each of the above-named places,—to Boston by steamboat-train

every morning, and to New York every afternoon at half-past four.

All packages must be marked *Harnden's Express* and sent to the station, N. Trask's Hat Store, one-fourth north of the Post-Office, Worcester. *Simon Thompson*, agent, Worcester.

WM. F. HARNDEN, *Pres.*,
5 CORNHILL STREET, BOSTON.

S. S. Leonard, in the *Spy* of August 12, 1840, advertises an express between Boston and Worcester.

September 2, 1840, Burke & Co. advertise the New York and Boston Baggage Express, *via* Norwich and Worcester, run by the subscribers, P. B. Burke & Alvin Adams. Packages to be left at J. B. Tyler's, Worcester.

The question of a railroad between Providence and Worcester, a distance of forty-three miles, was seriously discussed as early as 1837, but nothing was done for several years. In August, 1845, the enterprise came nearly to a stand-still, although eight hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed under the Rhode Island charter and one hundred thousand dollars under the Massachusetts charter; but the Rhode Island charter required that the whole capital of one million dollars should be taken up before the company could proceed. The amount was finally raised, and a consolidation was effected November 4, 1845, of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Companies, each of which was chartered in 1844. The main line was opened in October, 1847, when a train, made up of nine covered cars and twelve or thirteen open cars, drawn by three powerful engines, arrived in Worcester with twelve hundred passengers from Providence and towns on the line.

The Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, organized in November, 1846, was a consolidation of a company of the same name, chartered in Massachusetts March 5, 1845, and the Groton and Nashua Railroad Company, chartered in New Hampshire December 4, 1844. The road was opened from Worcester to Nashua, a distance of forty-six miles, December 18, 1848. The Nashua and Rochester Railroad Company was chartered July 7, 1867, and opened from Rochester to Nashua, a distance of forty-eight miles, November 24, 1874. William A. Wheeler was one of the principal promoters of the Nashua Railroad, and was the superintendent of construction.

December 1, 1883, the Worcester & Nashua and Rochester Railroads were consolidated under the name of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester Railroad Company, which company was leased to the Boston & Maine Railroad Company October 30, 1885, for fifty years from January 1, 1886.

The Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad Company, running from Worcester to Winchendon, a distance of thirty-six miles, was chartered April 24, 1847, as the Barre & Worcester Railroad Company, and April 24, 1857, as the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad Company. It was opened to Gardner, September 4,

1871, and to Winchendon, January 4, 1874. It was taken possession of by the Fitchburg Railroad Company March 7, 1885, and merged in the latter company as a branch, July 1, 1885.

It will thus be seen that from an early day Worcester had the advantages of the best railroad facilities, and to this, and to the introduction of steam-power, is to be most largely attributed her rapid growth as a manufacturing city. At the present time there is not only direct communication with all points north and south, but there are five outlets and thirteen different lines, more or less, affording direct communication with the West. Edward Everett's wish, so strongly expressed in his speech in Faneuil Hall prior to the opening of the Western Railroad, is most perfectly fulfilled.

In 1823 attention is called to the advantages possessed by Worcester which should make it a large manufacturing centre. Encouragement is found in the fact that towns in the interior of England, with no greater local advantages, have contained from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, and since the introduction of steam-power, a population of from 80,000 to 100,000 has been reached. It was stated that Worcester would soon be at the head of canal navigation, and in addition, her "inexhaustible store of anthracite coal, well calculated for steam-engines," was referred to as being of the greatest value.

Considerable attention was given in 1823 to the examination of the anthracite coal deposits, which were located northeast of the city, west of Plantation Street, and near its junction with Lincoln Street, now known as the Old Coal Mine.

The coal was said to be of the same variety as the Rhode Island, Schuylkill and Lehigh coal, and was found, according to statements then made, to ignite easier than any of them and to burn longer. Careful comparisons were made of the relative value of these different varieties and the result, with a given quantity of each, showed as follows:

Worcester coal lasted five hours; Lehigh, four hours twenty-five minutes; Rhode Island, three hours thirty-six minutes. The thermometer was raised by the Worcester coal to one hundred and seventy-nine degrees; by the Lehigh, to one hundred and sixty; by the Rhode Island, to one hundred and thirty-four.

The Worcester coal burned brighter than the others, and with more flame. It was confidently asserted that when the Blackstone Canal should be completed Worcester coal would be the cheapest fuel for Providence; it was estimated, however, that the Worcester coal was more impure than the Lehigh, containing a considerable portion of earthy matter that remained in the form of ashes after burning; but, in spite of this, it was thought that it would answer a valuable purpose. Tests were made at the Worcester Brewery, which appear to have been satisfactory, for in February, 1824, application was made to the General Court for the incorporation of the Massachusetts

Coal Company, to ascertain the quality and quantity of the coal, and expense of mining and conveying it to market.

For the next two years it appears to have been used as the principal fuel in the brewery of Trumbull & Ward, and was also used in Colonel Gardner Burbank's paper-mill. It was found there, that about half of the bulk of the coal remained after the fire subsided, but upon replenishing with new coal it was mostly consumed in the second burning, and Colonel Burbank found the expense of keeping a fire with this coal to be less than the expense of cutting wood and tending fire, if the wood were delivered at the door free of expense.

In December, 1827, the proprietors of the brewery burned coal taken from the land of William E. Green, which was a little distance from the mine, but appeared to be of a somewhat better quality.

Work at the coal mine must have been prosecuted with some vigor, for in February, 1828, fifteen or twenty young men and a blacksmith were wanted to work there.

In November, 1828, an opening twelve feet wide and eight feet high had been carried into the hill about sixty feet, at a descent of about twenty-five degrees, and a railway was laid, on which the coal was carried from the mine to the place of deposit, in loads of fifteen hundred pounds.

In February, 1829, the Worcester Coal Company was incorporated, and in March, 1829, the Worcester Railway Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with authority to build a railway from the mine to Lake Quinsigamond and to the Blackstone Canal, but the enterprise appears to have been abandoned shortly afterwards. The coal was found to be too impure for economical use. It was somewhat humorously said that there was a d— sight more coal after burning than there was before.

Peat was also found in the meadows about Worcester. In 1856 it was introduced into the Wire Factory as a substitute for wood and coal; in three years nearly two thousand cords were used in this way, and it was found that a cord of well-seasoned peat would produce as much heat as a cord of dry oak wood; and a cord and a half of peat would generate as much steam as a ton of anthracite coal.

It was estimated that peat could be used to good advantage for manufacturing purposes at a saving of from thirty-three and one-third to fifty per cent. over any other kind of fuel. It had the remarkable quality of keeping fire a long time, even burning for a week after the fire had gone down. In April, 1856, the Worcester Peat Company was formed, but no business of consequence appears to have been done by it. It was no doubt found that coal was the cheaper fuel.

In June, 1827, Worcester is spoken of as containing "the large paper-mills belonging to Elijah Burbank, five machine shops, at which great quantities of machinery of various kinds are made, one small

Cotton factory, a Lead aqueduct factory and other works of minor note."

Prior to 1813 there was no stage or mail route between Worcester and Providence; in that year, or 1814, it was attempted to run a stage, but the business was only sufficient to support a cheap carriage and two or three horses, and the proprietors abandoned it.

Until 1819 the mail was carried once a week in a one-horse wagon; an attempt was then made to run a two-horse stage twice each week, but this did not pay, and was abandoned.

In 1823 a line of stages was started and well patronized.

For a long time the only stages from Worcester were six times each week to Boston, and six times each week to New York.

In 1827 there were eighteen different lines of stages running from Worcester, and the passengers averaged one hundred daily.

CHAPTER CXIII.

WORCESTER (Continued.)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Textile Fabrics and Machinery for Making Them. Early Manufacture of Cloth—Condition of Woollen Manufacture—John Gaultney—Manufacture of Cotton and Woollen Machinery—Card Clothing—Looms—Cords—Thread.

We have already noticed that Samuel Brazer in 1790 advertised to sell "corduroys, jeans, fustians, federal rib and cotton," and that at the same time he and Daniel Waldo were proprietors of the Worcester Cotton Manufactory. There was then scarcely any machinery for the manufacture of cloth in America; it had been introduced into England, but there were severe laws against its exportation to the colonies.

The process of making cloth, as early conducted, was entirely by hand-power. Hand-cards were used for straightening the fibre of the wool or cotton, which was spun by a single spindle driven by a wheel kept in motion by the hand of the operator. The yarn was woven upon hand-loom, and the cloth thus made was sent to the fulling-mill, which was the first branch of the business not conducted in the household.

Fulling-mills were scattered all over the country for the purpose of finishing the cloth made in the farm-houses.

John Earle and Erasmus Jones in 1810 "erected wool-carding machines to pick, break and card wool at the building known as Lincoln's Trip-hammer shop, fifteen rods east of the Court-house."

In 1811 William Hovey, an ingenious mechanic, advertised a new shearing-machine, called the "Ontario Machine," and warned all persons against making or using a machine embodying the principle on which this was constructed, "which covers a

spiral revolving shear working against a straight blade or cutter." One of the advantages claimed for this machine was that it could be carried anywhere in a one-horse wagon, and could be operated either by hand or water-power. It was claimed that this machine would facilitate that laborious branch of the business ten-fold.

Hovey constructed another machine in 1812, in which the shears moved across the cloth on the same principle as hand-shears, and he claimed that with this machine he could shear about two hundred yards of broadcloth a day as well as by hand.

In 1814 Jonathan Winslow engaged in the manufacture of flyers of a superior quality for spinning cotton.

Comb-plates for wool-carding machines were offered for sale in 1814 by Daniel Waldo at his store and by Earle & Williams at their shop. At the same time Merifield & Trowbridge were engaged in making cotton and woolen machinery at the Trowbridgeville privilege.

The prices generally adopted for wool-carding at this time, in Worcester County, were seven cents per pound for common wool, with an addition of three cents when oil was found by the carders; twelve and a half cents per pound for carding half-blooded merino, with the like addition for oil; twenty-five cents per pound for carding full-blooded merino, with the like addition.

An improvement over the ordinary single spindle spinning-wheel is offered by the proprietor, located at Sikes' Tavern, who offers for sale "The Farmer's Spinner," which carries from eight to twelve spindles attached to a single spinning-wheel.

As an indication of the improvements being made in the construction of machinery, attention is called in 1822 to the fact that William Hovey is constructing cylinders for carding-machines entirely of iron, being cast in four parallel pieces.

Stephen R. Tenney is engaged in building wool-carding, matting, shearing and brushing-machines, in the building formerly occupied by Trowbridge & Merifield as a cotton factory.

In 1822 Ichabod Washburn manufactured machinery for carding and spinning wool at his shop near Sikes' Inn.

January 1, 1823, Mr. Washburn took into partnership Benjamin Goddard (2d), and continued in the same business, to which they added that of carding wool, having purchased the machines lately owned by Mr. Calvin Darby.

In June, 1824, Brewster & Fox advertised the best carding-machines and workmen at their establishment, one mile south of Worcester Village,—the South Worcester privilege—carding, six cents; oiling and carding, seven cents.

The machine-shops, so called, at this time were almost exclusively engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery.

William B. Fox, who seems at this time to have separated from his former partner, Mr. Brewster, dresses "Handsome wear" at his cloth-dressing factory, one mile south of Worcester, at twenty cents per yard, "common at sixteen cents."

Sarah Hale, widow of Joshua Hale, offered for sale, March 1, 1826, the factory at New Worcester, consisting of the building "occupied for many years past for the purposes of manufacturing cotton and carding custom wool;" but not finding a customer, she had the machines put in good order and resumed business.

Simmons & Wilder carded wool and dressed cloth about two miles south of Worcester Street.

September 13, 1826, William B. Fox moved his wool-carding and cloth-dressing business to the new building erected on the privilege formerly owned by Samuel Flagg, a few rods south of Worcester Village.

The woolen business at this time was in a most depressed condition, and was said to be done at a loss, even with the most prudent management. It was feared that the probable stoppage of the mills would be severely felt in the community. A meeting was held about this time in Boston, and it was decided that it would be advisable to apply to Congress for an increase of duties on imported woolens, or a reduction of the duty upon wool.

The cotton fabrics made in this country at this time were of excellent quality, and the business was in a much better condition than the woolen business.

A meeting was called in Worcester for Friday, December 1, 1826, at "Stockwell's," to consider the depressed state of the woolen manufactures. At that meeting a memorial to Congress was prepared, signed by Emory Washburn, James Woolcott and Major John Brown.

One of the most valuable contributions to the woolen machinery of the world was the endless rolling, or American card, invented in 1826, by John Goulding, a native of Massachusetts, and for many years a mechanic at Worcester. Previous to the development of this machine the rolls, or rolling issuing from the carding-machine, were limited to the breadth of the card, and the ends of the separate rolls had to be spliced together by hand process, by a machine called a "billy." Goulding dispensed with the "billy," and, by an ingenious combination of devices, obtained an endless roll, and so perfected his machinery that he could use it successfully from the moment the rolling left the dull end of the first picker until it was converted into yarn fit to be manufactured into cloth. This device has been styled the most important advance in the card-wool industry of that early period.¹

Some knowledge of the equipment of a woolen-factory at this time may be had from a notice of a sale in June, 1827, at the woolen-factory then lately occupied by A. & D. Aldrich, and about one mile south

of New Worcester, at which were to be offered for sale ten satinet-loom, one double carding-machine, one billy, one shearing-machine, one roping-machine, one press, one copper-kettle, one potash-kettle, press-plates.

In February, 1828, William Hovey stated that he is about to stop his manufacture of satinet shearing-machines, but will continue to make broad and cassimere shearing-machines with vibrating or revolving-shears, and also metallic grinding-machines for keeping the machines in order.

In March, 1830, it was proposed to erect in Worcester a patent hemp and flax-machine, and the Worcester Hemp Company offered to furnish seed to the farmers on the following conditions:

The company would furnish seed at the market price for cash, or in payment would take good notes on interest payable in hemp stem at eighteen dollars per ton, gross weight, when the crop was harvested and delivered at the machine, or would furnish the seed and sow on shares. The company offered to pay eighteen dollars per ton gross weight for good hemp stem delivered at the machine cut, or fifteen dollars without.

In March, 1831, Lewis Thayer and George Willey commenced the manufacture of loom-pickers at New Worcester. Lewis Thayer "carded wool at three and a half cents per pound and waited one year for his pay."

In August, 1831, Washburn & Goddard sold their business of manufacturing woolen machinery to March, Hobart & Company, composed of Andrew March, George Hobart, Henry Goulding and B. F. Smith. This firm was dissolved in 1832, and was succeeded by Hobart, Goulding & Company, who dissolved March 25, 1832. They manufactured pickers, carding-machines, condensers, jacks, etc., also comb-plates, and were succeeded by Goulding & Smith.

February 24, 1836, Goulding & Smith dissolved, D. T. Brigham having retired from the firm in 1834, and Henry Goulding continued the business alone. A co-partnership was formed, April, 1837, under the title of Henry Goulding & Company, consisting of Henry Goulding, John Gates, (2d), and Luke Witherby. They were burned out in August, 1838; the building, which was of brick, was valued at three thousand five hundred dollars, and was owned by Frederick W. Paine; the tools and machinery, valued at eight thousand dollars, were destroyed. This concern built at that time about sixty thousand dollars' worth annually of woolen machinery.

Nov. 15, 1844, Goulding & Davis, who had succeeded, dissolved, and Henry Goulding continued. April 1, 1851, Willard, Williams & Company, bought out Henry Goulding; the firm was composed of Fitzroy Willard, Warren Williams, N. A. Lombard, Charles A. Whittemore and H. W. Conklin; this firm was succeeded April 2, 1855, by F. Willard & Company, composed

of Fitzroy Willard, Charles Whittemore, N. A. Lombard and H. W. Conklin. This firm was succeeded April 1, 1861, by Bickford & Lombard, who were succeeded by N. A. Lombard, the present proprietor, who has been connected with the business since 1851.

From 1823 until the present time this business has been confined to the manufacture of woolen machinery of different kinds, and at present includes carding and spinning machinery, spinning jacks, pickers, dusters, willowers, etc.

The firm of Phelps & Bickford was composed of Horatio Phelps and William M. Bickford; W. M. Bickford succeeded William Stowell, August 31, 1831, and built woolen machinery, condensing, picking, napping and brushing-machines, also spinning jacks, at the Stowell shop in New Worcester; he was succeeded by Abel Kimball, who continued the business at the same place.

Horatio Phelps manufactured looms of all kinds in the shop formerly occupied by William Howard, at South Worcester, from whom Mr. Phelps had purchased the right to make his patent broad looms. Phelps & Bickford continued to manufacture here, after the formation of their copartnership, all kinds of woolen looms. In October, 1834, they removed from South Worcester to Court Mills, then a new building erected by Stephen Salisbury for the accommodation of parties desiring to lease factory room. Phelps & Bickford afterwards occupied part of the wire factory in Grove Street. Later, Mr. Bickford continued the business alone, and in 1859 he employed twenty-three hands in building looms in the west wing of the Grove Street mill. December 28, 1860, he moved to Merrifield's building, in Exchange Street, where he was prepared to build all kinds of Crompton looms and other fancy looms, broad and narrow; also walking, dressing and spooling machinery, with steam cylinders or pipes for drying; also all kinds of machinery and tools for making wire.

August 17, 1831, John Simmons & Co. announced that they had formed connection in business, and will supply at their new shop in New Worcester the following machinery: Broad and narrow shearing machines, pressing-machines, napping-machines. This copartnership was composed of John Simmons, Abel Kimball and Albert Curtis, and was dissolved February 21, 1832. Mr. Curtis in 1831 took a lease of Lewis Thayer, the then owner of a part of the water privilege which was originally owned by Joshua Hale. Here he erected a machine shop. The old Hale building was a wooden factory, two stories and a basement, and stood where the middle building of the Curtis & Marble factories now is.

Albert Curtis was born in Worcester, 1807. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to White & Boyden, who manufactured woolen machinery at South Worcester, near the present location of the carpet-mills. After learning his trade he worked

here for three years as a journeyman, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. In December, 1829, he went to Pittsburgh, but returned in January, 1831, and again entered the employment of White & Boyden. While learning his trade he became acquainted with his fellow-workmen, Kimball and Simmons, and they conceived the idea of going to New Worcester and starting for themselves. The firm of John Simmons & Co. was succeeded by Simmons & Curtis, who continued to make shearing and other machinery. In 1833 Mr. Curtis purchased Mr. Simmons' interest, and continued alone until 1834, when Mr. William Henshaw became a partner and so continued until 1839, the firm-name being Curtis & Henshaw. They had not room enough at New Worcester for their business, and for a time leased room of Ichabod Washburn, in the wire-mill in Grove Street. This copartnership was dissolved January 8, 1839.

In 1835 Capron & Parkhurst occupied the old Hale building, which was owned by Clarendon Wheelock.

About 1840 Mr. Curtis purchased of him the Ramshorn water privilege, building and satinnet machinery, consisting of two full sets. He had previously bought the Lewis Thayer water privilege, where the old dam stood on Tatnuck Brook, to run his machine-shop. Mr. Curtis leased the old building to John Metcalf and William C. Barber, who ran it until 1842, when it was burned, together with the machine-shop of Mr. Curtis, which was a wooden building with a basement. The original dam on the privilege stood one hundred feet from the bridge toward the location of the present dam, and was about sixty feet long and four feet high.

After the fire of 1842, Mr. Curtis immediately rebuilt the machine shop (52 x 30 feet), three stories high. In 1842 he built a factory on the site of the old Hale mill, a portion of which he leased to Sumner Pratt, to make cotton sewing thread. Mr. Curtis afterwards had an equal interest with Mr. Pratt, and bought him out in 1844. The basement of the building was rented to L. & A. G. Coes, who manufactured wrenches. While Mr. Sumner Pratt was here in the thread business, Mr. L. J. Knowles and a Mr. Hapgood purchased his product and spooled it in another room of the same building, and put it on the market.

After Mr. Curtis bought out Mr. Pratt, he put in looms for making cotton sheetings. The mill was continued as a cotton-mill for several years, when it was converted into a satinnet-mill. In 1845 the South Mill was built and used for the manufacture of cotton sheetings and drillings.

In 1870 the South Mill was changed to woolen goods, blankets, shawls and dress goods.

At the north end of Curtis bridge was the old wheelwright shop of E. Graves, now used as a dwelling-house. Mr. Curtis bought out Graves in 1837, and continued the wheelwright business until about 1840.

In 1852 Mr. Curtis bought the Trowbridgeville factory and commenced here the manufacture of cotton

sheetings. In 1860 the mill was burned and partially rebuilt and filled with machinery for making woolen goods.

Mr. Curtis changed the 1845 mill to woolen goods in 1871, and has since put in additional machinery for the manufacture of horse blankets.

The mill built in 1842 was changed to satinets in 1857. In 1862 Mr. Curtis took Edwin T. Marble into partnership in his business for manufacturing woolen machinery for finishing woolen, silk and cotton goods, and that partnership has continued to the present time.

This company makes a specialty of shearing machinery, the improvements in which have been greater than in any other machinery used in the manufacture of woolen goods. Mr. Curtis built the first machines for shearing or trimming cotton cloth built in this country; they were used to remove the fuzz from cotton cloth. In old times this was accomplished by singeing or burning.

A shearing-machine made in France was sent from Pawtucket to Mr. Curtis to be repaired. Mr. Curtis examined it and thought it could be improved. He began building the machines then and has continued ever since. Up to that time the French machines had been used in this country. They had one set of shears; the Curtis machine now has from two to five sets. One machine made at the present day will do as much as twelve did in 1830.

December 10, 1833, William H. Howard and Silas Dinsmore made cotton and woolen machinery at their machine shop near the Court-House, and continued in business until September 30, 1834, when they dissolved. In November, 1834, Silas Dinsmore commenced the manufacture of power-looms at the same place, and April 13, 1835, formed a co-partnership with Fitzroy Willard, continuing in the same business. In 1838 Fitzroy Willard was located at Court Mills, where he manufactured broad power, satinnet and cassimere looms, and in 1840 Silas Dinsmore manufactured reeds at Court Mills.

The card-clothing industry has been a most important one, and was naturally among the earliest in which the colonists engaged, for the reason that it is essential to the manufacture of textile fabrics. The use to which carding is put is to separate the fibres of the material being worked, and to lay them parallel. The process consists in the reciprocal motion of two surfaces covered with short pointed teeth, between which the stock is placed. Formerly this was done by hand, and was conducted in the household.

"It is probable that either cards proper, or tools closely resembling them, were used as far back as the dawn of civilization, when the art of the manufacture of textiles was in its very infancy. To within a comparatively recent period the processes were very rude, depending mainly on hand labor, and thus the cards employed differed somewhat in their shape from those used at the present day.



Albert Curtis

"To produce them, a sheet of leather was taken about eighteen or twenty inches by about four inches in width. This was ruled by lines into cross sections as a guide for the workman, who used a pricker with two blades, piercing two holes at a time at the point where the lines intersected until the whole sheet was pierced. This accomplished, the wire was taken, each pin or shaft being separately bent into a staple by hand. The prongs of the staples formed the card teeth, which were inserted also by hand, one staple at a time, into the perforated leather sheet above described.

"The sheet, with its wire teeth, was now nailed upon a board, and called a card. With this appliance, or rather with a pair of them, the operator carded. He placed tufts of cotton, wool or other fibre between them, and drew the one over the other for several strokes until both were equally filled, and then, by a reverse stroke, he cleaned out the fibre in the form of a roll, called a carding, which was used by the spinsters for making their yarn."

Tacks were first used in making hand-cards, and they were for a time manufactured in this country by cutting them out of sheet-iron with a pair of shears. The tack was held in a vise and headed by a single blow. About six hundred and fifty tacks were required for nailing each dozen pairs of hand-cards to the boards on which they were used. All the tacks used for this purpose for many years were made by hand in the manner described above, until Thomas Blanchard, of Sutton, invented an automatic machine for making the tacks from strips of sheet-iron.

Daniel Denny, whose card-factory has been noticed, probably followed the practice of giving the teeth out to women and children, who would set them in the leather at their homes.

Card-setting by hand was done as late as 1828. Earle & Chase, whose store was at the corner of Thomas and Main Streets, state in August, 1826, that persons who wish for cards to be set can be accommodated at their store. In 1829 the average price paid for setting cards by hand was forty-two cents per square foot. A good setter would put in about twenty thousand teeth in a day. The best machines to-day will set three hundred teeth per minute, at an average cost of five cents per square foot. Wages paid card-setters in 1829, \$1.33 per day; at the present time, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day. The cost of setting cards is now something less than one-eighth the amount paid sixty years ago, and the wages paid average three times as large.

Amos Whittemore, of Cambridge, had patented a card-setting machine in 1797, but it could not be used by others, and the cards made by hand at Leicester were of better quality.

In 1785 the manufacture of cards was begun in Leicester, and to this industry the growth and prosperity of the town is largely indebted. In 1789

Pliny Earle, who had manufactured hard-cards since 1786, made for Almy & Brown, of Providence, R. I., the first machine card clothing in America, as appears from the following interesting letter:

PROVIDENCE, 11th M. 4th, 1789.

RESPECTED FRIENDS.

PLINY EARLE.—WE HAVING pretty much concluded to alter and to correct our Carding Machine, and Joseph Congdon informing us that he expected to go to Leicester, we thought we would inclose a sent thee the Number & diameter of our Cylinders and propose thy covering them with Cards. We have conferred with our Card Makers in Town about doing the Jobb, who appear desirous to do it, and are willing to take their pay, all excepting the cost of the wire in our way, but, it being our object to have it well done, and thinking we could rely upon thy performance, have preferred thy doing it.

We have also had it in contemplation to write to Boston, but, being desirous of having it done soon, and that being likely to protract the time of having it done, have waved that also.

We are not desirous of beating thee down in thy price, or that thou should do it below what thou could reasonably afford; but we have thought, considering thou hast thy machinery now prepared, which was not when thou did that for the company at Worcester, that if we gave thee the same for covering ours as thou had for theirs, tho' a little larger, it would be equivalent to what thou charged them, considering the preparations aforesaid, which the first employers, or rather those on whose account it is especially made, in all such cases must expect to pay, as we have had abundant experience. If that price will answer, we should be glad thou would take the pains to go and view the machine at Worcester, and if there can be any improvement made upon the manner of covering, that, should like thou would make it, either in the Length of the Teeth, or in any other particular. Stowel, who superintends the business there, will cheerfully give thee any information respecting the working of theirs, no doubt, upon thy own account and upon ours also, as we are upon friendly terms with him, having divers times been mutually helpful to each other.

We are much in want of ours being done, and should be glad to have it soon; propose, therefore, if thou undertakes the business, that thou would set a time when thou thinks thou could bring the cards down to put on, and we will endeavor to have the machine in readiness to receive them. Inclosed is the dimensions of the Cylinders, that is, their diameters; the second Cylinder in circumference, thou knows, has the cards placed at some distance from each other, in order that the rake may take the rolls of distinctly; ours are about 2½ inches apart.

We are of the opinion that the bind of the teeth ought to be in proportion to the circumference of the Cylinder on which they are placed. We propose having the Cards the same size as those on the Worcester machine, viz.: 16 Inches and all Cotton Cards of equal quality excepting the feeder, and the Cylinder that takes it off of it, and we need not add of the best quality of the number suitable for the machine, of which, we suppose, the machine at Worcester must be considered as a sample. We should be glad to supply thee with any kind of live Stock, if thou should want, at Cost price, or any kind of produce, cloths included, for the whole or part of the amount; if not, we will pay thee the cash. We think that in four weeks from this time we shall be glad of the Cards. A line from thee by Joseph respecting what we may depend on will be agreeable, as we mean to prosecute the accomplishment of the business as fast as may be.

From thy Friend, ALMY & BROWN.

P. S.—The diameters of our Cylinders are here subjoined.

The great Cylinder.....	36 Inches.
the next.....	26 "
the next.....	19 ½ "
1 ditto.....	10 "
4 ".....	6 "
6 ".....	3 "

One of which, the feeder, to be covered with wool Cards.

It has been often said that the first machine card-clothing was made for Samuel Slater in 1790. Mr. Slater landed in New York November 11, 1789. December 2, 1789, he wrote to Almy & Brown, and December 10th received a reply, making an engagement with him. December 14th Pliny Earle set out for

Providence to put cards on Almy & Brown's machine. There is no doubt that Mr. Slater had much to do with perfecting the carding-engine and making it a success after he went into the employ of Almy & Brown.

(I am indebted to Mr. Thomas A. Dickinson, of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, for this information and copy of above letter.)

The leather first used in making machine-cards was calfskin, and then cowhide tanned for the purpose. Sheepskin was generally used for hand-cards.

In 1791 Mr. Earle's brothers—Jonah and Silas—became associated in business with Pliny, and in 1806 Silas commenced to manufacture on his own account. At his death his son, Timothy, sold his father's machinery to his cousin, Timothy K. Earle, and Reuben Randall. Mr. Randall's interest, after some transfers, came into the hands of Edward Earle.

Timothy Keese Earle, founder of the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company, was born in Leicester in 1823. In December, 1843, Timothy K. Earle & Co., consisting of Timothy and his brother, Edward Earle, moved from Leicester to Worcester, and occupied room over Pratt & Earle's iron store, in Washington Square, where they continued the manufacture of all kinds of machine-cards of the best quality. Their machines were built by William B. Earle, between 1843 and 1849.

In 1857 T. K. Earle & Co. built the factory now occupied by their successors for the manufacture of card-clothing cotton, gin-clothing and belting. This has always been the largest card-clothing factory in America.

Edward Earle retired from the business in 1869, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who died in 1871. In 1872 Mr. Edwin Brown became a partner, and subsequently, in 1880, the agent and treasurer of the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. T. K. Earle was the president.

The T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company own a number of patents on their improvements in the method of producing card-clothing. Pliny Earle made one kind of card-clothing, viz.: iron wire teeth set by hand in leather. The T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company now make all kinds of leather card-clothing, using both hemlock and oak tanned leather, over ten varieties of cloth card-clothing, and use eighteen or more sizes of soft steel wire, eleven or more sizes of hardened and tempered steel wire, besides tinned wire and brass wire of various shapes and sizes. They curry their own leather, manufacture card-cloths and rubber-faced card-cloths for themselves and for other card-makers. They have built almost all their card-setting machines in their own machine-shop, and are constantly making improvements in the quality and the methods of card-clothing.

The T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., have manufactured double and single

cover cloth for foundation for card-clothing for the past fifteen years, having special and improved machinery for the purpose, and in 1883 they built a factory on their premises for the manufacture of all kinds of card-cloth, including vulcanized rubber facings. With the very best American and English machinery, and the most improved process of vulcanizing rubber for this purpose, they are now prepared to furnish not only their own large card-clothing factory with card-cloths, but have sufficient capacity to make them for all the card-makers in America.

In 1866 Joseph B. and Edward Sargent, sons of Joseph B. Sargent, the manufacturer of card-clothing in Leicester, organized the Sargent Card-Clothing Company, and built a factory in Worcester, with Edward Sargent as manager. April 15, 1879, the business was sold to James Smith & Company, of Philadelphia.

Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company, Washington Square, manufacture machine card-clothing, machine wire heddles, hand stripping cattle and curry cards. Established in 1868, by C. A. Howard, A. H. Howard and John P. Howard, continued as a co-partnership until 1888, when the company was incorporated as the Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company, with a capital of forty-five thousand dollars.

They started with four hands, and now employ twenty-two, and occupy ten thousand square feet of flooring. They have a lumber-mill at Keyes, N. H., where they make the backs of their cards. Their machinery is all of their own construction, and much of it special machinery of their own design, notably the card-setting machines, employed for setting teeth, in the cards of which there are from forty thousand to eighty thousand in each square foot of card-clothing. One feature of this business is the manufacture of diamond-pointed card-clothing and hand stripping cattle and curry cards of every description in wood and leather for cotton, wool and flax. Their trade extends throughout the United States and Canada.

Charles F. Kent started the business of manufacturing card-clothing in January, 1880.

There appears to have been a number of small manufacturers of cards in Worcester at different times. Daniel Denny and Earle & Chase have already been mentioned. In 1834, William B. Earle had room in Howard & Dinsmore's shop, near the Court-House, for the manufacture of cards.

In 1848, William E. Eames, 43 Front Street, manufactured cards; he was succeeded by Earle Warner.

In 1849, N. Ainsworth occupied the third story of Goddard & Rice's shop in the manufacture of card-setting machinery. The business was purchased by F. G. Ruggles in 1851.

David McFarland at this time manufactured card-setting machinery, and made the best machines then made in the country. All the machines now running



Ernestine Erul-



Timothy R. Earle

in the Sargent Card-Clothing Company factory, excepting a few English machines, are the McFarland pattern.¹

LOOMS.—"Weaving is the art by which threads or yarns of any substance are interlaced so as to form a continuous web. It is perhaps the most ancient of the manufacturing arts, for clothing was always a first necessity of mankind.

"The simplest form of weaving is that employed in making the mats of uncivilized nations; these consist of single untwisted fibres, usually vegetable, arranged side by side to the width required, and of the length of the fibres themselves, which are tied at each end to the stick which is so fixed as to keep the fibres straight and on the same plane; then the weaver lifts up every other of these longitudinal threads, and passes under it a transverse one, which he first attaches by tying or twisting to the outermost fibre of the side he commences with; and afterward, in the same way, to that on the other side, when it is passed through the whole series. The accession to the art of spinning threads of any length enables more advanced nations to give great length to the warp, or series of threads which are first arranged and to pass the weft, or transverse thread, backward and forward by means of a shuttle without the necessity of fixing at the sides. That kind of weaving which consists of passing the weft alternately over and under each thread of the warp is called plain weaving; but if the weaver takes up first one and then two threads alternately of the warp series, and passes the weft under them for the first shoot of his shuttle, and raised those which were left down before for the second shoot, he produces a cloth with a very different appearance, called twill.

"There are few arts which require more patience than weaving; as many as from one to two thousand threads often constitute the warp, and these threads may be so varied in quality as to produce many varieties of fabric. From that cause alone there are almost infinite variations; many may be produced by the order in which the threads are lifted for the passage of the weft; that of itself can also be varied as much or more in its quality and other circumstances, so that the inventive genius of the weaver finds incessant opportunities for its display, and nice arithmetical calculations are required in estimating and allotting the numerous threads to the endless variety of patterns which are constantly passing through the loom."²

The first practical power-loom was devised in 1785 by Dr. Edmund Cartwright, of Derbyshire, England, a minister of the Gospel, and ignorant of mechanics. He is said to have had his attention turned to the subject by the remark that when Arkwright's patents for spinning yarn by power should have expired, so

many persons would go into the spinning business that no hands would be found to weave the cotton. He spent thirty thousand pounds in endeavoring to perfect his loom, and in 1808 received a grant from Parliament of ten thousand pounds for his services. Steam-power was applied to his looms in 1807.

Improvements were rapidly made upon the Cartwright loom by other inventors, and it was soon brought into general use for both cotton and woolen goods.

Ichabod Washburn speaks in his Autobiography of seeing a power-loom in the winter of 1813-14, which was so crude that all the cog-wheels were made of wood, and expresses the opinion that it was probably the first power-loom in the United States. Whether this be true or not, it is certain the power-loom had not, at that time, been long in operation in this country.

In the fall of 1823, Wm. H. Howard and Wm. Hovey were in business together, and after building various kinds of machinery, commenced building broad power looms, and finally settled on the common Scotch looms as the best, and put them in operation at the factory of the Goodell Manufacturing Company, Millbury, at the Pameacha factory in Middletown, Conn., at the Torrington and Litchfield factories, and elsewhere.

This partnership was dissolved, and early in 1825 each manufactured these looms on his own account, William H. Howard building broad power cassimere and kersymere looms, carding and shearing-machines at his shop, one mile south of the Main Street in Worcester,—South Worcester privilege.

For satisfactory proof of the superiority of his looms, he referred to the Goodell Manufacturing Company in Millbury; to Wolcottville Manufacturing Company, in Torrington, Conn.; and to Zachariah Allen, Providence, R. I.

These looms were sold for one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, delivered at the shop in Worcester, including the expense of putting them in operation.

In 1828 Rice & Miller advertised for sale satinett power-looms, and in 1830 Wheelock & Prentice took the shop theretofore occupied by William H. Howard, at South Worcester, and purchased of him the right to build his improved looms, upon which he had a patent for an improvement in the lay motion, consisting of an irregular slot in the sword of the lay through which it was moved. There are many looms now in operation with this movement.

In 1832 Horatio Phelps carried on the loom business at the shop formerly occupied by William H. Howard, having purchased the right to make and sell the Howard Improved Patent Broad-loom.

The business was conducted at the same place in 1833, by Phelps & Bickford, who advertised that they were prepared to build to order all kinds of woolen looms of the most improved plan. In addition to the

¹ Much of the material used in the article on card-clothing is taken from a book called "A Century Old," published by the T. K. Earle Mfg. Co., and written by H. G. Kittredge and A. C. Gould.

² People's Encyclopedia.

business of making the broad satinet cassimere power-looms, they manufactured to order reeds of any description.

Prescott Wheelock was building looms at his shop in New Worcester in 1833, of any description that the public might want, and in 1835 Silas Dinsmore and Fitzroy Willard formed a copartnership to manufacture power-looms; they dissolved in November, 1835, Fitzroy Willard continuing the business at the same place in Court Mills, where he manufactured broad powersatinet and cassimere looms. He built fifty broad power looms in Worcester for W. & D. D. Farnum, and Mr. Samuel Porter helped set them up in the mill at Blackstone, in 1835. Most of the machinery for that mill was built in Worcester. Henry Goulding constructed the carding and spinning-machines.

All the looms which have been spoken of up to this time were plain looms, so-called, the fancy loom being an invention of later date. The plain loom is one in which a few harnesses, operated by cams, are used. The goods woven on this loom are like cotton or twilled fabrics.

The modern fancy loom varies in range from two to forty harnesses. The movement of these harnesses is controlled by a pattern-chain, made up to correspond with the different make of goods, and for different colors of filling in the goods, drop-boxes, or movable boxes are required, which are also controlled by chain, according to the pre-determined pattern. With these boxes from one to seven colors can be used.

In the trade at the present time the cam-loom, with a single box, whether of two or eight harness capacity, is usually spoken of as a plain loom, and any loom whose mechanism is controlled by chain made up according to a pre-determined pattern, is usually spoken of as a fancy loom.

Up to 1836 the harnesses of all power-looms were operated by cams; consequently the changes of weave of which the looms were capable were very limited, and goods for which an intricate figure or design was required were necessarily woven, as formerly, in a hand-loom.

In 1836 William Crompton, a native of Lancashire, England, a practical weaver both by hand and power, came to Taunton, Mass., and entered the service of Messrs. Crocker & Richmond.

While in the employ of that firm Mr. Crompton invented a loom to weave a certain pattern of goods which the looms in the mill could not weave, for which a patent was issued to him in 1837, and the loom was introduced into the manufacture of cotton goods. This loom was the first power-loom invented in which the figure or pattern desired to be woven could be made up in a small chain, and when placed upon the loom would control suitable mechanism to move the harnesses to weave the proper figure. Mr. Crompton went to England and procured a patent for

his loom in that country, and in 1839 he returned to the United States, and in 1840 introduced his invention into the Middlesex Mills, in Lowell, Mass. Up to that time no fancy woollens had been woven by power in this country or in Europe, except those woven on hand-looms.

In a letter written in 1877 to the late George Crompton, Esq., by Mr. James Cook, agent of the Middlesex Mills in 1840, the following interesting statement is made:

The writer, now in his eighty-third year, in looking over a lot of old samples, came across a piece of fancy woven cloth, the very first woven in this country by power, and the idea crossed his mind that it might be interesting to you to learn the beginning of this great revolution in the fabric now in use very generally in this country to the extinction of the plain fabrics formerly used to a great extent.

Your father came to the Middlesex Mills in this city from Taunton, and represented to the writer and Mr. Edward Winslow, now deceased, a mechanic in the employ of the Middlesex Company, that he had a loom at Taunton for weaving fancy cottons which he thought might be applied to woolen fabrics. The cotton loom was sent for by the Middlesex Company. Mr. Winslow and myself altered one cassimere loom with the assistance of your father, who was good mechanic, by putting on Crompton's patent. The experiment was an entire success; the alteration was extended very soon to all the cassimere looms and then to the broad looms, so that the whole of the weaving power of the mills was in that direction.

Mr. Samuel Davis states that soon after this, happening to be in Boston, he accidentally met Mr. Crompton at an hotel there, who told him about his loom. Mr. Davis was then building carding and spinning-machines in the old Court Mills, and Mr. Crompton stated to him that he wished to get some one to build his loom; that he had been to Lowell and Lawrence; also to Dedham, but thought that he should close the contract at Lowell. Mr. Davis said he was not building looms, but that Worcester would be a good place to have the looms built, and that Phelps & Bickford would be good parties to undertake their manufacture.

Mr. Crompton came to Worcester and was introduced to Phelps & Bickford, who were then building plain looms. Phelps & Bickford made an arrangement with Mr. Crompton to build his looms upon a royalty, and continued doing so till the expiration of the patent.

In February, 1844, the mill at Northville, owned by Ichabod Washburn, F. W. Paine, G. A. Trumbull, and occupied by William Crompton, was totally destroyed by fire.

In 1848 William Crompton lived in Millbury, where he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, and where he also had a machine-shop. April 12, 1848, he advertised to sell various kinds of tools used by him in the manufacture of machinery, as he had determined to confine himself to the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods.

Mr. Crompton later removed to Connecticut, where his son, George, worked in Colt's factory. The Crompton patent, meantime, had expired; but it was renewed for seven years, and George Crompton came to Worcester, and associated himself with



George Thompson

Merrill E. Furbush for the manufacture of looms, first locating in Merrifield's building, where they remained till the fire of 1854.

After occupying for a short time quarters in the wire-mill in Grove Street, they hired the Red Mill, near the foot of Green Street, employing about fifty hands in the manufacture of the Crompton loom.

At this time William M. Bickford, the successor of Phelps & Bickford, employed twenty-three hands in the west wing of the Grove Street mill in building looms.

August 1, 1859, Furbush & Crompton dissolved. Mr. Crompton continued the business, buying the Red Mill property, and in 1860 erected a new building, which was a substantial brick structure, one hundred and ten feet long by fifty feet deep, three stories high, besides the attic, exclusive of an ell for an engine-house.

Mr. Crompton at that time employed sixty hands, which number he expected to increase to eighty as soon as buildings could be erected.

The successive improvements in the Crompton loom can best be given by a quotation from an interesting pamphlet on that subject, published by the Crompton Loom Works in 1881: "Furbush & Crompton made narrow looms from 1851 to 1857, when they brought out a fast-operating, Broad fancy loom, with improvements in box-motion. Broad looms, up to this period, operated at about 45 picks; the new 1857 Broad looms, with twenty-four harnesses and three boxes at each end, reached a speed of 85 picks per minute. This was a great stride in production; no advance has been so great since then. The narrow fancy cassimere loom, with three boxes at one end, up to this time had not obtained the speed of 85 picks per minute; but with important improvements in the reverse motion, the simplification of devices for operating the lays by means of the ordinary cranks, the use of the ordinary narrow shuttle and the reduction of the size of the shed made a fast economical Broad power-loom of 85 picks a possibility. One weaver could attend one Broad loom as readily as one narrow; therefore 'broad' at once came into favor and use, and the comparative exclusion of narrow looms was foreseen.

"Furbush & Crompton built looms until 1859, when the partnership was dissolved. The patents granted to and owned by the firm were in part for improvements in double reverse motion, E. W. Brown's invention, of which they were the sole owners; said patents were by mutual agreement territorially divided—the New England States and the State of New York to Crompton, and the remainder of the country to Furbush, and by said agreement Furbush was debarred from making looms of any kind whatever in Crompton's territory."

In December, 1860, William M. Bickford moved his factory to Exchange Street, in Merrifield's building, where he was prepared to build all kinds of Crompton

looms and other fancy looms, broad and narrow. This led to a lawsuit which resulted in Bickford's being found to be an infringer of the Crompton patents. On his death, in 1863, the business went out of existence, the patterns being sold to the Crompton Loom Works. Various improvements, many of them patented, have been made from time to time, Mr. Crompton having taken out over one hundred patents in the United States, besides a large number in foreign countries. A number of patents have also been taken out by Mr. Horace Wyman, superintendent for many years of the Crompton Loom Works.

The Crompton Loom Works have thus grown until it is one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Worcester.

Mr. George Crompton died 1886, and the business was incorporated January, 1888, with the following officers: M. C. Crompton, president; Horace Wyman, vice-president and manager; Justin A. Ware, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. L. J. Knowles was born in Hardwick, July 2, 1819, and was, in 1836, clerk in a store in Shrewsbury.

In June, 1842, we find the following notice:

"We were shown some miniatures taken by Mr. Knowles at his room in Brinley Row, which we think for beauty, boldness and distinctness, exceed anything we have seen."

In February, 1843, L. J. Knowles & Co., in connection with their daguerreotype business, advertise to do electro-gilding and silver-plating.

In 1844 Sumner Pratt leased a portion of one of Mr. Curtis' buildings, at New Worcester, for the manufacture of cotton sewing-thread. Mr. Knowles and a Mr. Hapgood had quarters in the same building, and purchased thread of Mr. Pratt, which they spooled and put on the market.

In 1847 Mr. Knowles commenced the manufacture of cotton warp at Spencer, and in 1849 removed to Warren. During the years 1855 to 1858 he was engaged in the manufacture of satinet in Warren, and made some improvements on the looms he was then running, for two of which he took out patents in 1856—one for a close shed cam-jack for harness motion, and the other for separate picker for each cell in the drop-shuttle box. In 1857 he constructed a drop-box mechanism, for operating drop-boxes by means of cranks set at the opposite extremes of their throw, under the direction of a pattern-chain, or its equivalent. This was the germ of the mechanism of the fancy loom, which has developed by successive stages into the loom as built by the Knowles Loom Works at the present day.

L. J. Knowles and his brother (F. B. Knowles) began the manufacture of looms for sale under the firm-name of L. J. Knowles & Brother, at Warren, Mass., in 1862, and the first looms were made for hoop-skirt tapes, with woven pocket for the wires, and for bindings, tapes, etc. The loom was patented in 1863.

This branch of the business continued till the fall of 1866, when the company removed to Worcester, Mass., occupying Dr. Sargent's Block—Allen's Court. During 1866 the company began the manufacture of cam-looms for satinet, doeskins and other plain goods, and patented a cam harness motion for this loom in November, 1866.

In 1868 they began to make these looms with drop-boxes at each end, so as to use different colors of filling for checks, plaids, etc. In 1871 they began to make the drop-box looms, with chain or fancy harness motion, so as to extend the range of looms according to the requirements of the patterns. Out of this grew the fancy woolen loom of the present style, the first one of which was built in 1872, and sold to the Jamesville Mills, of this city.

In the spring of 1873 the first broad loom of this style was made from new and heavy patterns, and from that time many thousands have been built for the woolen-mills of the country. This loom was patented in 1873. Meantime, the loom business had grown so that in 1876 from seventy-five to one hundred men were employed. The loom was shown at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and as a result won for itself a wide reputation. A forty harness loom was made in 1876, and the first one was shown at this exhibition, and a number of them were sold.

In 1879 the business had grown to such proportions that it was necessary to have more room, and the company, in October of that year, moved to what was known as the Junction shop, where the business has continued till the present time, and preparations are being made for the erection of a much larger factory, in order that proper facilities may be secured for the rapidly increasing demands of the business.

In 1884 Mr. L. J. Knowles died very suddenly, in Washington, and the business was conducted by the surviving brother, Mr. F. B. Knowles, until the 1st of January, 1885, when a stock company was formed under the name of the Knowles Loom Works, with Mr. F. B. Knowles as president, which has continued the business under the same general management. In 1885 the company brought out a very heavy loom of thirty harness capacity for weaving worsted goods, which has been very largely introduced. Of this loom they have built and delivered the largest single order for heavy woolen looms ever given in this country, namely—two hundred and four looms for the Riverside and Oswego Mills, of Providence, R. I.

The old hoop-skirt loom has gradually developed into a loom for silk ribbons, suspenders, bindings and all kinds of narrow goods, with great success.

Within a few years the company has perfected and put upon the market looms for weaving flannels, dress-goods, fancy cottons, etc., and large numbers of them have been put into the best mills.

They have also recently brought out various looms designed for gros-grains, satins and the various kinds

of silk goods, plain or fancy; also coverings for upholstery work, portières, draperies, etc., for silk velvets, mohairs and silk plushes; and have probably made the widest looms for fly shuttles ever made, having a reed space of two hundred and thirty-six inches.

They have also introduced, within a few years, a power-loom for ingrain carpets, many of which are now running in the best carpet-mills in the country, and are giving perfect satisfaction.

All the Knowles looms are built on the open shed principle, which is their distinctive feature.

The value of the Knowles loom has also been recognized in Europe, and elsewhere, where it is being largely introduced by Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingsworth & Co., of Dobcross, England, who are building them in large numbers and already have several thousands of them in successful operation.

The Gilbert Loom Company, Charles W. Gilbert, proprietor, was established in 1866, and is situated at 186 Union and 33 North Foster Streets, Worcester. They employ about fifty hands, using steam-power from a ninety horse-power engine, and are building looms and machinery as follows:

Looms for the weaving of tapestry, Brussels and velvet carpets, mohair and cotton plushes, fancy woolen (twenty-four harness, four drop boxes) for woolen and worsted goods. Fancy cotton looms, gingham looms, coach lace looms, satinet flannel, blanket, jean and cassimere looms, gunny cloth and pine fibre looms, tape and narrow wire looms for No. 20 and finer wire, cam looms for chairs and car-seats, heavy looms for cotton duck and belting, needle looms for wipers and sugar strainers; and, in addition to looms, they also build yarn-printing drums and belting frames for tapestry and velvet carpets, cop-winders for jute, wool, linens and cotton, yarn spoolers, mill shafting, gear cutters and harness frames; they are also designers and builders of looms for new and special purposes.

In 1854 Rodney A. N. Johnson & Co., composed of Mr. Johnson and Daniel Tainter, manufactured spinning machinery for wool carding machines, pickers, twistors, spools, bobbins, boring machines, card clothing, etc., at Merrifield's Steam Mill.

In 1859 Fox & Rice manufactured fancy cassimeres on the stream at the junction of Green and Water Streets, employing two hundred hands and manufacturing fifty thousand yards of cloth monthly. Daniel Tainter, at the same time, employed thirty hands in Union Street in the manufacture of wool-carding machines and jacks.

The business now conducted by the Cleveland Machine Works Company, the well-known builders of woolen machinery, located at 54 Jackson Street, was established in January, 1860, by Mr. E. C. Cleveland, who commenced the manufacture of woolen machinery in Central Street in what was then known as Armsby's building. He manufactured cloth dryers,



L. J. Burdette.



F. B. Knowles

hydro-extractors, cloth-brushing machines, jacks, presses, fulling-mills and wash-mills, and continued in this business until early in 1863, when, in addition to the above-named machines, he built the first set of the well-known Cleveland cards, which are used for converting wool into roving previous to spinning. These cards were sold to Messrs. Howe & Jefferson, of Jeffersonville, and are now running in the mill of the Jefferson Manufacturing Company, and doing good work after twenty-six years of service.

About this time the late John C. Mason and Mr. J. M. Bassett were admitted to the firm. They, after several years, withdrew, and Mr. Cleveland continued the business until his death, which occurred April 28, 1871. Since the building of the first set of cards hundreds of sets, with improvements from time to time, have been built, and are now in successful operation in first-class mills.

Since the death of Mr. Cleveland the firm has been managed by Mr. S. W. Goddard, who has introduced many new machines and many improvements in the machines made previously. They now manufacture about fifty machines for different uses in woolen mills, making a specialty of all kinds of cards for wool, worsted, felt and shoddy; also twisting, roving, spooling, picking, drying and cloth finishing machinery. The product is sold throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.

In February, 1863, the late Hon. Isaac Davis sold the lower Junction shop, built by Eli Thayer in 1854 for gun work, and used in 1861 for soldiers' barracks with twelve acres of land, to Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, who intended to convert it into a woolen-mill, with sixteen sets of machinery, making it one of the largest woolen-mills in the State. This shop was first known as the South Junction shop; later, as the Pistol Shop Barracks and Adriatic Mills. Jordan & Marsh made extensive improvements. The main building was four hundred feet long, forty feet wide and two stories high. The second floor was devoted to carding and spinning, and was arranged for twelve sets of cards and twenty packs of four thousand eight hundred spindles. The first floor was for finishing and weaving; the weaving all to be done by looms made by George Crompton, of Worcester. The main belt was one hundred and fourteen feet long, and thirty inches wide, double throughout, and made at the shop of Graton & Knight in Front Street. Particular attention was called to this, as showing that the equipment of a woolen factory could be procured in Worcester; the cards, jacks, dryers, dressers, extractors, hydraulic presses, etc., were furnished by the Cleveland Company.

This mill is now owned by the Worcester Woolen Company, incorporated in 1881. The building is now five hundred and eighty-two feet long, forty-two wide, two wings—one seventy-two by sixty, the other ninety by fifty-six. The number of the hands, at the beginning two hundred, is now two hundred and

thirty. They have thirteen sets of cards, fifty-eight broad and two narrow looms, and twenty Bancroft operators. They make fine woolens, cassimeres and suitings, and produce from five thousand to eight thousand yards per week, the annual sales amounting to six hundred thousand dollars. The present proprietors, the Messrs. Legg, came from Rhode Island. March, 1881, James Legg, Jr., became the owner of the mill, and it was run under the name of James Legg, Jr., & Co., until July, 1881, when the present firm, James & John Legg, succeeded.

The Alma Woolen-Mills, in Green Street, employ two hundred hands in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres and suitings, running fifty-nine looms and eight sets of cards with attendant machinery.

The firm of Johnson & Bassett, manufacturers of self-operating mules and jacks, was established in 1870.

In 1868-69 experiments looking towards making the jacks self-operating were going on in several parts of the country, and were being conducted in the shop of Cleveland & Bassett, in Worcester, by Edward Wright.

The failure of Cleveland & Bassett in the fall of 1869 brought Mr. Wright's experiments in their works to an end, but he arranged to go on with Johnson & Co., jack builders, and July 1, 1870, the copartnership was formed between Johnson & Bassett. The first self-operating attachment for jacks of their make was put at work in the mill of John Chase & Sons, at Webster, in 1870, since which time Johnson & Bassett have built up an extensive business in the manufacture and sale of self-operating heads for application to hand-jacks, self-operating jacks complete with heads, and self-operating mules. The business was located in the Merrifield Buildings, 180 Union Street, until October 1, 1886, when it was removed to Mr. Bassett's new building, corner of Foster and Bridge Streets.

The Crompton Carpet Company was organized in 1870 by George Crompton, who, with the superintendent, Horace Wyman, invented and patented a loom for weaving Brussels carpets by power, there being at that time no power loom for that purpose, except the Bigelow loom and two makes of English looms, the right to use which could not be obtained in this country. The manufacture of Brussels carpets, therefore, was confined to the Bigelow Company at Clinton, and the greater part of the carpets used in the United States was imported from England, and a high price was consequently maintained. Mr. Crompton associated with himself in the enterprise Dr. Joseph Sargent, William Cross, Horace Wyman, W. W. Rice, William H. Jourdan and Calvin Foster—George Crompton being president of the company; William Cross, treasurer; Joseph Sargent, Jr., agent, and M. J. Whitall, superintendent. After the death of Mr. Cross, Joseph Sargent, Jr., was elected treasurer.

They commenced operations with sixteen looms of Crompton make. The factory was located in South Worcester and was a two-story building, French roof, 115x60, run by water-power, the amount being estimated at one hundred horse-power. In 1871 a dye-house was added to the mill (which stood near the site of the old White & Boyden mill, burned August, 1863, and referred to previously). This enterprise was the beginning of the general manufacture of Brussels carpets in this country. Other companies were soon formed, the restrictions were removed from the sale of the English-made looms, and, in consequence, the price of carpets rapidly declined from three dollars per yard in 1870 to one dollar per yard in 1879.

The company started with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital, and, before their operations ceased, had increased the number of their looms from sixteen to thirty-six, and continued until 1879, when the machinery was sold to W. J. Hogg, Sr., of Philadelphia, and later the building containing the carpet machinery was leased to Mr. Hogg.

The Packachoag Worsted and Yarn-Mill was built and owned by Mr. George Crompton. This mill was near the Crompton Carpet Company, and was managed by Joseph Sargent, Jr. In the yarn-mill they started with twenty-four spinning frames and accompanying machinery; later, Mr. Crompton built another yarn-mill adjoining the first. The first Packachoag Mill was burned in 1884; loss, one hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars. After the fire Mr. Crompton sold the land and the ruins of the Packachoag Mill in part to Mr. M. J. Whittall and in part to William James Hogg, Jr.

Mr. Whittall, who was superintendent of the Crompton Carpet-Mill from the commencement of business, was from Stourport, England, where he was manager of the Severn Valley Carpet Works of Fawcett & Spurway. In 1879 Mr. Whittall returned to England, and while there purchased eight Crossley Carpet Looms. He brought these to this country, and began to operate them in a building leased of the Wicks Manufacturing Company. In 1882 another story was added, and Mr. Whittall added eight more carpet-loom; but business increasing, more room was needed, and he determined to erect a building for himself; and in 1883 bought of Mr. Crompton a piece of land facing Mr. Crompton's original carpet-mill, and erected a building one hundred and seventy-five by sixty feet, two stories in height. This mill was finished during that year, and the machinery from the Wicks building, together with fourteen new carpet-loom, was put into operation. In 1884 an extension was added, together with twelve looms, making forty-two in all.

It will be recollected that Mr. Whittall had purchased part of the land and all of the buildings that remained of the Packachoag Mill property, and on this spot he erected another carpet-mill, and also repaired the old yarn-mill, engine-house, etc. In

this new mill he had seventeen new looms, making fifty-nine carpet-loom in use in his business. He manufactures six-frame and five-frame Wilton and body Brussels carpets, and employs about three hundred and twenty hands.

In 1884 Mr. Hogg built a yarn-mill on part of the land he had purchased of Mr. Crompton, on the site of the first Packachoag Spinning-Mill, and has continued to run it up to the present time. This building was one hundred by sixty feet. The last mill built has seventeen looms, making in both of his mills fifty-three looms, which he runs at the present time, employing about three hundred and twenty hands.

Mr. Whittall is the largest individual manufacturer of Wilton and Brussels carpets in the United States. Mr. W. J. Hogg is the second largest.

The manufacture of thread has been conducted in Worcester for over twenty years. This is a most favorable place for this industry, because of the excellent shipping facilities, and the fact that the Worcester Bleach & Dye Works—one of the best dye-houses in the country—is located here.

Thread was first manufactured in Worcester in 1865. The business was discontinued from 1879 till 1881, since which time it has been a rapidly-growing industry. The Glasgo Thread Company, so called by reason of the fact that this company controls a spinning-mill at Glasgo, Conn., was incorporated in March, 1883, and for a time the business was conducted in Foster Street, in the building of Charles Baker. In 1885 the company removed to Beacon Street, where it is now located. The average daily production, at the present time, is four thousand dozen of two hundred yards.

The process of manufacture is most interesting, and consists in carding cotton until the fibres lie parallel to each other; the loose rolls are then taken to the drawing-machine, which consists of a series of rolls, each set revolving faster than the preceding, which reduces the strand to the required degree of fineness. The strands are repeatedly united and reduced. This process is called "doubling," and ensures a uniform, strong and perfect product.

The united threads, which are called "slivers," are then spun into a single thread on a mule. After being dyed the "skems" are subjected to the operation of drying, and are then put upon spools for finishing by saturating with sizing, and then passing over rapidly revolving brushes.

Important improvements have been made in thread machinery since the introduction of its manufacture in this city; the most important is the automatic winder, with which the operator can wind from two to four times as much, and with less exertion, than he could formerly do by hand. The automatic machine is set to wind any number of yards the operator may desire.

The Glasgo Thread Company was the first to in-



My Whittall

roduce fine Sea Island thread upon pound spools. Formerly only the small spools were used, but now almost any size may be found, from two hundred to thirty thousand yards, which has led to a considerable saving to the consumer. The greater part of the thread used by the manufacturing trade is put up on large spools holding from six thousand to thirty thousand yards.

The Ruddy Thread Company, manufacturers of all grades of cotton thread—principally for the manufacturing trade, sewing-machines, corset-works and shoe manufactories, was established in 1887, and is located at 75 Central Street, under the management of Mr. Robert Ruddy.

C. H. Hutchins & Co., 2 Allen Court, established in 1876, manufacture elastic and non-elastic webs for suspenders and stocking-supporters, also spool tapes, used by cotton and woolen manufacturers to tie up their goods. The material used is cotton and rubber, the rubber being woven in process of manufacture. The looms are the Knowles fancy loom, one of which will weave twenty-five hundred yards per day.

The L. D. Thayer Manufacturing Company, in the building formerly occupied by Ethan Allen. Established in 1878, and manufactures tapes, bindings, galloons and webbings, and operates sixty-eight looms.

A. G. Hildreth, in Stevens' Block, manufactures overalls, pants, shirts, butchers' frocks, etc., employs forty-five hands, using sixteen sewing-machines. In 1887 three hundred and twenty-five thousand yards of cloth were cut up, and in 1888 five hundred thousand yards.

The Holland Hosiery Company, established in Hallowell, Me., in 1883, moved to Worcester in 1886, and manufactures seamless half hose.

The Worcester Felting Company, in Foster Street, do a large business in the manufacture of linings, upholstery, saddlery felts, petershams, rubber-boot and shoe linings and trimming felts.

George L. Brownell manufactures improved twisting machinery of his own invention for laying hard and soft twines, lines and cordage.

The Carroll Machine and Spindle Works manufacture machinery for twisting yarns.

Among the smaller manufactures connected with textile fabrics, but none the less important, may be mentioned the improved loom-reeds, manufactured by M. Place & Co., whose business was originally established by Silas Dinsmore in 1840.

William H. Brown, 81 Mechanic Street, manufactures a number of ingenious tools for the use of carders. This business was established in 1855.

In 1876, Mr. B. S. Roy, now located at 75 Beacon Street, began the manufacture of card-grinders, for grinding card-clothing, all his machines being of his own invention. Mr. Roy was formerly superintendent in a cotton-mill, and, recognizing the necessity of a better method for grinding the card-clothing, engaged in his present business. The old method

of grinding cards was by spreading emery on a board, which was rubbed back and forth over the ends of the wires, thus sharpening the teeth. This process was called by the English "strapping" or "strickling" the cards.

The next improvement was the construction of a machine, with a cylinder covered with emery, but with no traverse wheel. This method of grinding teeth made them uneven. In Mr. Roy's improvement, the traverse wheel runs with an endless chain back and forth on the cylinder over the teeth of the card with a rotary motion. These machines are sold in this country, South America, Mexico, Canada, England and Ireland.

J. H. Whittle, established in 1880, manufactures tin spindles for mules, spinning-frames, drawing-cans, filling-boxes, condenser-rolls, slasher-cylinders, drying-cans, etc., rubber-rolls for woolen-cards, and immersion-rolls of copper.

CHAPTER CXCIV.

WORCESTER—(Continued.)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Foundries—Mechanists' Tools—Agricultural Implements—Wrenches.

FOUNDRIES.—Mr. William A. Wheeler was one of the oldest iron founders in the State, having begun in 1812; he moved from Hardwick to Brookfield, and from the latter place came to Worcester in 1823 and established a blacksmith's business at the corner of Thomas and Union Streets. Among other pieces of work he made the doors of the Court-House in Worcester. This blacksmith's shop was on the site of the foundry. In 1825 Mr. Wheeler, in company with George T. Rice, H. W. Miller and A. D. Foster, under the name of William A. Wheeler & Co., made all kinds of castings, fire-proof book-cases and doors. To run a fan for his cupola-furnace, Mr. Wheeler had the first steam-engine, or one of the first ever operated in Worcester. In 1826 the business passed under the control of the Worcester & Brookfield Iron Foundry, which had furnaces in both places.

Daniel Heywood & Co. furnished at this time all kinds of castings. The demand appears to have been considerable, for in 1827 Washburn & Goddard received orders for machine castings made at Stafford, Conn.

In 1828 Sumner Smith (Worcester Iron Foundry) put a furnace in blast near the paper-mill of Elijah Burbank, at Quinsigamond, and had for sale every description of iron castings, cast-iron plows, stoves, cauldron kettles, hollow-ware, oven frames, Darby's patent wheel-boxes. In 1833 the Worcester Iron Foundry removed from Quinsigamond to the first mill privilege north of Main Street, one mile from

the Court-House, on the Worcester road leading to West Boylston.

In 1831 or 1832 Mr. Wheeler returned to Worcester and reorganized his shop, abandoned the steam-engine which he had previously put in, and substituted horse-power, and continued to do a constantly increasing business until the foundry was enlarged, about 1840, when another steam-engine was added and a machine shop attached. The castings were made for the iron-workers and tool-makers in the city, and comprised castings for heavy gearing, besides a variety of other work, including heavy sheet-iron work, fire-proof safes, mill-irons, water-wheel irons, cages, coupling-boxes, plow-castings, patent ovens, ash-holes, boiler-doors and pipe-boxes; factory shafting was also turned.

About the time his machine-shop was started Mr. Wheeler procured an iron planer, to be run by hand. This was the first iron planer in Worcester, or in the State. It would weigh about one hundred and fifty pounds, and was three and one-half feet high. The bed was four feet long and twenty inches wide.

Mr. Wheeler designed the first boring-machine in Worcester, and in 1838 got out patterns for cook-stoves, box-stoves for heating, and manufactured them, and in 1842 invented a furnace for heating buildings with wood or coal.

In 1838 he started the manufacture of brass castings for general use.

When Mr. Wheeler commenced business he made five hundred or six hundred pounds of castings per day, and increased until his daily production was ten tons. He began with three or four men, and in the height of his prosperity employed two hundred.

In 1852 Mr. Wheeler's son (Charles) became interested in the business at Thomas Street, and when William A. Wheeler died, in 1873, it passed into the hands of William F. Wheeler, and finally to the Wheeler Foundry Company, which remained at the old location for a time, and then moved to 138 Mechanic Street, where the business has been located for seventeen years, employing about ninety men, largely in making castings for wire and rolling-mill machinery and for general purposes.

In 1843 the Washington Square Iron and Brass Foundry, built by A. A. Trask, was operated by S. Trask & Co. in the manufacture of cauldron-kettles, stoves, oven-doors, ash-pits, etc., and in 1843 a new foundry was built near the Boston and Worcester Railroad by Henry P. Howe, and was occupied by George Goodnow in the manufacture of iron, copper, brass and composition castings.

In 1847 Oliver K. Earle built a foundry on the corner of Canal and Foundry Streets. He sold out to A. B. Chaffee in 1848, who took Jason Chapin into company the same year. They started in business to supply Howe & Goddard with their brass castings. In 1852 Chapin purchased Chaffee's interest, and in 1853 built a shop in Manchester Street, where he con-

tinued until 1859, when he built the shop in Summer Street, where he continued until 1887, when he sold out to Mr. L. H. Wells.

In 1849 Fitch & Jones made castings in iron and brass, and were succeeded in 1850 by E. & D. H. Fitch & Co.

In August, 1850, McFarland & Bisco, of Leicester, started in the malleable iron business, which was continued in 1851 by Wood, McFarland & Co. They occupied the building known as the Arcade, formerly known as "The Old Brewery," near the Western depot. Here, with one air furnace and two small annealing furnaces, they commenced the making of malleable castings for guns, carriages, harness buckles, wrenches and parts of cotton and woolen machinery, previously made of wrought iron. At this time there was but one other malleable iron foundry in the State, which was located at Easton. The process of malleable iron founding is different from that of ordinary casting. The purpose to which the product is applied requires a greater degree of tensile strength and tenacity in the materials and a closer attention to all the details. Instead of placing the coal and pig-iron in the furnace together, the pig-iron is thrown into what is called the air furnace by itself and subjected to an intense heat; it is then drawn out and poured into moulds, in which state the metal is very hard and brittle; it is then packed in an annealing furnace and subjected to strong heat for about nine days and night, when the furnaces are opened and the pots cooled; the iron is then unpacked and cleaned ready for delivery, when it has both fineness of grain and great toughness.

The old firm of Wood, McFarland & Co. remained in business but a short time; their interest was taken by Warren McFarland, who continued with a silent partner until 1877, when he became the sole owner.

From one air furnace and two annealing furnaces the plant was increased until it had two air furnaces and six annealing furnaces.

In 1880 Mr. George B. Buckingham, who had been connected with Mr. McFarland since 1873, took charge of the works, Mr. McFarland remaining connected with it till his death, in 1884.

In December, 1886, Mr. Buckingham purchased the property of the Worcester Malleable Iron Foundry, that being the second known by this name, which had been run about three years, and has since been run as the Worcester Malleable Iron Works, giving the two plants, now under one management, a capacity of three air furnaces and nine annealing furnaces.

The line of goods now made includes different parts of agricultural implements, guns, pistols, sewing-machines, cotton and woolen machinery, in fact, all parts of machines or tools where strength and lightness are combined. The use of malleable iron and steel castings, which are now made by the above





Mr Hogg



Wm. Hogg

works, is largely owing to the reasonable price in comparison with forgings, as odd shapes can be more easily produced than by the forge.

The second malleable iron foundry, known as the Worcester Malleable Iron Foundry, was started in Manchester Street, by Waite, Chadsey & Co., in 1852.

In 1857 Oliver K. Earle, who had previously been in the lumber business, was admitted into partnership with Fitch & Jones, who continued business at the Union Street Foundry (present site of Rice, Barton & Fales) and also at the Junction Foundry in Southbridge Street. After Mr. Earle's death, Willard Jones, Wood & Light, Richardson, Merriam & Co. succeeded; it was then taken by Mr. Otis Warren, the present proprietor, who has controlled it for the last fourteen years. The first work done at this foundry was the manufacture of the iron-work for the front of Foster's Block, at the corner of Main and Pearl Streets.

Caleb & J. A. Colvin commenced the foundry business at Danielsonville, Conn., in 1863, where they manufactured stoves and machinery castings. In 1865 Caleb sold his interest to his brother and moved to Worcester, where he bought and built his plant in Gold Street.

The business increasing, J. A. Colvin moved to Worcester, and a new partnership was formed, which continued until 1880, when J. A. Colvin built his present foundry in Jackson Street. His principal work is for the loom companies, and largely for the Knowles Loom Works. He employs about ninety hands.

Since 1880 Mr. Caleb Colvin has more than doubled his capacity for doing work. He employs ninety hands, and has a capacity of three hundred tons per month, almost entirely used in the city, and largely by the makers of woolen machinery, machinists' tools and wood-working machinery.

Heald & Brittan built on Foundry Street about 1866, and made iron castings. They removed from there to Thomas Street Foundry, when the Wheeler Foundry Company moved to Mechanic Street. This foundry afterwards came into the possession of the Holyoke Machine Company.

L. H. Wells and Herbert M. Rice began business January 1, 1867, in North Foster Street. Mr. Wells learned his trade of Jason Chapin, and was subsequently foreman of the late George Crompton's foundry, in Green Street. Mr. Wells purchased Mr. Rice's interest in September, 1869, and in 1877 invented his bronze metal, largely and successfully used for bearings. By the use of chemicals the oxidation of the tin, one of the ingredients, is prevented; the metal is ten per cent. denser than the ordinary bronze, and of a very firm, tough structure. In 1887 Mr. Wells purchased the Chapin Foundry in Summer Street, to which he has removed. Mr. Wells has the largest set of furnaces in the city; his castings

are cleaned by power in a large water rumble, a hollow cylinder, which makes ninety revolutions per minute, and emery wheels are used for smoothing the castings.

The process of casting is simple, and consists of melting the metal in crucibles, which are made of plumbago, and then turning the molten metal into moulds. When taken out they are cleaned and finished.

Prespey Pero, located in Hermon Street, manufactures machinery and tool castings, and makes a specialty of light castings; was established in 1877. His business has grown from employing three or four men until he now employs forty-five.

The Star Foundry was established in 1880 by George Crompton, and started with forty men. Double that number are now employed on all kinds of work, including steam-engines, machinists' tools and castings for building purposes, although the principal product is loom castings for the Crompton Loom Works.

Luther Shaw & Son do a business in brass casting, and manufacture Babbitt metal and solder, also all kinds of brass composition, zinc, lead and white metal castings. They also make gong-bells, faucets and copper castings. Their product is sold throughout New England, and some of it in New York State, but the bulk of it is used in this city and county. The metals used are principally copper, tin and antimony.

Arnold & Pierce, at the Hammond Street Foundry, established in 1882, began with six men, and now employ twenty-two. They manufacture castings for the makers of machinists' tools.

The firm of A. Kabley & Co., composed of A. Kabley, Alonzo Whitcomb and F. E. Reed, located at 57 Gold Street, started with fifteen men, and now employ forty. They supply all the castings for the machinists' tools of F. E. Reed and Alonzo Whitcomb & Co., besides some general work.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS.—The manufacture of machinists' tools has, for many years, had a most prominent place among the industries of Worcester. To Samuel Flagg, or, as he was more familiarly known, "Uncle Sammy Flagg," belongs the distinction of having first engaged in this business in Worcester, whither he came, from West Boylston, in 1839, to secure better facilities and to save cartage of castings which he used in his machine-shop in West Boylston, where he built tools and cotton machinery from patterns made by William A. Wheeler. He made a turning-lathe, which was the first one Mr. Wheeler had when he started his machine-shop. The ways and frame of his machine were of wood, the head and tail-box of iron.

Mr. Flagg hired room and power of Samuel Davis, the lessee of Court Mills, and there made hand and engine lathes. He had no planer when he commenced, and at this time the planing of iron was

looked upon as a remarkable accomplishment. The work was done by hand-chipping and filing, which was of necessity tedious and unsatisfactory.

The old Court Mills, located on Mill Brook, at the junction of Lincoln Square and what is now Union Street, was the cradle of the machinists' tools industry in Worcester, as it was of many others.

Mr. Flagg started with eight or ten men, and every one thought that he was visionary to expect to keep them occupied in building machinists' tools. He was the first man in Worcester to use a planer in this business. He commenced in Court Mills. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and Thomas Daniels, the inventor of the Daniels planer, were also tenants. Deacon Richard Ball was at this time Mr. Daniels' foreman.

In 1845 Thomson, Skinner & Co. succeeded to Mr. Flagg's business. They moved to Merrifield's building, and, shortly before the fire of 1854, were absorbed by the New Haven Manufacturing Company, and removed from the city. Mr. Flagg continued without a competitor until Pierson Cowie started in the old Red Mill, the present location of the Crompton Loom Works. From there he removed to the then new building of Howe & Goddard, now Rice, Barton & Fales, in Foster Street, and thence into the building where W. T. Merrifield's engine is now located.

In 1845 or 1846, Cowie made six iron-planing machines which were driven with a common log chain passing over a drum at each end of the machine. This arrangement was, in a few years, superseded by a rack and gears.

He was succeeded in 1845 or 1846 by Woodburn, Light & Co., who, in 1851, moved to Estabrook's new building at the Junction, built by Charles Wood and Col. James Estabrook. Later the firm became Wood, Light & Co., and, in 1870, built the shop now occupied by Meiver Brothers, where they at one time did a very flourishing business, and had the best equipped shop in New England, employing one hundred and seventy-five men. They introduced greatly improved methods for turning shafting, increasing the amount from forty or fifty feet per day to three hundred feet. They also invented and manufactured bolt-cutting machines, the best then known.

The building of railroads created an increased demand for machinists' tools, and in 1845, Samuel C. Coombs, a machinist in the employ of Phelps & Bickford, in company with R. R. Shepard and Martin Lathe, a wood-worker, in the same shop, formed a co-partnership under the style of S. C. Coombs & Co. They started in the Court Mills, then moved to Dr. Heywood's shop. Before they moved C. Wheelock was taken into partnership. From the Heywood shop, in Central Street, now used by the Harrington Brothers as a paint shop, they removed to the Estabrook shop, where they occupied room in the northern end of the building, where their successors, the Lathe & Morse Tool Co., continued until they moved to their own building, in Gold Street, where they are now

located. Their business from the start has been the manufacture of lathes and planers. They employ on an average about fifty hands, and their product goes all over the world.

The first exhibit of machinists' tools was made by S. C. Coombs & Co., at the Mechanics' Exhibition held in September, 1851. The first exhibition of the Mechanics' Association was held in the City Hall, Tuesday, September 26, 1848, and the circular announcing it was signed by William B. Fox, William A. Wheeler, Ichabod Washburn, William N. Bickford, Freeman Upham, John Boyden and Samuel Davis.

A. & S. Thayer began at Court Mills in 1845, where they employed ten men in the manufacture of engine lathes. These were an improvement upon the lathes then in use, and attracted much attention among machinists.

A. & S. Thayer moved from Court Mills into Allen & Thurber's Pistol Shop, which stood just south of Merrifield's present engine-house, and was burned in 1854.

They occupied the south-end basement, while Samuel Flagg & Co. occupied the north end. They afterwards moved into the Dr. Heywood building, in Central Street. While there, Sewall Thayer died. Upon his death, A. Thayer associated with him H. Houghton and E. C. Cleveland. They moved back into the pistol-shop, and remained in Union Street till the fire, when they removed to Washington Street (present location of the Allen Boiler Works), and continued in business until 1857, when Mr. Cleveland retired. They continued the business at the Washington Street shop until the breaking out of the war, or a little later, and were employing about one hundred and fifty men, and making some of the finest tools in the country, when the business was bought by the New York Steam-Engine Company, and continued a short time under that name, when it was moved to Passaic, N. J., and finally went out of existence.

The firm of Samuel Flagg & Co. was organized in 1847. Mr. Flagg associated with him Henry Holland and two of his former apprentices,—L. W. Pond and Ephraim H. Bellows. They started in the second floor of Heywood's building, in a room twenty feet by forty. They remained there but a short time, until Allen & Thurber's building was ready for tenants, when they moved into the north end; they remained there until 1849, when Mr. William T. Merrifield put up his first brick building; they then moved into the same location now occupied by the Wheelock Steam-Engine Company. Shortly before the fire they took the whole basement, and were burned out in 1854, when they went into the lower floor of the Goddard & Rice factory in Union Street, where they remained until the Merrifield buildings were rebuilt, to which they returned, remaining until 1861.

Prior to this time Mr. Pond had bought out the



P. H. Holman

others in interest. Meantime J. B. Lawrence, in 1854, built the east end of the building lately occupied by the Pond Machine Tool Company. In 1861 L. W. Pond purchased this, and built the west end, and continued there until 1875, when the business was continued by the Pond Machine Tool Company, which in 1888 removed to Plainfield, N. J. While in Worcester, they maintained a high reputation for the quality of their work, excelling particularly in the production of large tools.

The brothers, Carter Whitcomb (who had been in the employ of Howe & Goddard) and Alonzo Whitcomb (who had been in the employ of S. C. Coombs & Co.) formed a copartnership under the name of Carter Whitcomb & Co., and began the manufacture of copying-presses, in 1849, in the Union Street shop of Howe & Goddard. They occupied room in Merrifield's shop prior to the fire of 1854, when they were burned out; they returned soon after the new building was completed, and later went to the Estabrook building, and from there to the present location in Gold Street.

This was the first successful attempt to establish in this country the business of manufacturing copying-presses. George C. Taft had previously begun the manufacture, but continued only a short time, when it fell into the hands of the Messrs. Whitcomb. These presses have been sold throughout the country, the sales, some years, amounting to five thousand presses. From the first this company has manufactured iron planers, and later commenced the manufacture of shears and punching-machines. The iron planers first made very light and poorly constructed; the gears were cast, the cut-gear was unheard of. This company continues to make copying-presses, iron planers and shears for cutting iron plate for boilers, but their principal business is in planers.

In 1856 Samuel Flagg organized a Machinist Tool Company, composed of Samuel Flagg, Pierson Cowie, Dexter Flagg, Lemuel G. Mason and George H. Blanchard. They only continued in business a short time, but made at their shop, in Merrifield's building, the largest lathe, with one exception, up to that time made in the country. It weighed about thirty-five tons; the length of the ways was thirty-five feet and width eight feet. They also engaged in the manufacture of machines for mortising iron, weighing six tons each, some of which were made for the government.

In the fall of 1864 Joseph A. Sawyer had a little shop in the building known as Heywood's Boot Shop, in Main Street, for repair work and the manufacture of sewing and other machines; subsequently he removed to the second floor of the Union Water Meter Shop in Hermon Street, where he manufactured shafting, pulleys and friction pulleys. In the fall of 1877 he built his present shop, one-story, forty by seventy-two feet, and in 1881 he built two additional stories, to furnish room and power to let. Mr.

Joseph A. Sawyer was the inventor of a machine for pleating cloth up to eighteen inches in width, which was sold to the Elm City Company, of New Haven, and is said to be the only practical pleating-machine ever invented. Mr. Sawyer invented many devices now used in boot and shoe factories. Since his death, in May, 1888, the business has been continued by his son, who manufactures Sawyer's Combined Hand and Power Planer, and who also does a large business in fitting up corset and boot and shoe shops, putting up the stitching-machines and keeping them in repair. Mr. Sawyer has made much automatic machinery used in the organ and reed business, and makes a specialty of difficult machines for special purposes. Their work is of a varied character, and much of it very delicate.

Parritt Blaisdell, who was with Wood, Light & Co. for fifteen years, built a shop in Jackson Street in 1865 and commenced the manufacture of machinists' tools, with four or five men. Afterwards he took into company John P. Jones, and in 1873 S. E. Hildreth. Mr. Blaisdell died in 1874. His widow sold a part of his interest to Enoch Earle, and all of these partners are in the business at the present time. They have enlarged their shop and increased their business until at the present time they employ about one hundred men.

W. F. Bancroft & Co., established in 1870 by Kent & Bancroft, make self-operating spinning machinery, lathes, planers and special machinery.

William H. Eddy, manufacturer of machinists' tools, established 1873, manufactures planers, twist-drills, grinding-machines, stone, bolt and gear cutters; the twist drill-grinders are his own invention; he has also devised a clutch friction pulley that prevents noise in the changing of belts. He began with two men, but now employs eighteen. Mr. Eddy was contractor for L. W. Pond for twenty-one years.

F. E. Reed, in April, 1875, purchased a half-interest in the concern of A. F. Prentice, who then employed six men in French's building, in Hermon Street. In August, 1877, Mr. Reed purchased Mr. Prentice's interest and continued the business alone. At first he occupied but one floor, but soon added another, and later, built a commodious shop in Gold Street, which was finished in 1883, two stories and a basement, one hundred and eighty by fifty-five feet. The machinery and tools are all new and of the best patterns. One hundred and twenty-five men find employment in this business, and the power is furnished by a forty horse-power Brown engine, while an Armington & Sims engine drives an Edison dynamo which supplies three hundred sixteen candle-power lamps. The principal products of this shop are engine-lathes, ten to twenty inch swing, hand-lathes from nine to sixteen inch swing and a large line of foot-power lathes, with or without screw-cutting attachments. These machines are shipped to England, Germany, Japan, Mexico and to other

countries, and large quantities to all parts of the United States.

Under the names of Boynton & Plummer, 50 Lagrange Street, James Kindred, H. S. Brown and Henry Kindred have, since 1878, manufactured blacksmith drills, bolt-cutting machines and shaping-machines, and are the pioneers in this class of work in the city. Their trade extends throughout the country and to Australia and South America.

In February, 1878, E. H. Wood began to manufacture for Harwood & Quincy, of Boston, the Bramwell Feeder, which is used for feeding the wool into carding-machines. This feeder has revolutionized the work of supplying carding-machines, and has been a great factor in the development of the wool-carding business.

In 1881 their present shop, near the Junction, was completed and the Harwood & Quincy Machine Company was formed. The Bramwell Feeder was invented by W. C. Bramwell, of Terre Haute, Ind.; the entire patent is owned by Harwood & Quincy, who have the exclusive manufacture of the machine. Mr. Edwin H. Wood, the superintendent of this company, was seventeen years the foreman in the shop of Daniel Tainter, formerly a well-known manufacturer of woollen machinery.

In 1879 Mr. W. C. Young, began with one assistant in Mawhinney's building, No. 19 Church Street, the manufacture of shoe tools and edge planes; he now employs twenty hands in the manufacture of engine-lathes, wood-turning and amateur lathes, which he designs himself, exporting a large number.

J. A. Fuller, at No. 3 Cypress Street, makes machinists' tools, lathes, planers and speed-lathes, employing seven men; he also manufactures bench-gears and small dynamos.

Currier & Snyder began in 1883 in Central, and are now at 17 Hermon Street, where they manufacture upright drills. At first they employed but one hand, and now they employ fifteen. The ease and rapidity with which their drills can be manipulated have won for them a high reputation. Both the partners were for many years employed in the Blaisdell shop.

The Powell Planer Company was incorporated in 1887 for the manufacture of machinists' tools, and make a specialty of iron planers. They control patents upon lathe devices, for shifting belts, and for general convenience in operating the machine; and have a system for securing a very fine, even surface for the working parts of their machines by using what they call "surface plates." Starting with three men, they now give employment to fifty.

The tools made previous to 1845 were very much lighter than those made to-day. The beds of the engine lathes were of wood, with strips of iron bolted to them for the ways, and the carriage that held the cutting tool was operated by a chain. Gradually this was superseded by a rack and gears driven by a rod in front of the lathe. Tools have been very

much increased in weight and the workmanship is much improved. There has been as great a change in the character of our shops in the last forty years as in their products. Then, a man was expected to begin work as soon as he could see, and to continue until nine o'clock at night, with half an hour for breakfast, an hour for dinner and half an hour for supper. Whale-oil lamps were used; these smoked badly, and made the atmosphere almost unendurable. Pay came but once in six months, and then often in the form of a note,—a strong contrast with the short hours of the present day, steam heat, gas or the electric light and weekly wages in cash.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—It is said that it took the observation of the farmers and the inventive genius of the mechanics of the country, from 1797 to 1842, to decide upon the best form of a plow. It was a subject that seemed to afford endless opportunity for argument and controversy. Thomas Jefferson was much interested in the subject, and in a letter written to Jonathan Williams, in July, 1796, says that he has discovered "the form of a mould-board of least resistance," that he has reduced it to practice, and that his theory is fully confirmed. He gave this subject careful study, as appears from his correspondence.

The first iron plow in Worcester County was made by William A. Wheeler, in Hardwick, in 1822, but plows of some sort were made in Worcester in 1821 and prior to that time by Oliver Wetherbee, who carried on the business in the blacksmith's shop of Levi Howe, and later at his own shop, a few rods from Captain Thomas' inn.

In November, 1823, Mr. Wheeler announces that he will keep on hand all kinds of plows at his shop in Thomas Street.

In November, 1824, the committee, in reporting upon the articles exhibited at the Cattle Show, then lately held, refer to two cast-iron plows exhibited by Oliver Wetherbee, and state that those plows are fast superseding those of the old construction.

Burt & Merrick, in June, 1828, appear as agents of the Hitchcock plow, claimed to be superior to those previously used, and in 1829 Benjamin Butman & Co. had for sale "Nourse's Cast-Iron Plows." These plows were manufactured by J. & J. Nourse, at Shrewsbury, and were known as the Hartford Cast-Iron Plows.

In April, 1833, C. Howard's cast-iron plows are offered for sale by G. T. Rice & Co., and, at the same time, Mr. Wheeler announces that he has "just received an assortment of plow-points from the various patterns heretofore cast at Brookfield." Meantime, Mr. Joel Nourse appears to have moved from Shrewsbury to Worcester, and to have taken a shop in Thomas Street, for in August, 1833, he there offers for sale plows of the most approved construction and of five different sizes. He also offers for sale in March, 1834, his "side-hill plows." Mr. Nourse seems to

have been a successful manufacturer of plows, for in its report, the committee at the Cattle Show, in 1835, compliment him, highly, and say that all the plows on the field except three were of his make.

J. Nourse & Co., March, 1836, added the manufacture of cultivators to their business, and in March, 1838, Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, a firm composed of Draper Ruggles, Joel Nourse and J. C. Mason, announce that they have made arrangements for manufacturing on an extensive scale the most improved form of cast-iron plows, and that they have secured Jethro Wood's patent on the same, and add,—“Most of the cast-iron plows are made too short, and are too concave for the mould-board to run easily.” Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make plows for turning over green sward, turning over stubble; and also make three sizes of the celebrated side-hill plows; also, improved seed-sowers, improved expanded cultivators, and Coats' patent revolving hay-rake.

The first plow made by Nourse and others was a clumsy affair; the mould-board and standard were of iron, the rest of wood.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason were in Thomas Street, at first, about opposite the present location of the City Water-works Shop; afterwards Mr. Samuel Davis induced them to move to Court Mills, where increased facilities enabled them to largely extend their business.

The next new implement made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason was the Wilkes revolving horse-rake. They were constant exhibitors at the Cattle Shows, and in 1851 showed over twenty different kinds of plows. This industry was a most important one. Worcester, at that time, is said to have been more largely engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements than any other city or town in the United States, and the business had been entirely developed within a comparatively few years; for there were those living who remembered the stub hoes and wooden plows, while the sensation of first seeing the cast-iron plow was fresh in the recollection of many farmers in the county. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason at this time, 1851, occupied the Court Mills, the main building being of brick, two hundred and fifty feet long, seventy-five feet wide and four stories high, and employing about two hundred hands. The motive-power was partly steam and partly water, supplied by Mill Brook. The same turbine wheel is still used for power in E. W. Vaill's chair factory.

The white oak timber used was furnished by Oakham, Paxton, Sterling and other towns. The iron castings were made in an adjoining building, and three tons of iron were used daily. The product was sold in Boston, where the sales-room occupied the second story in Quincy Market, and where were displayed upwards of three hundred different patterns of plows alone, to say nothing of other agricultural implements and dairy equipment.

Among the recipients of medals at the Crystal Pal-

ace Exhibition in New York, in 1854, was the Worcester Shovel Company, for Kimball's patent shovels with malleable iron sockets; and Ruggles, Nourse & Mason for Armsby's patent corn shovel, for Perry's patent meat-cutter and a vegetable-cutter; also, for double sod and subsoil plow. In 1855 they offer mowing-machines for sale.

April 1, 1856, Ruggles, Nourse & Mason were succeeded by Nourse, Mason & Company, consisting of Joel Nourse, Peter Harvey and Samuel Davis.

After a time Nourse, Mason & Company sold out to Mr. Nourse, who organized a company consisting of Joel Nourse, Peter Harvey and Sampson & Tappan, of Boston, doing business under the name of Nourse, Mason & Company. Meantime, they had started a shop at Groton Junction, where they were increasing their capacity as well as employing all the labor that could be accommodated at the Worcester factory. In 1859 they were employing two hundred and fifty hands; their pay-roll amounted to eight thousand or nine thousand dollars per month, and they had increased their power by putting in a sixty horse-power engine.

In 1860 the works were purchased by Oliver Ames & Sons, and, in 1874, moved to the large brick factory in Prescott Street, where they are now in operation, under the name of the “Ames Plow Co.” They manufacture all kinds of agricultural implements, power-machines, meat-cutters, etc. In 1887 they made seven thousand wheelbarrows. They make seven thousand plows yearly, and employ one hundred and seventy men.

In 1857, J. T. Adriance & Co., manufactured Manny's improved mowing-machine, and during that year made about six hundred of them. Alzirus Brown, in 1858, also manufactured these machines and Manny's reaper, employing about forty to fifty hands.

In September, 1859, J. M. C. Armsby, who had previously been a partner in Nourse, Mason & Co., completed his building in Central Street, for the manufacture of plows, cultivators, harrows, horse-rakes, hoes, etc. It was one hundred feet long, thirty-five feet wide and four stories high, with two wings extending back—one seventy-four and the other fifty feet. An engine of twenty-five horse-power, made by the Putnam Machine Company, was the only piece of machinery in the building not of Worcester manufacture.

A patent was granted, December, 1861, to L. G. Kniffen, of Worcester, on his Union Mower. He formed a company for its manufacture, to be known as the “Union Mowing-Machine Company,” Alzirus Brown, agent.

THE WRENCH BUSINESS.—The water privilege at New Worcester, occupied by the two factories of the Coes Wrench Company, are, historically, of considerable interest.

Captain Daniel Gookin, who was one of the com-

missioners appointed by the General Court, October 11, 1665, to survey the country in the vicinity of Lake Quinsigamond, to determine if there be a "meet place for a plantation, that it may be improved for that end, and not spoiled by granting of farms," was the original owner of this property, and from him Mr. Loring Coes' great-grandfather had a deed of this water-power and built a saw-mill at the upper dam, where previously there was a beaver dam.

On the site of the Leicester Street mill, wool and carding machinery was built from an early day. This privilege came into the hands of Moses Clements, and from him passed to William Stowell, who also made woolen machinery, carding machinery and jacks. From Stowell the privilege passed to Thomas Harbach, at one time associated with Joseph Converse, then to Edward and Martin Wilder, from whom it was purchased by L. & A. G. Coes, in 1848. At the southwest end of the Leicester Street Works was the old Clements' building, of wood, two stories high and fifty or sixty feet long. It was later taken down by the Coes'. The building at the northeast end, still standing, was erected by William Stowell, about 1835, and was at one time occupied by Kimball & Fuller, in the manufacture of woolen machinery. Loring and A. G. Coes were both born in New Worcester, and both worked for Kimball & Fuller. In 1836 the brothers formed a copartnership and purchased this business, which, meantime, in November, 1835, had been moved from New Worcester to Court Mills. Here they continued until October, 1839, when the Court Mills were destroyed by fire. This loss so far impaired their capital as to prevent their starting again. Their fellow-tenants also burned out were, Samuel Davis, builder of woolen machinery; Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, manufacturers of plows and agricultural implements; H. W. Miller, punching-machines for manufacturing nuts, washers, etc., and Thomas E. Daniels, builder of planing-machines.

After the fire the brothers went to Springfield, Mass., and engaged as pattern-makers in the foundry of Laurin Trask; while there employed they made a model of a new and improved form of the wrench, a tool which they constantly used. There were at that time two styles—one of English invention, and the other known as the Merrick or Springfield wrench. The mechanism of both these wrenches was such that both hands were used to open or close them. This was often inconvenient, as it was important to so adjust the wrench to different openings, by the hand in which it was held, as to leave the other hand free for other demands of the work. It occurred to the Coes Brothers to dispense with the screw on the shaft, as in the Merrick wrench, and affix by the side of the shaft, a small bar in the form of a screw, which should enter another screw formed in the lower or movable jaw of the wrench; and that the first screw

should also have, at its lower end, where it should enter the handle, a rosette always in reach of the thumb of the hand that held the wrench.

This rosette, being pressed and turned by the thumb would operate the screw, and the opening and closing of the wrench would easily be effected by one hand. It seemed to them that this adjustment would make the tool much stronger by removing the indentations from the bar or shaft, and that there would be less liability of injury to the wrench from severe or improper use.

In November, 1840, they returned to Worcester, and at once directed their efforts to securing a patent for their invention. The patterns of their spinning machinery had been saved from the fire, and these they sold to Samuel Davis, a manufacturer of woolen machinery, and so obtained the means for securing a patent, which was granted to Loring Coes, April 16, 1841.

The brothers now formed a co-partnership under the name of L. & A. G. Coes, for the manufacture of wrenches under this patent. They were without capital, and Henry W. Miller, a hardware dealer in Worcester, aided them by fitting up a shop (in the northwest end of Court Mill, in Mr. Miller's shop), with the requisite machinery and tools, of which he retained the ownership, taking and selling all the wrenches manufactured by the Messrs. Coes. The business was so far successful that early in 1843 they were able to purchase the machinery and tools. They were now employing three hands, and made a contract with C. Foster & Co. to sell their goods. The next winter (1843-44) they moved to the shop of Albert Curtis, in New Worcester. They leased a basement in one of Mr. Curtis' buildings who built them a blacksmith shop, and put in a trip-hammer for their use.

At the close of their contract with C. Foster & Co., April 1, 1848, they entered into a contract for five years with Ruggles, Nourse & Mason. At this time, also, they bought for fifty-five hundred dollars the old woolen-mill in which they had both worked in their youth—the water privilege, two houses and about four acres of land. They were now employing from twelve to fifteen men, and making from five to six hundred wrenches a month. They repaired and raised the mill and put in a new water-wheel and new machinery.

"Their contract with Ruggles, Nourse & Mason expired, by limitation, April 1, 1853, and they thenceforward sold their own goods. They had, during the twelve years since their first patent was granted, devised, individually or jointly, various improvements in the wrenches and in the special machinery used in their manufacture.

"On July 21, 1853, with Levi Hardy, they purchased from Moses Clement his shop, machinery and business—that of the manufacture of shear-blades and knives for hay-cutting machines. The co-partnership continued until May 2, 1864.

¹ Van Slyck, "New England Manufacturers and Manufactures."



Henry Lee

"After the dissolution of their co-partnership, having purchased Mr. Hardy's interest in it, they continued the business, with Charles A. Hardy as the superintendent of the shop, keeping its accounts distinct from those of the wrench business.

"In 1865 they built a dam half a mile above their water privilege, to form a reservoir, and the next year they built a shop at the reservoir, one hundred feet by forty, two stories high, with a basement, devoting it exclusively to the manufacture of shear-blades, hay-cutter knives and similar articles.

"In 1867 they built a new dam one hundred rods below the reservoir."

On April 1, 1869, they dissolved their co-partnership and divided the business—Loring Coes taking the upper privilege, including the shear-blade business, and A. G. taking the lower privilege, and paying a bonus for the right of choice. At this time they sold monthly from ten to twelve thousand wrenches.¹

L. Coes & Company erected the large brick factory at the lower dam, one hundred feet long, fifty feet wide and four stories high, with basement and attic. The building, with the machinery to be used in it, was finished early in 1871.

The Coes Wrench Company is a consolidation of the two companies, which was effected April 1, 1888, with Loring Coes, president; John H. Coes, treasurer, and Frederick L. Coes, secretary—the two latter, sons of A. G. Coes. They are now manufacturing wrenches under patents of Loring Coes, dated July 6, 1880, and July 8, 1884; are producing fifteen hundred wrenches per day and employ one hundred hands.

At the outlet of the upper pond Mr. Loring Coes carries on quite an extensive business in the manufacture of die stock for cutting sole-leather and other purposes. He also makes shear-blades, knives for meat, cheese-cutters and lawn-mower knives. He has a trip-hammer in this shop, and the old rolling-mill, used for making plane irons, by William Hovey, on the mill dam in Boston many years ago.

L. Hardy & Co., at New Worcester, conducted by Henry A. Hoyt, manufacture shear-blades, die stock for cutters, &c., and John Jacques, at New Worcester, manufactures patent shears for book-makers, binders, printers and paper-box makers; also shears for tin-plate workers.

Other manufacturers of wrenches, in a small way, have engaged in the business from time to time. In April, 1852, E. F. Dixie advertises to manufacture "Hewet's celebrated screw-wrench." George C. Taft and John Gleason manufactured wrenches, in connection with copying-presses, at Northville, in 1853. B. F. Joslyn, who seems to have been a most ingenious mechanic, and who made several inventions in fire-arms, made several improvements in wrenches, and on one of these, at least, procured a patent.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, who were at one time selling agents for the Coes', manufactured wrenches in 1859, in connection with the business in agricultural implements.

CHAPTER CXCIV.

WORCESTER. (Continued.)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Wire, Wire Ropes, &c.

WIRE.—In the latter half of the eighteenth century the desirability of commencing the manufacture of wire in this country was very generally recognized. But little progress was made for some years, and most, if not all, of the card-wire was imported from England. In fact, at this time there was very little wire made in the world. From a well-authenticated source the assertion is made that in 1810 the entire output of wire in England would not exceed one four-horse load weekly.

From the report of Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, made in 1810, it appears that the demand for cards was twice as much in 1809 as in 1808, and was increasing.

The wire is imported, and seems necessary to attend the stoppage of the supply, although the manufacture might and would be immediately established to supply all demands, if the same day were laid on wire, now free, as on other articles of the same material.

In the early days the hardware dealers of Worcester imported their wire from England or Germany. Wire was drawn in Walpole, soon after the Revolution, by Eleazar Smith, and card-wire was drawn by hand in Leicester as early as 1809. In 1813 mention is made of a wire factory, run by Joseph White, in West Boylston; in April, 1814, of its manufacture in Phillipston, and in the same year a wire factory is advertised for sale at Barre, on the Ware River.

Prior to 1815 a building on the present site of the Coes Wrench Factory, Leicester Street, New Worcester, was occupied as a wire factory.

Wire was drawn in Spencer between 1815 and 1820. Its manufacture in Worcester was begun in 1831 by Ichabod Washburn and Benjamin Goddard, in a wooden factory at Northville. This was on the second privilege south of North Pond dam, and was built by Frederick W. Paine. The factory now standing on this site is the third one built there, the two preceding having been burned.

Ichabod Washburn first engaged in business in Worcester in 1820, with William H. Howard, in the manufacture of woolen machinery and lead pipe. Mr. Howard shortly afterwards left town, and Mr. Washburn purchased his half of the business, which he continued.

The demand for woolen machinery increasing, Mr. Washburn, in 1822, took as partner Mr. Benjamin

¹Van Slick, "New England Manufacturers and Manufactories."

Goddard, the firm being Washburn & Goddard, and they soon employed thirty men. They made the first condenser and long-roll spinning-jack ever made in Worcester County, and among the first in the country.

Any one passing in Main Street, by the head of School Street, in the year 1822, might have seen projecting from one of the large sycamore trees standing there, the following sign:—WOOL CARDING AND LEAD AQUEDUCT MANUFACTORY, with a hand pointing down the street to Washburn & Goddard's shop, on the site now occupied by N. A. Lombard's building, and near the site of the factory for the manufacture of corduroys and fastians, occupied in 1789 by Samuel Brazier.

During the winter of 1830-31 Mr. Washburn, in a small wooden building, back of what is now the brick part of N. A. Lombard's factory, in School Street, experimented in the manufacture of wood-screws.

Some time during the year 1831, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Goddard and General Heard visited North Providence, where three brothers—Clement O., Curtis and Henry Read—were making wood-screws under a patent which they owned. An arrangement was made with the Reads, and they moved the screw machinery to the Northville Factory at Worcester. It was brought from Providence on a canal boat, the journey occupying three days.

Meantime, in August, 1831, Washburn & Goddard sold their business in School Street, and moved to Northville, where the manufacture of wire and wood-screws was begun, the wire being manufactured by Washburn & Goddard, the screws under the name of C. Read & Co., with whom Mr. Washburn had an interest. Washburn & Goddard at the same time manufactured card-wire.

Some time between April, 1836, and March, 1837, the screw business was removed to Providence, where it continued for a time under the name of C. Read & Co., but ultimately became the nucleus of the "Eagle," now the "American Screw Company," which has since acquired a world-wide reputation.

Mr. Washburn states, in his autobiography, that the first wire-machine he ever saw was one of self-acting pincers, drawing out about a foot, then passing back and drawing another foot. With this crude machine a man could draw about fifty pounds of wire per day. For this Mr. Washburn substituted the wire-block, which is in use at the present time.

The process of wire-drawing consists in taking a coarse wire rod and drawing it through a hole of less diameter than the rod, in an iron or steel plate, and repeating the operation until the rod is reduced to wire of the required size. The reduction is effected by stretching the wire, and not by removing the metal.

At the present day a piece of steel four inches square and three feet long is rolled into a two hundred pound coil of No. 6 rods, measuring about two thousand and forty-six feet. This rod, by the process

of drawing from No. 6 to No. 12, is increased in length to 6,848 feet. The diameter of the No. 12 wire is .105, while the billet from which it is made has a sectional area of sixteen square inches.

Mr. Washburn, at this time, happened to be in New York, when Phelps, Dodge & Co., with whom he had business, said to him that they were starting a wire-mill, and expected to make all the wire that would be wanted in the country, and predicted failure for his mill in Worcester.

January 30, 1835, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Goddard retaining the factory at Northville for the manufacture of woolen machinery, while Mr. Washburn continued the wire business in a factory built for him, by the late Stephen Salisbury, on Mill Brook, which was dammed for the purpose of providing water-power, thus forming what is now known as Salisbury's Pond. The earth removed to make a basin for the pond forms the high ground now found upon the south side and included within the boundaries of Institute Park.

The building erected by Mr. Salisbury was eighty feet long and forty feet in width, three stories high in the centre, with a sloping roof, two chimneys and surmounted by a cupola containing a bell.

In 1835 Charles Washburn came from Harrison, Me., where he was practicing law, and formed a co-partnership with his brother Ichabod, which continued until January 13, 1838. Meantime Benjamin Goddard discontinued the manufacture of woolen machinery, and the Northville mill came into Mr. Washburn's possession. He then made a contract with Mr. Goddard to draw wire for him, and wire machinery was again set up in the Northville factory.

About the year 1840 Mr. Washburn bought the water-power and property now occupied by the Worcester Wire Company at South Worcester. Mr. Goddard took charge of the mill, and retained that position till his death, in 1867, and all three of his sons worked there,—Delano, who afterwards became the accomplished editor of the *Boston Advertiser*; Henry, who is now at the head of an important department at the works of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company; and Dorrance, who for many years was superintendent of the South Works of the corporation.

The South Worcester Mill was a one-story building, about fifty feet long and thirty feet wide. Card-wire was here drawn to No. 19 size, and brought to Grove Street to be finished. Coarser wire, for machinery and telegraph purposes, was also drawn at South Worcester.

At the Worcester County Cattle Show, held in October, 1838, Ichabod Washburn exhibits very excellent wire Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33, and also iron wire cards.

In 1842 Charles Washburn again became a partner in the business. February 13, 1845, the old wire-mill in Northville, then used as a cotton-factory and



P. Macu

occupied by William Crompton, was totally destroyed by fire.

In February, 1847, Prouty & Earle had a wire-factory at Washington Square; subsequently it was purchased by I. & C. Washburn.

At this time the demand for telegraph-wire commenced. From 1847 until 1859 it was mainly of No. 9 size, Stubbs' gauge. It was not galvanized at first, but was sometimes painted or boiled in oil, for the purpose of retarding the inevitable process of oxidation. A more complete preservative was later found in zinc, applied by the process known as galvanizing. At first this was somewhat crude, and consisted in dipping the coils of wire in molten zinc, after which the surplus metal was shaken off by violent pounding.

From 1837 till 1847 Ichabod Washburn purchased in Sweden his wire-rod billets, which were bars of iron about twelve feet long, one and one-eighth inch square in section, and these were rolled into wire-rods at Fall River, Troy and Windsor Locks, Conn. The inconvenience of having the rolling done at a distance led Ichabod and Charles Washburn, in 1847, to look about for a location for a rolling-mill.

Attracted by the water-power at Quinsigamond, a small part of which was then used by the lower paper-mill remaining at that place, they purchased the whole property of the Lincoln family, thus acquiring what they deemed reliable power, and, at the same time, plenty of room for the location of all the buildings necessary for their purposes.

Under their patronage a new firm was organized to carry on the rod-rolling and wire business, under the title of Washburn, Moen & Co., a firm composed of Henry S. Washburn, Charles Washburn and Philip L. Moen. This company was dissolved January 12, 1849, the business being continued by Henry S. Washburn.

January 1, 1849, the co-partnership theretofore existing between I. & C. Washburn was dissolved, the manufacture of wire in its various branches being continued at the Grove Street mill by Ichabod Washburn. A division of the property was had, Charles Washburn taking Quinsigamond. February 9, 1849, he offered to rent for a term of years "the building with water-power sufficient for driving machinery for a sash and blind-factory, or any other business not requiring a very great water-power." At the same time he offers for sale the entire machinery for the manufacture of paper in the said building.

This was the lower of the two paper-mills, which for many years had been run at this point by the Burbanks, and was located in what is known as the scrap-yard of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, about forty feet south of a well, which is now constantly in use and which afforded water for the operatives in the paper-mill. The end of the mill was parallel with the railroad, and was only separated from it by the width of the old race-way, and stood at a point about four hundred and sixty feet

southeast of the traveled highway, as it crosses the railroad.

April 1, 1850, Philip L. Moen became a partner with Mr. Ichabod Washburn, and has been actively engaged in the business from that time.

In July, 1851, a Mr. Adams had a wire-factory opposite the Norwich depot, but no further notice of it is to be found.

January 2, 1853, Henry S. Washburn formed a co-partnership with Charles F. Washburn, and they continued at Quinsigamond rolling rods and manufacturing iron and wire under the firm-name of Henry S. Washburn & Co. Meantime, Ichabod Washburn had made considerable progress in the manufacture of wire, particularly of card-wire, introducing new and improved processes. This was made of Swedish bars one and one-quarter inches square, which were rolled at Quinsigamond into wire rods of a little less than one-quarter of an inch in diameter; they were then carried to the wire factory at South Worcester and Grove Streets, and drawn to the necessary sizes. The capacity of this rolling-mill was about six long tons per day of ten hours.

Early in his experience as a wire-drawer Mr. Washburn adopted certain improved processes for annealing,—that is, restoring the wire, as it became hard and brittle, by repeated drawing to its original soft and pliable condition,—by heating in cast-iron pots and cooling slowly. This improvement consisted in placing the small coils in double air-tight iron-pots.

In 1850, at the suggestion of Mr. Chickering, of Boston, Mr. Washburn devoted his attention to the production of steel wire for piano-fortes, the manufacture of which had been previously monopolized by several English houses. These experiments were successful; and the English wire was discarded for that made in Worcester.

From that time to this the Washburn & Moen Company has been the only manufacturer of music-wire in this country.

In February, 1856, the Quinsigamond Mills consisted of a building one hundred and fifty feet front with two wings extending back one hundred and fifty feet, between which was a hoop building, sixty by thirty feet; these with coal-houses and yards covered more than an acre of ground. Here were manufactured Brazer's screws, rivet rods, bright and annealed market and telegraph, spring, fence, buckle and bail wire; also fine hoops. The daily product was ten tons; eighty-five operatives were employed and one hundred horse-power was supplied by three water-wheels. The annual product of the mill was valued at three hundred thousand dollars.

The first continuous tempering done by Mr. Ichabod Washburn was in 1856, in the rear of his Summer Street residence; this was music wire, and the hardening was done in water. Early in 1857 the furnace was removed to the old gymnasium in Orchard Street and oil was substituted for water.

This series of experiments led to an important invention in the process of hardening and tempering continuously. Hitherto this had only been done when the steel wire was in the form of a coil by subjecting it first to high heat, and then cooling in oil or water.

But the pressure for music wire and for crinoline wire now coming upon him, the old process became too slow and expensive to be endured, and it became necessary to adopt some more efficient method. This was found in the continuous process of hardening and tempering, which he patented, and which, without any substantial improvement or change has been universally adopted, rendering possible many results which could not otherwise have been reached.

In 1857 the partnership of Henry S. Washburn and Charles F. Washburn was dissolved, and May 1st, of that year, Charles Washburn and Charles F. Washburn formed a co-partnership under the name of Charles Washburn & Son, and continued in business at the Quinsigamond works. Henry S. Washburn remained in the wire business, and occupied as a factory one of the buildings erected by Nathan Washburn near the freight depot of the Western Railroad.

C. Washburn & Son then manufactured most of their common market wire from scrap iron piled on boards eighteen by eight inches, heated to a welding heat, and rolled into billets which were re-heated and rolled into rods.

The only appliances in their mills for the production of wire rods were three heating furnaces and a large train of two rolls, in which the pile of heated scrap was rolled to one and one-eighth inch billets of one hundred pounds weight; and a small train of rolls three high, by which these billets were rolled to three and a half by four Stubs' gauge wire rod.

Experiments in the burning of peat were made by Henry S. Washburn & Co., and by I. Washburn & Co., but it did not prove a satisfactory substitute for coal.

In July, 1859, I. Washburn & Company employed one hundred and twenty hands in the Grove Street mill, and made three tons of iron wire per day. They were erecting a new mill three stories high, eighty feet by forty feet, and were also making large additions to the mill in South Worcester; a new annealing house, fifty feet by thirty feet, two stories high, together with additions to the main building.

CRINOLINE WIRE.—The crinoline wire business commenced about 1859 and lasted for ten years. This was made possible by the continuous hardening and tempering process invented by Mr. Washburn, which made it feasible to temper a cheaper grade of cast steel at very little additional cost, and thus substitute it for the more expensive methods before used for increasing the size of women's skirts. This enabled the skirt-makers to put their goods on the market furnished with steel hoops of great toughness and elasticity, and at a price which put them within

the reach of the poorest; consequently, this line of business was largely increased until about 1870, when other fashions came into vogue and the consumption of tempered steel in this form steadily decreased. For several years the annual output of tempered crinoline wire was one thousand five hundred tons annually, making this company the largest consumer of cast steel in the country.

About 1860 Mr. Washburn introduced continuous annealing, cleaning and galvanizing. This was an English invention and a great improvement upon the processes previously used, being of especial value at that time in the manufacture of telegraph wire.

In November, 1862, the iron and wire works of Chas. Washburn & Son, Quinsigamond, were totally destroyed by fire.

In 1863 I. Washburn & Moen built a cotton-mill, which was run for about ten years, producing yarn sufficient to cover four tons per day of tempered crinoline wire.

In 1864 I. Washburn & Moen controlled the works at Grove Street and South Worcester, but had no rolling-mill. Their business was confined to iron and cast steel of different grades, Bessemer steel and open-hearth steel being introduced many years later.

January 2, 1865, I. Washburn & Moen changed the co-partnership to a corporation under the style of I. Washburn & Moen Wire Works, organized for the purpose of manufacturing wire and wire rods. Capital stock, \$500,000.

August 4, 1865, the Quinsigamond Iron & Wire Works, which succeeded to the business of Chas. Washburn & Son, was organized.

November 27, 1866, a petition was filed to form a corporation "for making wire and wire rods, cotton yarn and goods, with a capital larger than at present allowed." The petitioners asked to be incorporated under the title of Washburn & Moen Wire Works, with a capital of \$600,000.

July 7, 1867, the mill at South Worcester was burned and the business was conducted at Grove Street till March, 1868, when a new mill at South Worcester was in readiness. About a year and one-half from that time the company commenced the erection of most of the present buildings in Grove Street. Meantime, February 24, 1868, the Quinsigamond Iron & Wire Works and the Washburn & Moen Wire Works were consolidated under the name of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and authority to increase this amount to \$1,500,000, the present capital, was granted May 26, 1869.

In the fall of 1869 was built the first rolling-mill, at Grove Street. This was a "Continuous Mill," so called, and was in its essential features an English invention.

The adoption of Bessemer steel, which occurred in 1876, created a revolution in the wire business, substituting, as it did, a better and cheaper material for

very many purposes. This occurred at the beginning of the barbed wire business. The use of Bessemer steel for this purpose alone, besides furnishing a stronger wire than could be made from Swedish iron, represents a saving of at least four million five hundred thousand dollars annually to the farmers of the country.

BARBED FENCING.—The importance of the fence question to the people of the United States can perhaps be best appreciated by a mere statement of the results contained in the Report of the United States' Department for Agriculture for 1871, from which it appears that the cost of fencing in thirty-seven States had amounted to \$1,747,549,931, while the annual cost of repairs amounted to \$93,963,187. This together with the annual interest on the original investment at six per cent., made the total cost, exclusive of rebuilding, \$188,806,182.

The cost of fencing per rod, as stated in this report, varies from 30 cents in Alabama to \$2.20 in Rhode Island. In addition, a fence occupies and wastes, upon an average, a piece of land half a rod wide, or one acre in every fifty, making a total of not less than 50,000,000 acres in the United States.

Not only was the expense of fencing with timber enormous, but apprehension was felt that the supply might be unequal to the demands made upon it. Wire as a fencing material was recommended as early as 1821. Speaking of the wastefulness of the common method of wooden-fencing, the secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1850 stated that the worm-fence took "from every one hundred acres an area of five acres."

The substitution of wire for wood as a fencing material was generally recommended on the ground that it takes up no room, exhausts no soil, shades no vegetation, is proof against high winds, makes no snow-drifts, and is both durable and cheap.

As the necessity for a cheap fencing material increased, efforts to supply the need also increased. Up to 1881 twelve hundred and twenty-nine patents had been issued relating to fencing, and more than two-thirds of that number since 1865.

The first patent was in 1801, and up to 1857 about one hundred had been issued, while in 1866, '67 and '68 three hundred and sixty-eight fence patents were issued.

In examining the patents issued it is found that of the twelve hundred and twenty-nine issued up to 1881 forty were to inventors in the New England States; three hundred and seventy-two to the Middle States; one hundred and eight to the Southern States; and six hundred and ninety-six to the Western States; eight to the District of Columbia and five to Canada.

Of the States, Ohio had the greatest number, two hundred and forty-one; followed by New York, two hundred and thirty-one; Illinois, one hundred and forty-two; Iowa, ninety-six.

Up to 1873 plain No. 9 round wire was largely used in the West as a fencing material and thousands of tons of it were in use, but it was not satisfactory. It stretched in warm and contracted in cold weather, which was the cause of constant breakages; furthermore, cattle could rub against it with impunity, and this constant pressure loosened the posts and broke the wire.

In the fall of 1873 the manufacture of barbed-wire was begun in a small way at DeKalb, Ill., by Mr. J. F. Glidden, who was a farmer in that town. He first made a few rods of fencing and put it up on his own farm in November, 1873. The process was very crude when compared with the present method of manufacture.

The barbs were first formed by bending around a mandril and then slipped upon one wire of the fence; the second wire was then intertwisted with the first; this locked the barbs in place and prevented lateral as well as rotary motion. The fencing was made in sixteen-foot lengths, and as there was no means for coiling it on spools for transportation, it was carried to the point where it was to be put up, and then enough of these sixteen-foot lengths were spliced together to give a fence of the desired length. The first piece actually sold for use was in the spring of 1874. Three boys and two men were able to make fifty pounds per day. In June, 1874, it was arranged to do the twisting by horse-power, and this increased the product of three boys and two men to one hundred and fifty pounds per day.

In the latter part of 1874 a rude hand-machine was devised for twisting the barb upon the main wire and spooling the product, which was subsequently unwound and twisted with a second wire and then spooled again. By the use of the latest machinery, one man will now produce two thousand pounds, or over five and a half miles, in ten hours.

In the spring of 1876 the attention of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company having been called to this new article of manufacture and impressed with its value, automatic machinery was constructed and patented, and the control of the underlying barbed-wire patents was acquired. These patents were,—one to L. B. Smith; of Ohio (June 25, 1867), in which the barb consists of four radially projecting points from a hub, which is prevented from moving laterally by a bend in the main wire. Patent granted to W. D. Hunt, of New York, in which a single fence wire is armed with spur-wheels which can revolve upon the main wire. Patent to Michael Kelly, of New York, dated February 11, 1868; this is the first patent to show two wires twisted together. The barb was made of a lozenge-shaped piece of sheet metal and was strung upon the main wire, while for strength, a second wire was intertwisted with the first. This inventor showed a most intelligent conception of the subject matter of his invention, as appears from the following quotation taken from his specifications:





Charles F. Washburn

than one hundred or two hundred miles of hard-drawn copper wire in use in this country. To-day there are, it is estimated, at least fifty thousand miles, representing about four thousand two hundred tons of metal, now in operation by the various telegraph and telephone companies, the average weight per mile being about one hundred and seventy pounds.¹

The larger sizes of copper wire are used in connection with electric railways.

WIRE ROPE.—Among the more recent specialties introduced by the company is wire rope, of which is manufactured: galvanized steel wire cable for suspension bridges; phosphor-bronze and copper wire rope; transmission and standing rope; galvanized wire seizing; hoisting rope; tiller rope; switch rope; copper, iron and tinned sash cord wire; clothes-lines and picture-cords; galvanized iron wire rope for ships' rigging; galvanized crucible cast-steel wire rope for yachts' rigging.

The rapid introduction of cable railways has created another demand for wire rope.

WIRE NAILS.—The manufacture of wire nails is another branch of business conducted by the company. The wire nail, as an article of manufacture, was scarcely known in this country ten years ago. Since that time it has come into general use, and it is estimated upon good authority that more wire nails are used to-day than cut nails. The variety is very large, running from three-sixteenths of an inch, made from No. 22 iron, to a length of fourteen inches, made from No. 000 wire.

It is a little remarkable that the introduction of two articles of manufacture—barbed wire and wire nails—should within the last fifteen years have created a new demand for wire, amounting to at least two hundred and seventy-five thousand tons per annum, which has been made possible by the use of Bessemer steel.

While the process of drawing wire is, in principle, the same as practiced fifty years ago, many improvements have been made leading to a largely increased relative product. Great advances have been made in certain of the mechanical processes, particularly in the rolling of wire rods. In 1846 the first rolling-mill at Quinsigamond produced about five tons of No. 4 rods in ten hours; at the present time the output is from forty to fifty tons in the same time.

The demand for wire and the purposes for which it is used have largely increased, as indicated by the present output of two hundred and forty-five tons daily, and the manufacture of four hundred and eighteen different kinds of wire.

The increase in the business of the corporation has been most rapid since the introduction of barbed wire. In 1875 the number of hands employed was seven hundred; in 1880 two thousand one hundred, and at

the present time, 1889, there are three thousand names on the pay-roll of the company, for the most part heads of families, supporting directly not less than thirteen thousand persons, and indirectly, a much larger number.

Of the operatives, one thousand are Irish; nine hundred Swedes; five hundred Americans; two hundred and thirty-six Armenians; forty-five Germans; other nationalities, three hundred and nineteen.

The buildings of the corporation cover twenty-five acres of ground, and the machinery is driven by engines of seven thousand two hundred horse-power. The present officers of the corporation are: Philip L. Moen, president and treasurer; Charles F. Washburn, vice-president and secretary; Philip W. Moen, assistant treasurer and general superintendent; Charles G. Washburn, assistant secretary and counsel. The above, with George T. Dewey, Esq., constitute the board of directors.

The Worcester Wire Company, William E. Rice, president and treasurer, is located on the Old South Worcester privilege, utilized for manufacturing purposes from the earliest times. Here is manufactured a variety of wire, including tedder, rake teeth, wire for hay bales, and barbed fencing, bridge rope and general wire; bottling, baling wire; tinned mattress, tinned broom wire, harvesting wire on spools; wire for the manufacture of screws, bolts, rivets, nails, buckles, staples, rings, hooks and eyes, pin, hair-pin, reed, harness, heddle, bonnet, brush, broom, hat, clock and umbrella wire; also telegraph and telephone wire.

Wire-working as an industry in Worcester was contemporaneous with wire-making.

In April, 1831, Jabez Bigelow manufactured, in Rutland, "wire sieves, such as meal sieves, sand riddles, etc., also manufactures all kinds of safes for meat and provisions."

In 1834 he was located at the Stone building, Front Street, on the canal, where he manufactured "meat, milk, cheese and provision safes, wire sieves, grain, coal, sand, sugar and bakers' riddles. Fire fenders, sand screens, hatters' hurls, dusters for paper-mills, cellar and window guards, netting, wire lace, bird cages, plate covers and brass screens."

In the following year Mr. Bigelow advertised for two girls who could take a loom to their dwelling.

In 1845, Mr. Samuel Ayres began to weave wire for Mr. Bigelow in a shop in Norwich Street. Mr. Bigelow then had three looms—one large and two small ones—and the business employed in all six hands, among whom were Mr. Bigelow's sons.

The business of wire-working was subsequently conducted by several firms, and finally consolidated in the National Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Jonah H. Bigelow, a son of Jabez Bigelow, is president. This company has conducted a prosperous business for many years, manufacturing a very large variety of wire goods.

¹ "Pocket Hand-Book of Copper and Iron Wire," published by W. & M. Manufacturing Company, 1888.

The business now conducted by the Wire Goods Company was commenced by Charles G. Washburn in the fall of 1880, on the top floor of the building then and now occupied by C. H. Hutchins & Company, in Allen's Court. The articles manufactured were wire goods for cotton and woolen machinery.

September 12, 1882, it was incorporated under the name of The Wire Goods Company, and was continued for a time in Allen Court, but was subsequently moved into the brick factory in Union Street, the present situation. Meantime, the business has very much enlarged, employing at the present time one hundred and twenty hands. In 1888 the business of the Ayres Manufacturing Company was purchased and merged in that of the Wire Goods Company. Among the articles manufactured are bright iron and brass gimlet-pointed wire goods of all kinds. Belt hooks, hitching rings, hand-rail screws, hammock hooks, double-pointed tacks, a large variety of wire goods and a number of patented specialties; in fact, "everything in wire." Mr. A. W. Parmelee is president and treasurer of the company.

Hamblin & Russell, in Front Street, are also engaged in the manufacture of a variety of wire goods similar to those made by the National Manufacturing Company.

Henry E. Deann, Austin St., manufactures a special line of general hardware and house goods, elevator and window guards, also all kinds of steel wire brushes.

Another use to which wire is put in Worcester is the manufacture of rivets and burrs, which is conducted by Reed & Prince, 42 Gardner Street, in the basement of the pistol factory. This industry was established in 1886.

It would be difficult to enumerate the variety of articles and machinery, manufactured in Worcester, into which wire enters in one form or another.

COPPERAS.—An interesting illustration of the utilization of waste products is found in the manufacture of sulphate of iron or green vitriol—commonly known as copperas, and popularly, but erroneously, supposed to be a salt of copper—from the waste sulphuric acid used in cleaning wire. This waste acid, heavily charged as it is with iron, is taken to the works of W. E. Cutter & Co., where, after being evaporated in lead-lined tanks in which iron in the form of waste wire has been placed to further neutralize the acid, is drawn off into large cooling-tanks, and the copperas is deposited in green crystals upon sticks suspended in the liquid. Copperas is used in dyeing as a disinfectant, and in the manufacture of ink, and largely in the manufacture of Venetian red, also made by W. E. Cutter & Co. 7,000,000 pounds of copperas are manufactured by this company annually, representing about 700 short tons of metallic iron; about one-third of the copperas is converted into Venetian red, of which the annual product is 2000 tons. This is an oxide of iron paint, and is very extensively used.

Copperas can also be obtained by the oxidation of iron pyrites—sulphate of iron. In 1830 a bed of iron pyrites was discovered in Hubbardston, and Mr. Bennett, of that place, with Messrs. John Green, Benjamin F. Heywood and James Green, of Worcester, formed a company for the manufacture of copperas, and began operations; but the enterprise did not prove successful. In December, 1828, the canal boat "Worcester," Captain Green, among other things, brought one ton of copperas from Providence.

CHAPTER CXCVI.

WORCESTER.—(Continued.)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Carriages and Cars.—Horse-drawn Machinery.—Musical Instruments.—Drapery.

CARRIAGES AND CARS.—The business of carriage-making was conducted in Worcester at a very early day. Curtis & Goddard were in business in 1808.

In 1822 Osgood Bradley came to Worcester, and started the stage and carriage business in a small shop in the rear of what is now Parker Block in Main Street, and the same year moved into what is now known as Atchison's carriage-shop in School Street, where he manufactured and kept on hand mail-coaches, chaises, gigs, wagons, sleighs, cutters, etc. Associated with Mr. Bradley was John Manning, harness-maker, who afterwards, in 1825, went into business with Edward M. Burr, in the manufacture to order of coaches, chaises, saddles and harness, opposite Stiles & Butman's store, a few rods north of the brick hotel.

Osgood Bradley & Co. continued in the manufacture of coaches, chaises and harnesses in School Street, near Captain Thomas' coffee-house, and were succeeded by Solon Fay, September 2, 1829.

Albert Tolman was born in Lincoln, Mass., and came from Concord to Worcester in 1833. At this time, it must be remembered, manufacturing in Worcester was in a very primitive condition; the shops were all very small, and the proprietor, with one or two workmen and an apprentice, usually did the work.

In 1833, Mr. Tolman formed a co-partnership with Mr. Samuel L. Hunstable, and advertised to do chaise and harness-making in the yard of the Central Hotel. At this time a Mr. Goddard had a harness shop north of the Bay State House, near where the Waldo Block now is. Benjamin Goddard was a carriage maker, and had a shop on the corner of Waldo and Exchange Streets, where Walker's ice office now is.

A Mr. William Leggett was at that time an old harness-maker here, and was afterwards one of the first conductors on the Nashua Railroad. The firm of Tolman & Hunstable continued until 1837, when the firm

of A. Tolman & Co., was formed, composed of A. Tolman and G. W. Russell, which continued forty years. Their work for many years was the manufacture of first-class family carriages, which they sent all over the world, some of them going to California, and even to Africa and Australia. Mr. Tolman once built a carriage for Mrs. Governor Duncan, of Ohio, before the days of railroad communication; it was shipped to New Orleans, and from there went up the Ohio River to its destination. Now hundreds of carriages come from Ohio to the East by rail.

Meantime Mr. Bradley had again gone into business, and in 1833, Osgood Bradley sold out his business to Rice, Breck & Brown, and prior to 1842, Bradley & Rice engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, near the Western depot. This factory, which was one hundred and thirty feet by forty feet, was destroyed by fire, May 12, 1842. Mr. Bradley resumed business alone in 1849, and in 1850 had in his employ about one hundred men. His work was done in half a dozen buildings scattered over two and a half acres of ground, and at this time he had in process of construction from sixteen to eighteen passenger cars at an average price of three thousand dollars, besides a large number of freight cars.

Mr. Bradley continued in business alone until January 1, 1883, when he took into partnership his sons, Henry O. and Osgood Bradley, Jr., the firm being Osgood Bradley & Sons. Mr. Bradley remained in the firm until his death, in 1884, the firm-name continued and his sons carrying on the business.

Mr. Bradley built the first railroad cars in this country at his shop in School Street. He built four cars for the Boston & Worcester Railroad, one of which was drawn to Boston over the old turnpike road by four horses.

In 1847 Abraham Flagg, at his shop, 22 Exchange Street, manufactured I. Woodcock's patent "Worcesterree," a two-wheeled vehicle. Woodcock, Jones & Co. also manufactured them.

In 1851 the carriage business in Worcester supported about fifty families. The largest factory was that of Tolman & Russell; it embraced some half-dozen buildings and gave employment to twenty-five hands. Most of their carriages were of the more expensive kind. At this time they were finishing three, one for the Adams House, Boston; one for a New Bedford merchant, and one for Mr. White, of Worcester, "the attentive and obliging hackman, whom everybody knows and everybody employs." Besides these heavier carriages, Tolman & Russell manufactured a great many lighter vehicles of various patterns and prices, such as chaises, phaetons, rockaways and buggies. It is said that this firm at one time refused to take a large contract from the Government for the supply of army wagons for the use of the army during the Mexican War, solely on the ground that they believed the war to be unjust and did not wish to participate in the profits of such injustice.

The average number of vehicles manufactured by Tolman & Russell at this time was about one hundred per year.

The establishment of Breck & Wilder was situated in School Steet, employing somewhat fewer hands than Tolman & Russell. Their shop occupied the site formerly occupied by Osgood Bradley, and their business was confined especially to omnibuses and stage-coaches. They built some of the largest omnibuses running between Boston and the adjacent towns, and had, in April, 1851, just finished an omnibus of immense proportions, named the "Jared Sparks," intended to run on the line between Cambridge and Boston.

George W. Wilder built a new light carriage known as the "York wagon." William C. Whiting's carriage factory, in Mechanic Street, employed ten hands on light carriages of all descriptions.

More recently, Tolman & Russell have confined themselves almost entirely to the manufacture of hearses, which find a market in all parts of the United States.

Mr. Tolman retired from the firm in 1879. The business is now conducted by H. J. & J. E. Russell.

Under the old apprentice system in this business, boys were taken from fifteen to twenty-one years of age, and were paid from thirty to fifty dollars a year and their board. They bought their own clothes, and the last year of their apprenticeship were paid seventy-five dollars, which included a "freedom suit."

About 1830 the working day averaged from twelve to thirteen hours, and all the work was hand-work, down to the rivets and bolts. The average wages of a good workman, \$1.25 per day.

As late as 1866 a good many carriages were made by O. Blood & Sons, Tolman & Russell and Geo. T. Atchison, but most of the carriages used in this city and county were bought in Boston.

The best carriages sold to-day in Worcester are made in Merrimac and Amesbury, Mass. Cheaper carriages come from the western part of New York and the Western States. These are kept in stock by the different carriage depositaries, and probably a thousand sold yearly to supply the demand in the city and county.

George C. Dewhurst who established the first regular depositary in Worcester, manufactures sleighs. The business of Geo. T. Atchison is largely in the manufacture of water-carts.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.—The automatic wood-planing machine was invented by William Woodworth in 1828.

Previous to 1836 the manufacture of wood-working machinery was not carried on as a separate industry in any part of the United States. In that year the firm of J. A. Fay & Co., composed of J. A. Fay and Edward Josslyn, commenced the business in Keene, N. H., and a few years later united with the firm of C. B. Rogers & Co., at Norwich, Conn.

In April, 1832, Thomas E. Daniels was located at Court Mills, manufacturing his patent planing-machines, "which are useful in squaring out timber for machinery, planing floor and other boards, door, bedstead and table stuff, also for hollowing circles for water-wheel roundels and drum heads; he also builds machines for matching boards, grooving floor plank, and under floor plank, where it is desirable to put mortar between floors in factories to prevent fire; recommended by Davis & Howe; Ruggles, Nourse & Mason; White & Boyden; Henry Goulding & Co.; Horatio Phelps." He sold out his business to Deacon Richard Ball and Thomas Rice, who were succeeded by Ball & Ballard.

In 1843, Goddard, Rice & Co., put in the first planing-machine that went by power in Worcester County. In October, 1846, Arad Woodworth, New Worcester, showed a machine for planing window blind shades; and in 1847, Charles Price, successor to Price & Hartwell, was engaged in building planing-machines at No. 2 Central Street.

In 1849 Howe, Cheney & Co., at Court Mills, had made arrangements to build the Daniels Planing Machine, to plane all wood from eight to ten inches wide, and from four to fifty feet in length.

At the Mechanics' Exhibition in 1851, Ephraim C. Tainter exhibited a Daniels Planer embodying many improvements. His factory was at the Junction shop, and he was soon after joined by Mr. Gardner Childs, who, in 1853, sold his interest to the Keene and Norwich companies already referred to, and the business was conducted as a branch under the name of J. A. Fay & Co., who also manufactured plows, power and foot mortising machinery, tenoning and sash-moulding and matching-machines. The machines of their manufacture became known throughout this country and in Europe. In December, 1858, they were building a fifty-foot planer and other machinery for the Don Pedro Railroad in Brazil.

In 1858, and prior to that time, Ball & Williams (Richard Ball and Warren Williams), successors to Ball & Ballard, were engaged in School Street, in the manufacture of planing-machines for wood-working and of improved sash and moulding-machines. They had just sent an improved Woodworth planer to R. Hoe & Co., of New York. Warren Williams retired in 1865. Mr. Ball, with his son-in-law, built the factory in Salisbury Street, now occupied by Witherby, Rugg & Richardson.

In 1859 J. A. Fay & Co. occupied one hundred feet of the second floor of Col. Estabrook's shop at the Junction, and employed thirty hands in making wood-working machinery, and had then recently sent a saw-mill to Rio Janeiro.

In 1859 Mr. Fay died, but the business was carried on by his widow and the remaining partners.

In 1864 they opened a warehouse at 107 Liberty Street, New York, for the sale of their products, and were the pioneers there in this line of business.

In 1877 William B. McIver and his brother, J. C., purchased the tools, stock and good-will of the old firm and continued the business under the name of McIver Bros. & Co. They engaged in the general manufacture of wood-working machinery on a more extensive scale than had been done in the former companies. McIver Bros. & Co. now occupy the shop below the Junction, built by Wood, Light & Co., and in addition to their other business are largely engaged in the manufacture of coffee machinery for Central America and other coffee-growing countries.

Witherby, Rugg & Richardson began business in 1864, in the Armsby building, with twenty men, and employ at this time, at their location in Grove Street, seventy-five men. They make a large variety of wood-working machinery, which goes to all parts of the country.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The principle of producing music by the vibratory motion of a reed is most simply illustrated in the jewsharp, and the development of this principle through the successive stages of harmonium, accordion, elbow melodeon, with foot-pedal for working the wind-chest, has resulted finally in the cabinet organ of to-day. This development has taken place within the present century.

The business of organ-building has been conducted in Worcester for more than forty years. In 1847 Mr. N. B. Jewett was engaged here in making melodeons, and in 1849 Mr. Milton M. Morse, who came from Concord, N. H., manufactured seraphines, melodeons and colians for church and parlor use. The first melodeon was copied from the accordion. Mr. Abraham Prescott, of Concord, N. H., manufacturer of bass viols and violoncellos, made an accordion for Mr. James A. Bazen, of Canton, who thereupon had an enlarged one made by Mr. Morse, then in his employ.

In 1847 the firm of Farley, Pierson & Co., consisting of John A. Farley, John G. Pierson and M. M. Morse, began business, which was conducted in the old Burnside Building, in Main Street. The first cases for this company were made by Partridge & Taber. The first melodeon made was a four-octave melodeon, held in the lap, with two rows of keys, sharps and flats. The round keys were pushed in like the keys upon the small concertinas which are made now. The sharp keys had black rings painted on the ivory. The melodeon was held in the lap, and, while the keys were operated by the hands, the elbows worked the bellows. These instruments were greatly enlarged until they were put upon legs and called seraphines, the bellows still being worked with the elbows.

The cabinet organ is the melodeon on a large scale. Modern instruments have the exhaust bellows, while the old instruments have the pressure bellows. At the beginning this company had six hands; Mr. Morse did the tuning, Mr. Farley made the reeds, and Mr. Pierson the wood-work. Subsequently, in 1852, Pierson & Loring succeeded to the business.

One of the first melodeon-tors made by this company was twenty-two inches long, twelve inches wide, with four octaves. The bellows were made in two folds; when the wind went out of one fold it came in and filled the other. At the last New England Fair one of these instruments, made forty years ago, was shown and operated.

Taylor & Farley were manufacturing melodeons in 1855, and in 1862 harmoniums for parlors, churches and schools. In 1865 their factory in Hermon Street was erected.

In 1856, the Steam Music Company was formed to manufacture the calliope, an instrument designed to produce music by steam—the invention of a Mr. J. C. Stoddard.

In June, 1858, E. Harrington & Co., at the Junction shop, manufactured melodeon reeds, succeeded by A. Davis & Co.

In 1859 the American Steam Music Company was located in Estabrook's building and employed twelve hands in the manufacture of calliopes and terpsichoreans.

"The latter is an entirely new thing, and this company has just completed the first one as an experiment. Its notes are agreeable and pleasant to the ear. The music for these instruments is arranged by M. Arbuckle, leader of Fisk's Cornet Band, on the same floor."

In 1860 the calliope was introduced into England.

The Loring & Blake Organ Company, located in Union Street, was incorporated in 1868. Messrs. Loring & Blake, the founders, were at one time with Taylor & Farley Organ Company, and first engaged in business in Southbridge Street, in French's building, and afterwards moved to the building in Hammond Street, which was later burned down and never rebuilt. From there they moved to the Adams Block, between Main and Southbridge Streets, the site of the new Post-Office, and also hired some rooms of E. S. Stone, their mill-work being done in Cypress Street. They now occupy the large five-story brick factory in Union Street.

The lumber used by this company comes comparatively dry, but they have two large dry-houses with a capacity of fifty thousand feet. From the dry-houses the lumber passes to the mill-room, is cut up into the proper sizes and glued; it then goes through the scraping and smoothing-machines. This company uses a machine for carving which does many parts of the work formerly done by hand, although some of the work can still be done cheaper by hand than by machinery. From the mill-room, with its multiplicity of saws and wood-working machinery the work goes to the case-room, adjoining which is the tuning-room; here the tuner has a set of reeds pitched, from which the reeds are fitted for the organ. Formerly the reeds were left perfectly straight, but now are bent somewhat, which is supposed to give a superior tone. This is a return to the earlier practice, as the reeds of

the first melodeons were made in this way. This company uses a patent stop motion of its own on its organs. The work of the factory is all divided into departments; the reeds and reed-boards are purchased outside, and put into cases in the factory. The bellows stock is also purchased.

The Taber Organ Company in Hermon Street—N. H. Ingraham, president, William B. Baker, treasurer, —was established in 1872 as the Worcester Organ Company. Shortly afterwards, Mr. William B. Taber, who had been with Loring & Blake Organ Company, bought the business, and later, in 1877, the Taber Organ Company was formed, starting with fifteen hands. The company now employ forty. Their product goes all over the world. The changes and improvements made in organ-building, have, for the most part, been in the styles of cases, in couplers and tremolos—the change in the latter being from the valve to the fan tremolo.

The company now known as the Worcester Organ Company is a continuation of the business formerly conducted by E. P. Carpenter, and has now commenced the manufacture of pianos. The manufacture of organ-reeds, while closely connected with the manufacture of organs, is a distinct business. Previous to 1846 reeds were made by hand. About that time Jeremiah Carhart, of New York, devised machinery for making the organ-reed to be used with exhaust bellows, which he had invented and patented. Redding & Harrington, of Worcester, also devised a machine for making the reeds. Mr. A. H. Hammond bought a one-third interest in this business and, finally, all of it. The Hammond shop, in May Street, now does a large domestic and foreign business, and employs two hundred hands.

George W. Ingalls & Co., Hermon Street, manufacture organ-reeds and reed-boards, Parker tremolos and octave couplers and fan tremolos.

The Munroe Organ Reed Company was established in 1860. It was incorporated in 1869 with a capital of \$13,300, and employed ten men. In 1875 the capital was increased to \$60,000, and in 1878 they added to the manufacture of reeds that of automatic instruments; since then they have employed something like 250 men at one time. In 1879 they moved to their present location in Union Street, where they have the most complete facilities and most ingenious machinery for the prosecution of their business. They use from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds of sheet brass per year, from which the rough frame-work of the reed is punched; it is then planed and milled; the reed grooved and the tongue securely fastened in place by machinery; another machine letters the reeds, of which 15,000 are manufactured daily. The reed-boards are made of the best Michigan quartered pine. The places for the reeds are cut in the reed-boards by machinery. The product of this company goes all over the world. The export business amounts to \$100,000 per year.

ENVELOPES.—Envelopes were first used in England between 1830 and 1839, but only in a very limited way, as the use of an envelope entailed for double postage, the law then being that postage should be charged for the number of pieces of paper. This explains the custom, then prevailing, of folding the letter-sheet to make it answer the purpose of an envelope.

The Penny Post was established in 1840 by Sir Rowland Hill, and a demand for envelopes was at once created.

Up to this time, and for several years after, all the envelopes used were cut by hand; each stationer had blank patterns of several sizes of envelopes, and with the aid of a sharp penknife cut the blanks three or four at a time. On rainy days these blanks were folded and stuck together in the form of envelopes. There are to-day, in this country, stationers in business who in early life made in this way all the envelopes sold in their stores.

The first machine for making envelopes was invented in 1845 by Edwin Hill, a brother of Sir Rowland Hill, the father of penny postage.

Worcester has taken a foremost place in the development of the manufacture of machine-made envelopes. The third United States patent on a machine for making envelopes was issued to Dr. Russell L. Hawes, of this city, in 1853; the two preceding patents were upon machines of no practical value, so that it may fairly be said that the first successful machine in the United States for making envelopes was invented and patented by a Worcester man and built in the city of Worcester.

Dr. Hawes was then agent for Goddard & Rice, and saw in New York some hand-made envelopes, very likely made by a Pole named Karcheski, who is said to have made the first hand-made envelopes in this country.

Dr. Hawes thought he could make envelopes by machinery, and, returning to Worcester, built a machine in the shop of Goddard & Rice, which was subsequently patented. The blank for the envelope was first cut out by a die, then the sealing flap was gummed, the envelope blanks being spread out, one overlapping the other, and the gum applied with an ordinary brush. When the gum was dry the blanks were introduced into the folding-machine, which was a self-feeder, and in this Dr. Hawes applied the principle which is used on every successful envelope-machine in existence.

Up to this time all attempts at making envelopes by machinery had dealt only with the folding of the envelope, the blanks being fed to the machine by hand. Dr. Hawes went a step farther, and attached a feeding device to his folding-machine.

The blanks, having been cut and gummed on one edge, were fed to the machine in bunches of five hundred; gum was applied to the under side of the picker, which descended on top of the pile of blanks; the top blank adhered to the picker and by it was

lifted to the carriage, which conveyed it under the plunger by which the blank was forced into the folding-box. Small wings then folded over the flaps of the envelope and the gum by which the blank had been elevated to the carriage now performed a second office, that is, sticking the envelope together. The envelopes thus made by Dr. Hawes were sold to Jonathan Grout.

It required the services of one girl to attend the machine, while it took half the time of another girl to spread the gum on the sealing-flaps, so that three girls could produce a finished product of about twenty-five thousand envelopes in ten hours.

Thinking the machine had reached its maximum product, Dr. Hawes, who meantime had moved to the factory of T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company in Grafton Street, sold out, in 1857, to Hartshorn & Trumbull (Charles W. and George F. Hartshorn and Joseph Trumbull), who were succeeded in 1861 by Trumbull, Waters & Co. (Joseph Trumbull and Lucius Waters). In 1866 Hill, Devoe & Co. succeeded to the business. Mr. W. H. Hill is the present proprietor.

The principal improvements made in machinery have been in increasing the capacity, and with that, improving the quality of the manufacture, as the envelopes made on the old machines would not now be considered saleable.

At the present time one girl attending two machines can produce seventy thousand envelopes in ten hours. Mr. Hill owns the patent on his machines, they having been assigned to him by the inventor, in his employ, Mr. Abraham A. Rheutan, who has done much to contribute to improvements in envelope machinery.

The Reay machine is also used in this establishment. This is the invention of George H. Reay, of New York, and was patented in 1863. From one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty hands are employed in this factory.

The next Worcester man to make valuable improvements in envelope machinery was Mr. James G. Arnold, who, in 1858, devised a machine cutting the material for an envelope from a roll of paper, and also gummed and folded the envelope complete in one operation. He introduced into this machine the drying chain. By this invention, the gum, which theretofore had been applied to the sealing-flap with a brush, was applied to the envelope by the machine, and after the machine had folded the envelopes they were deposited in this drying chain, or endless belt with fingers, the envelopes being kept separate while the gum on the envelopes was drying.

This principle is a feature in nearly all envelope machinery of the present day, excepting the machines invented by D. W. & H. D. Swift.

While Mr. Arnold's machine was not a practical success, it had in it the foundation principles upon which the success of the self-gumming envelope-machine depends.

In 1864 G. Henry Whitcomb came into possession of the Arnold machines, and began the business of envelope-making in a small building in School Street, where the engine-house now stands. In 1865 he removed to the north corner of Main and Walnut Streets, where he remained till January, 1866, when he removed to Bigelow Court; he was then making one hundred thousand envelopes per day. This factory was the first building in the United States used exclusively for the manufacture of envelopes.

At that time Mr. David Whitcomb sold out his interest in the hardware store of Calvin Foster, and joined his son, the firm being G. Henry Whitcomb & Co.

In 1873 the business was moved into the present factory in Salisbury Street, additions to which were built in 1878 and in 1886. In 1884 the firm became a corporation, known as the Whitcomb Envelope Company. The machines used have been built on their own premises, and the patents upon them are owned by the company. The machines are the invention of Messrs. D. W. & H. D. Swift, who, in 1871, built one upon an entirely new principle, capable of making thirty-five thousand envelopes in ten hours.

In 1876 the Messrs. Swift invented their first self-gumming machine. A girl could run two of these machines, making seventy thousand envelopes in ten hours. The product was automatically registered, these being the only machines in the world with a clock attachment.

Besides the invention of four distinct envelope-machines, the Messrs. Swift have patented an automatic printing-press, for printing envelopes. The blanks are fed to the machines in three or four thousand lots, picked up singly by the air-feed, and carried into the press, where they receive the impression. They are then discharged on the opposite side of the machine and piled up, ready for the envelope folding-machine.

The construction of this press is very simple. It has a stop-motion attachment, and is so delicately adjusted that a single hair stretched across the attachment will spring the let-off motion and the press will stop. Seven presses, each capable of producing 30,000 impressions in ten hours, can be run by a man and girl, making a total of 200,000 impressions with only two operatives. The great efficiency of this machine will be appreciated when it is considered that 11,000 to 12,000 impressions is a large day's work for an operative on an ordinary job press.

One hundred and fifty hands are employed in the Whitcomb Envelope Factory. Their daily product is one million envelopes, with a capacity of double that amount.

To illustrate the efficiency of the Swift machine, owned by the Whitcomb Envelope Company, it can be said that Herman Schott, the largest envelope-maker in Germany; Alexander Pirie & Son, Aber-

deen, Scotland, the largest envelope-makers in the world; and Fenner & Appleton, of London, one of the largest envelope-makers in England, several years ago equipped their factories with the Swift machine.

The Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company was incorporated February 1, 1884. Messrs. Logan, Swift & Brigham were for a long time associated with the Whitcomb Envelope Company. Their machinery is the invention of Messrs. D. W. & H. D. Swift, who have been mentioned in connection with the Whitcomb Company. Logan, Swift & Brigham employ one hundred hands.

Upon reviewing the history of these three companies, it is apparent that Worcester has been most prominently identified with the inception and development of machine-made envelopes. The most important contributions that have been made to this art have come from Dr. Hawes, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Rheutan and the Messrs. Swift, who have taken out upwards of twenty patents. The production of a single operative has been increased from less than 10,000 staple envelopes per day to 70,000.

In 1864 six males and sixty females were employed in the envelope business in Worcester. The capital invested was \$30,000.

To-day three millions of staple envelopes are made daily, which is between one-fourth and one-third of the entire product of the United States, and constant employment is given to four hundred operatives.

CHAPTER CXCII.

WORCESTER—(Continued.)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Fire-Arms—Iron and Steel Business—Services—Steam-Engines—Boilers.

FIRE-ARMS.—Harding Slocumb, December 6, 1820, notifies his friends that he has established his business as gunsmith in Worcester, opposite Jeremiah Robinson's drug store, a few rods south of the Court-House, where he manufactures twist and straight rifles, fowling-pieces, and has musket-guns and pistol-flints for sale. These fire-arms were, of course, all made with the old flint-lock.

At this time Asa Waters (2d) had a gun-factory in Millbury, where he made government arms. Ware & Wheelock, at the top of Front Street, opposite the City Hall, in 1825, manufactured guns, and in 1833 Joseph S. Ware and John R. Morse were established in Main Street, where guns, rifles, fowling-pieces and muskets were made to order.

Ethan Allen is identified with this business from an early day up to the time of his death, and contributed very largely to improvements in methods and machinery. Mr. Allen was born in Bellingham, Mass., in 1810, where he received a common-school education,

His first mechanical employment was in a machine-shop in the town of Franklin.

In 1831 he was engaged in manufacturing shoe cutlery in Milford, and in 1832 moved to what was then known as New England Village, in the town of Grafton, where he commenced the manufacture of the Lambert Cane gun, in connection with shoe cutlery. This was the beginning of the fire-arms business which he prosecuted so successfully thereafter.

In 1833 he built a shop, which he occupied for some time for the manufacture of fire-arms and shoe-kit; this is still standing and used for manufacturing purposes. In 1834 Mr. Allen manufactured the saw-handle target rifle-pistol, and it is said that in 1835 he took one of these pistols to New York, and showed it to a Mr. Speis, who was engaged in selling fire-arms, and asked if there would be any demand for such an article. Mr. Speis looked at the pistol, and said: "Do you make these?" Mr. Allen replied "Yes." "What is your price?" Mr. Allen named it. "Why don't you ask twice as much?" was the reply; "I will take all you can make."

Thus encouraged, Mr. Allen returned to New England Village and began to make the pistols. Soon after he invented the self-cocking revolver, which was widely known at that period, and subsequently during the Mexican War and the California gold discoveries, during which time the business was most prosperous and profitable. As a gold-miner, Mark Twain "Roughing It," gives an amusing description of his experience with this self-cocking revolver, and the degree of skill in marksmanship which he had acquired by constant practice. "There was," he says, "no safe place in all the region round about." On one occasion he brought down a cow fifty yards to the left of the target, when an interested spectator persuaded him to purchase the carcass.

About 1837 Mr. Allen took into partnership his brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Thurber, who remained in business with him until 1856, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Thurber retiring.

Early in the fifties he associated with himself another brother-in-law, Mr. T. P. Wheelock, who died in 1863, the firm being Allen & Wheelock. In 1842 the company moved to Norwich, Conn., where they carried on the manufacture of fire-arms. In 1847 they came to Worcester and located in Merrifield's building, where they remained until the great fire of 1854. Immediately after, they erected a shop at the Junction, now occupied by the L. D. Thayer Manufacturing Company and the Worcester Elevator Company, where the business was for some years prosecuted by them and their successors.

The removal from Norwich was the practical beginning of the fire-arms business in Worcester; since which time it has been a most important industry. Previous to that date there was nothing that could properly be called a manufactory; there were a few small shops, but nothing more.

In 1865, subsequent to the death of Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Allen took into partnership his two sons-in-law, Messrs. S. Forehand and H. C. Wadsworth, under the name of Ethan Allen & Company, and so continued until the death of Mr. Allen, January, 1871; after that, the business was continued by the surviving partners, under the firm name of Forehand & Wadsworth. Since 1883 the business has been prosecuted by Mr. Forehand alone, and since 1876 has been located in the Stone shop at the Junction, known as the Old Tainter Mill.

Mr. Allen was a mechanic and inventor of superior capacity. He invented a doubled-barreled breech-loading sporting gun, and was probably the first to use steel shells in connection with such an arm; these shells can be re-loaded indefinitely. He was the pioneer, in this country, in the manufacture of double barreled shot guns and fowling pieces.

Between 1855 and 1858 a change was made from the system of muzzle-loading to breech-loading fire-arms, although the breech-loading system had been adopted in Europe before that date, and, at the same time, the change was made from loose to fixed ammunition.

Allen & Wheelock were among the first to adopt the breech-loading system and to introduce the metallic cartridge.

Neither in this country nor in Europe had metallic cartridges been made except by hand—a slow and most tedious process. Mr. Allen recognized the necessity of making the metallic cartridges by machinery, and invented and patented the first set of machinery that was ever built for that purpose. The heading-machine, which is used by every manufacturer of metallic cartridges in the world, was his invention, and has stood the test of litigation. Prior to this, no one, so far as is known, had conceived of any process of forming the head except by spinning it up in a lathe.

At the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 the Government exhibited a set of this machinery, and there was nothing in the Mechanical Exhibition which attracted more attention. The whole process, from beginning to end, was the product of Mr. Allen's brain.

Probably no fire-arms manufacturer in the country made so great a variety of arms as he: from the whale bomb-lance to the cheap Fourth of July pistol, and every variety of fowling-piece.

Formerly all work was done with the file, cold chisel and anvil, but methods have greatly improved, until now there is no finer work done than what is popularly spoken of as "gun work." The parts are all interchangeable and made with the greatest nicety.

Charles Thurber, at one time associated with Mr. Allen, was a successful teacher in Worcester, and is credited with having invented the first type-writing machine, which is said to be still in existence.

Franklin Wesson, after his return from California,



Iver Johnson,

1859, began to manufacture fire-arms in Merrifield's building in Exchange Street. The first arm he manufactured was a single-shot breech-loading pocket pistol using a cartridge.

Mr. Wesson during the war manufactured twenty thousand stand of arms for the Government. At present he manufactures long range, short range, sporting rifles and pocket pistols.

Mr. Frank Copeland, 17 Hermon Street, established a manufactory for fire-arms in 1863; he was formerly in the employ of Allen & Wheelock, at their old shop at the Junction. He first manufactured revolvers, and in 1876 devised a single-shot breech-loading sporting gun, called "The Champion."

Mr. Copeland's second gun is a single-barreled sporting gun, called the "F. Copeland Gun," which is more strongly constructed, better in action and capable of standing heavier charges, and altogether more durable.

Harrington & Richardson Arms Company.—This business was established in 1871 by F. Wesson and G. H. Harrington, under the firm-name of Wesson & Harrington, for the purpose of manufacturing a shell-ejecting revolver, invented and patented by Mr. Harrington, and the business was located at 18 Manchester Street, in the building owned and used by Mr. Wesson as a rifle factory, a business in which he had been engaged for many years. This firm continued until 1874, when Mr. Wesson's interest was purchased by Mr. Harrington, who soon afterward formed a co-partnership with William A. Richardson, under the firm-name of Harrington & Richardson, and the manufacture of the same style of revolver was continued. This revolver, which was the starting-point of the present business, was an improvement in convenience over any other then made, it being so constructed as to load and have the exploded shells removed by the sliding ejector, without detaching the cylinder or removing any portion of the arm; and it is believed to have been the first successful shell-ejector used on a metallic cartridge revolver. It had a large sale for a number of years. Various other styles of revolvers have been added, improvements made and patented from time to time. In the fall of 1876 the business was removed from Manchester Street to the more commodious quarters 31 Hermon Street. Here new and improved machinery and appliances were brought into operation, and have been constantly increased from year to year, and additional room occupied.

In 1880 Messrs. Harrington & Richardson became the sole licensees in the United States for the manufacture of the celebrated Anson & Deeley hammerless gun, an English invention. This was a high cost arm, ranging in price from eighty-five to three hundred dollars. The manufacture of this gun was continued for about five years. In January, 1888, Harrington & Richardson dissolved their copartnership, and reorganized as a stock company, with the follow-

ing officers: Gilbert H. Harrington, president; William A. Richardson, treasurer; George F. Brooks, secretary.

The business of the company is the manufacture of revolving fire-arms exclusively, which are produced of various styles and of different prices, from the plain, substantial, solid frame arm, from which the cylinder is removed by the withdrawal of the centre-pin upon which it revolves, to the more elaborate hinge-frame revolver, employing the automatic shell-ejecting system, by which all the exploded shells are thrown out automatically by the act of opening the arm for reloading.

All the arms manufactured by the company have a high reputation for quality, beauty of appearance and reliability. Very few persons not practically acquainted with this business have any idea of the amount and nicety of machinery and special tools and appliances required, and, where revolvers are produced in large numbers, of the care and close inspection necessary to maintain a high standard. If one would undertake to manufacture a new revolver of good quality and the average intricate construction, and were already provided with all the machinery that can be purchased of machine tool builders, adapted to this business, it would require a year to construct one small revolver, and make the tools and appliances necessary to produce the arm in quantities and of good quality.

Iver Johnson & Company, established in 1871, are located at 44 Central Street, and employ two hundred hands. Their products are air pistols, guns, revolvers and other arms; ice and roller skates.

January 30, 1856, notice is found of a new rifle invented by B. F. Joslyn, the manufacture of which was controlled by Mr. Eli Thayer. It was claimed to be superior to the Sharpe's rifle, both on account of the rapidity of its loading and the simplicity, safety and cheapness of its construction.

In March, 1859, the *Spy* said that Mr. Joslyn and Mr. Freeman, of New York, had purchased the large stone shop at South Worcester, where they expected to commence the manufacture of pistols under Joslyn's patent at an early day; and, in 1860, the War Department ordered from Mr. Joslyn one thousand of his rifles, which up to that time was the largest single order for fire-arms ever given to one contractor in the country. The Navy Department had previously ordered five hundred.

In April, 1861, they were busy day and night at the Lower Junction shop manufacturing Joslyn's breech-loading carbines for the War Department. Fort Sumter had then been fired upon and the demand for arms became pressing. All the iron-working establishments in the city were busy furnishing the Government with ordnance. Nathan Washburn was making five tons of rifle-barrel iron per day for the Springfield Armory, and was under contract to furnish one hundred thousand musket barrels.

Osgood Bradley was at work on gun-carriages and forges. Wood & Light were busy making machinery for the government at Springfield Armory. November, 1861, Shepard, Lathe & Co. were under contract for Colt, the Burnside factory and Springfield Armory. Allen & Wheelock had two hundred hands at work for the government and private parties. L. W. Pond was building twenty light rifle-cannon of his invention, called the "Ellsworth Gun," at the shop of Goddard, Rice & Co. This was a "breech-loading rifle-gun, four feet long, six inches in diameter at the breech and $3\frac{1}{2}$ at the muzzle, with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch bore, carrying a chilled conical ball weighing 18 ounces, which it will throw three miles. The gun weighs, carriages and all, 450 lbs. Cost, \$350."

July 11, 1862, a patent was granted to Theodore R. Timby, of Worcester, for improvements in a revolving battery-tower and improvements for discharging guns by electricity. Joslyn's breech-loading carbines were in high favor at this time with the government.

In 1862 Ball & Williams (in School Street) employed one hundred men in the manufacture of the Ballard rifle,—a cavalry rifle which they continued to make until the close of the war. This was a breech-loading arm, using a .42 metallic cartridge, and the invention of Mr. Ballard, who had been a foreman for Ball & Williams.

December 29, 1862, the invention of Stevens' Platoon-gun, invented by W. X. Stevens, of Worcester, is noticed.

In April, 1863, Charles S. Coleman invents a breech-loading gun.

September 6, 1865, the Green Rifle Works was at the Junction shop.

January 15th, Ethan Allen & Co. were making from 20,000 to 50,000 cartridges per day.

IRON AND STEEL BUSINESS.—Nathan Washburn, at one time, worked for William A. Wheeler as a journeyman founder, and while in his employ invented a car-wheel, which he patented in 1852. In company with Mr. Converse, of his native town of Tolland, Conn., Mr. Washburn began the manufacture of these wheels in Franklin Street, next to Bradley's car-shop, and continued there until 1857, when the new building was erected near the freight depot of the Western Railroad, since occupied by Washburn Iron Company, and later by the Worcester Steel Works. The building, as designed, was to be occupied in part by Nathan Washburn as an iron-foundry for the manufacture of car-wheels; the main building was to contain machinery for re-rolling iron rails and for making locomotive tires, while the western end was to be occupied by Henry S. Washburn for a rolling-mill and a wire-factory. Meantime Mr. George W. Gill became associated with Nathan Washburn in the rail and tire business, and very likely suggested engaging in it; for he had been employed as foreman and contractor in charge

of the iron work upon the cars built in Mr. Bradley's shop, where Mr. Gill must have become more or less familiar with the railroad business. Previous to the introduction of the wrought-iron rail, rails were made of wood, with flat bar-iron on the upper surface; when the rails were loosened, the ends, called "snakes' heads," were often forced up through the car-bottoms, to the great discomfort and danger of the passengers. Mr. Gill was born in West Boylston, and learned the blacksmith trade in this city.

June 1, 1858, he retired from the partnership, but continued with Mr. Washburn as manager of the business.

In 1859 this business had reached considerable proportions, employing from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and ninety hands, and turning out forty tons of iron per day.

At this time, Mr. Washburn, in company with Canadian capitalists, established a rolling-mill at Toronto for re-rolling rails for the Grand Trunk Railway; he attended to the equipment of the mill, and three large steam-hammers were made for it by Wood, Light & Company.

In 1860 there was but one establishment in New England doing railroad work of this character, and that was located at South Boston. The Washburn car-wheel was very popular, and there was a good demand for re-rolling rails and for locomotive tires. Five hundred thousand dollars capital was employed in the business, and from two hundred and twenty to two hundred and forty men with a pay-roll amounting to seven thousand dollars per month. The works extended over four acres of ground. In the foundry, one hundred and seventy-five feet by sixty feet, forty car-wheels were cast each day and eight tons of machinery. In the rolling-mill, two hundred and fifty rails weighing forty tons were rolled daily, and also four tons of tire for driving-wheels, while seven puddling furnaces produced twenty tons daily of bar or puddled iron.

The trip-hammers for working over and welding together the worn-out rails were of large size, made by Wood, Light & Company, at their shop at the Junction, by whom the first set of gun-barrel rolls were made in 1860 for Mr. Washburn; these were modeled after an English set in the armory at Springfield.

In 1864 the Washburn Iron Company was formed, with Nathan Washburn, president, George W. Gill, manager, and Edward L. Davis, treasurer.

In 1864 Mr. Washburn went to Europe, and when he returned, brought with him an equipment for a small Bessemer plant of about one ton capacity, which he partially built but never completed. This must have been one of the earliest attempts in this country to erect a plant for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, as the first steel actually made was at Wyandotte, Mich., in the fall of 1864.

In 1865, Mr. Washburn sold out his interest to his

associates and built the works in Grafton Street, now occupied by the Washburn Car Wheel Company, where he continued the business of manufacturing car wheels until about 1866, when he sold out his wheel business to the Washburn Iron Company, and engaged in the manufacture of steel tire car wheels, and later started a foundry in Hartford to be run in connection with the Worcester shop. Mr. Washburn sold out his interest the same year altogether, but the business continued under the name of the Washburn Car Wheel Company, the product being locomotive truck and tender wheels.

Mr. Washburn then went to Allston, and remained until within two years, and is now engaged at South Boston perfecting a new solid cast Bessemer wheel. After leaving Allston, his plant was leased by Jonas S. Hart & Co.; it was burned down, later re-built, and is now occupied for the manufacture of wheels by Samuel D. Nye, under the firm-name of Jonas S. Hart & Co.

Mr. Nye has been connected with this business since 1859, having been associated with Mr. Washburn at that time and was with his successors in the business until the spring of 1888, when he resigned his position as manager of the Worcester Steel business and removed to Allston.

The Washburn Iron Company continued the business of re-rolling iron rails until 1881, when the demand almost entirely ceased by reason of the general adoption of the Bessemer steel rails, which resulted in a great saving in railroad construction. Iron rails were delivered in Boston in the summer of 1868 at eighty-eight dollars per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, while steel rails were delivered in Boston, November, 1888, at thirty dollars per gross ton.

In the winter of 1881 they began the importation of steel blooms, and in the spring of 1882 began rolling steel rails. Mr. Gill died April 13, 1882, and Mr. George M. Rice then acquired an interest in the business, which was managed by the Gill estate until October, 1883, when the entire property passed into the hands of Mr. Rice and his associates, who organized the Worcester Steel Works. The work of rolling steel blooms into rails continued until the fall of 1883, when work was begun upon the Bessemer steel plant, and the first steel was made in June, 1884. Later, an open hearth furnace was put in, and during the year 1888 two new trains of rolls have been added, modern heating furnaces, etc., for the manufacture of merchant bars.

About four hundred men are employed in these works, producing two hundred and thirty tons daily, made up of rails for steam and horse railroads, blooms, billets and shapes, merchant bars and castings. For over thirty years this business has had a prominent place among the industries of Worcester, being at one time the largest single industry in the city. It has followed the complete revolution of the rail business

consequent upon the introduction of Bessemer steel, and to-day stands equipped with all the modern appliances for the production of iron and steel. All this has followed from the invention of a car-wheel in 1852 by Nathan Washburn in the Wheeler foundry in Thomas Street.

SCREWS.—July 19, 1809, a patent was granted to Abel Stowell for cutting wood screws, but no screws appear to have been made in Worcester until 1831, when C. Read & Co. commenced the manufacture of wood screws at Northville, as has been stated in connection with the early history of the wire business. In April, 1836, mention is made of a machine for making wood screws, invented by C. Read & Co., "which will cut thirty gross of screws per day with one pair of dies, and one boy can attend from two to four machines, according to the length of the screw." The business is then spoken of as growing and flourishing, but the parties in interest became discouraged and the business was moved to Providence, and continued there for a time under the name of C. Read & Co., but finally came under the control of the company now and for many years known as the American Screw Company. Since that time no wood screws have been made in Worcester.

Worcester Machine Screw Company.—Mr. A. W. Gifford, who, when a boy, was apprenticed to parties in Providence, in 1853-54 engaged in making wood screws, and later was employed in Worcester by Allen & Wheelock in their fire-arms business, and by Ball & Williams in making the Ballard rifle for the Government, in 1866 received from the Worcester Mechanics' Association a testimonial for a case of milled machine screws, which were the first made for the market in the city or county, and probably in the State. The Worcester Machine Screw Company started in a very small way, with a few machines of their own manufacture, made after some of Mr. Gifford's designs. Originally, it was a co-partnership between A. W. Gifford and E. A. Bagley, but later Mr. Gifford became and has continued to be the sole proprietor. The business has grown, many changes have been made in the machinery, and important processes introduced, so that this company is to-day able to compete with any concern in the country in this line of business, in which everything depends upon accuracy and efficiency in the tools, machines and fixtures.

The machine used in the screw business prior to 1866 was what was known as the turret-head machine, used by gunsmiths, sewing-machine makers, and at the Springfield Armory. This was not well adapted to the class of work required of it. Mr. Gifford was the inventor of the machine used by himself and others which superseded it, and which has remained in use till the introduction of newer machinery. The old turret-head machine consisted of a revolving traverse spindle, with a dial for holding a series of tools. That, in turn, was succeeded by a machine in-

vented and patented by Mr. Gifford September 28, 1875, and improved December 26, 1876, in which the blanks are cut automatically to the length required for the screw and fed into the machine, which is so arranged that they are simultaneously milled, threaded and pointed.

The product of this factory now goes to all parts of the country. From eighty to one hundred hands are employed, and some four hundred tons of iron and steel used per annum; the factory is located at 75 Beacon Street, a brick building, two hundred and fifty by thirty-six, two stories high, with a basement under the main building, with a wing forty by thirty-six for cutting and packing room. The steam-power is furnished by a one hundred horse-power boiler, and an eighty horse-power Corliss engine. Besides his improvements and patents on screw machinery, Mr. Gifford has taken out patents on small hardware articles, such as tweezers, cutlery, etc.

McCloud, Crane & Minter, manufacturers of machine screws, are located at 57 Union Street. The business was purchased in 1872 of James H. Gray, who in 1870 had bought a patent of Bagley's. Meantime, in March, 1869, Mr. Minter started the same business and continued up to 1884, when he consolidated with McCloud & Crane, and the firm became McCloud, Crane & Minter. Their business is milled machine work, standard and machine screws, studs for steam-engines, pumps, etc., and machinists' taps, to which they have recently added pressed and case-hardened nuts. Improvements have been made from time to time in the machinery, and their capacity has been increased, but the advance has been for the most part in the direction of turning out an increased quantity from a given number of machines, and in the department of thread-cutting. Beginning with twelve hands, they now employ forty-four. Their iron is purchased in the square, round and hexagon, and also in the shape of wire drawn to size.

A. A. Bedard & Co., 89 Exchange Street, are also engaged in this business.

STEAM-ENGINES.—The mills in Worcester depended almost exclusively on water or horse-power until 1840. Mr. Wm. A. Wheeler is said to have had a steam-engine of some sort to run a fan in his foundry prior to his removal to Brookfield, and upon his return to Worcester, in 1831 or 1832, he abandoned this engine and substituted horse-power, which he used until 1840, when he put in another engine.

Howe & Goddard, at the Red Mills, had an engine of some kind in 1836.

Mr. Wheeler is credited in Bishop's "History of American Manufactures," with having the first steam-engine employed in the State west of Boston.

In 1840 Mr. Merrifield put in an engine of from four to six horse-power, opposite the location of his present office; and probably the first efficient steam-engines in Worcester were put in at this time by both Mr. Merrifield and Mr. Wheeler.

The demand for power at this time was larger than the supply, so that an engine purchased one year was discarded the next for a larger one. Between 1840 and 1850 Mr. Merrifield put in five engines. The last one, put in in 1854, is still running.

Steam-engines were not manufactured in Worcester to any extent until 1864. Mr. Wm. A. Wheeler made an engine in 1842 for Wm. T. Merrifield.

Jerome Wheelock, at one time engineer of the Washburn Iron Works in this city, commenced his business career by making and introducing the sectional ring and piston packing, patented in 1864, and afterwards extensively used in every type and make of engine. Meeting with marked success, he completed, in 1865, arrangements for its manufacture with William A. Wheeler, of Worcester. The demand soon became such that he left the Washburn Iron Company, to give his entire attention to the packing business. In the fall of 1865, or spring of 1866, he formed a partnership with Charles A. Wheeler.

This led to a considerable repair business, and that in turn led to the invention by Mr. Wheelock of several important improvements in steam-engines. In the fall of 1869, the first engine embodying these improvements was built; this proved to be the beginning of a considerable business. The earlier engines of this type were constructed with a single rotary valve, which proved imperfect in many respects, but contained the germ of success. The growth of the packing business and the prospect of engine-building occasioned the removal to 178 Union Street in 1869, where the business has since been continued.

Step by step the Wheelock engine has been improved, until in 1873, at the American Exhibition in New York, the four-valve engine was introduced to the public. This employed the rotary tapered valve, suspended on hardened steel spindles—a new type of valve, which has become widely known and used. Mr. Wheelock has invented and patented numerous improvements relating to the steam-engine, such as feed-water heaters, condensers, and various details of the Wheelock engine.

The building of these specialties, together with the piston-packing and a large increase in the engine business, required successive enlargements, until the two floors of the present location were occupied, and a force of from fifty to seventy-five men employed. During the interval from 1873 to 1884 a great number of engines were built, including a large proportion of machines of five hundred horse-power. In 1883 and 1884 the most important of Mr. Wheelock's inventions was being developed and tested, the patents upon which were issued in 1885. This was the so-called new system valves, undoubtedly the most original and important departure in engine construction since the invention of Corliss. This well-known valve system has for its main idea the combining of the valve, valve-seat and operating parts within a shell or tapered plug which is driven into a corresponding hole



Ebenezer Wheelock

in the cylinder and retained in place without bonnets or bolts. It also employs an entirely novel method of driving the valve, and combines a number of improvements securing economical results in the use of steam.

Patents were taken out in all the larger manufacturing countries of the world, and much of Mr. Wheelock's time during the years 1886 and 1887 was spent abroad negotiating for the manufacture of the new system engine. His success was such that at the present time it is being extensively built in all these countries. During his absence his home business so greatly declined that in the latter part of 1887 he decided to offer it for sale, which resulted in its purchase by a company organized for the purpose of carrying on the building of the new system engines. The "Wheelock Engine Company" took possession in January, 1888. It is rapidly increasing the business and improving the facilities to meet the demand for the improved engine. New works will be built, new equipment added and other facilities provided.

The Wheelock engine is generally acknowledged to contain some of the best principles of engine construction at present known. Great credit is due to Mr. Wheelock for his inventions, which for originality and importance have been hardly exceeded. His principle of construction bids fair to gain as wide adoption as did that introduced by George H. Corliss forty years ago. It is being applied to marine engines, in which field its opportunities are enormous, and its success already demonstrated.

E. H. Bellows commenced engine-building in August, 1864, renting a shop in Merrifield's building, in Exchange Street. His specialty was portable engines, ranging from the smallest up to forty horse-power. He also built some small stationary engines, not exceeding fifteen to twenty horse-power.

In 1865 Byron Whitcomb became a partner in the business, the firm-name being Bellows & Whitcomb. The same line of manufacture was continued until 1868, when the firm was dissolved.

The Washburn Steam Works were incorporated in 1867, with George I. Washburn, president. The object of the company was to build a novel, high-speed, valveless steam-engine, the invention of Mr. Washburn. The chief peculiarity of the engine and the essence of the invention was in so arranging the pistons of a pair of cylinders that each acted as a valve to the other, performing the functions of inlet and outlet of steam, thus doing away with valves. Its arrangement was upright, with twin cylinders, each having several pistons on one piston-rod. The movement of these compound pistons, passing over and by suitable ports connecting the cylinders, produced the requisite opening and closing for the admission and release of the steam. The stroke of these engines was proportionally very short, and the rotative speed consequently great, which features, in connection with the other mechanical objections, proved fatal to the success of this ingenious invention.

The business was commenced in 1865, in a small up-stairs shop in one of the blocks in Main Street, between Park and Southbridge Streets. In the spring of 1869 the works were removed to the Wheeler building, Hermon Street, and again, in the spring of 1871, to Central Street.

The defects of the engines soon becoming apparent, Mr. Washburn turned his attention in another direction, the outcome of which was the Washburn Steam Pump, embodying some of the principles of the engine. The manufacture of this pump was begun in the fall of 1868, and continued with success for a number of years. A serious interruption in the business resulted from the death of Mr. Washburn, in the spring of 1871. In 1872, A. Burlingame, for four years previous foreman of the Washburn Steam Works, bought the business and continued the manufacture of the Washburn Steam Pumps on a considerable scale.

A. Burlingame became connected with the Washburn Steam Works as foreman of the shop in 1868. He bought the business in 1872, continuing under the well-established name of the Washburn Steam Works, and made a specialty of the Washburn Steam Pumps until, 1880, the change to the present firm-name, A. Burlingame & Company, was made. About this time the attention of the firm was turned to steam-engines as a supplement to the pump business, which was suffering from the competition of the injector as a boiler feeder. From a general repair business they gradually went into building plain slide-valve engines up to fifty horse-power, followed by an improved pattern balanced slide-valve engine, and later by a Corliss type engine, each of which is now built by this firm in a full line of sizes up to one hundred horse-power. Additional to engine building is the making of boiler feed-pumps, and the fitting of complete steam plants, beside a large general mill-work and repair business. The location of the Washburn Steam Works, in Central Street, was abandoned by Mr. Burlingame in 1869, when he moved to School Street, remaining in that place until 1883. During this year, 1888, he moved to the present location in Cypress Street.

S. E. Hartban began the manufacture of stationary, semi-portable and launch engines on a small scale at 44 Central Street, in the year 1874.

Increasing business up to 1878-79 required the employment of from twenty to forty men, engaged mostly in building engines of small power of the types mentioned. In 1882 he sold to the Glen Rock Manufacturing Company, of Glen Rock, Pa., that portion of the business relating to stationary and semi-portable engines, including patterns; after which he gave his whole attention to building yacht and launch engines, high and low pressure and compound, together with complete steam outfits. Becoming engaged in electric work, the engine building has been gradually abandoned until at the present

time he is practically out of the business, engaging in it only to the extent of building an occasional engine for electric purposes.

Besides many stationary engines, he has built the steam machinery for about fifty-three yachts and launches, amongst which was a very fine private yacht for Jacob Lorillard, another for Mary Anderson, and one for Chauncy Ives, of New York, as well as seven smaller boats for Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester.

Clark & Knight established the business of engine-building in 1877. They manufactured upright engines up to thirty horse-power. The business is now conducted by E. O. Knight.¹

Mr. Frank Copeland, gunmaker, 17 Hermon Street, makes small vertical steam-engines from one to twenty horse-power.

BOILERS.—The Stewart Boiler Works were established in 1864 as Stewart & Dillon. Mr. Charles Stewart learned his trade in Hull, England. He came to Worcester first to manufacture boilers for Bellows & Whitcomb, who were building engines.

In 1869, C. Stewart succeeded to the business, and prior to 1872 had purchased the boiler business of Rice, Barton & Fales.

Mr. Stewart and William Allen were in partnership from 1872 to 1875, when they dissolved. The business has since been conducted by Charles Stewart and C. Stewart & Son. Their castings are all made in the city, and their boiler-plate from American steel. They manufacture locomotive and stationary boilers.

William Allen & Sons were established in 1875, after the dissolution of the partnership between Stewart & Allen. They were first situated in South-bridge Street, near the Junction, and in 1823 removed to their present location in Green Street, in the old shops of the New York Steam-Engine Company.

They manufacture all classes of steam-boilers,—tubular, locomotive and marine boilers, feed-water heaters, bleaching kiers, dye-well extractors and iron tanks of all kinds; iron cases for water-wheels and boilers for residences; have an iron and brass-foundry, and make their own castings. They occupy a substantial brick two-story building, a boiler-shop and foundry, and occupy sixty thousand feet of land.

Mr. William Allen is an Englishman, and served his apprenticeship at the works of James Watt, Birmingham, England.

CHAPTER CXCVIII.

WORCESTER—(Continued.)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Boots and Shoes—Fugeline, Hosiery—Machinery—Leather Binding—Toot and Shoe Machinery—Lasts—Lies.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—From Caleb A. Wall's Reminiscences we learn that Captain Palmer Goulding, a cordwainer, came to Worcester just previous to the first organization of the town, and built a house on the east of the Common, where his son Palmer, Jr., and grandson Daniel afterwards lived. They also carried on the business of tanning, shoe-making, making malt, curing hams, etc. Their place of business was in front of their dwelling, and occupied ground between, what are now Front, Mechanic, Church and Spring Streets.

Almost every town had a tanyard, and leather of sufficiently good quality was made to serve the needs of the shoemakers and saddlers.

The embargo and War of 1812 greatly stimulated the cordwainers, who began to make boots and shoes in quantities in anticipation of the wants of their customers, and when a few dozen pairs had accumulated, they were put in saddle-bags and taken to market, principally Bristol, R. I., the first wholesale boot and shoe market in the country, it being a sea-port town.

At this time the bottoms of all boots and shoes were sewed on; putting them on with pegs was an invention of a later date, and very greatly reduced the cost; this improvement aided materially in the development of the industry. Among the first to adopt it was Joseph Walker, of Hopkinton, Mass.

The next step in the development of the boot and shoe industry was for the makers of leather to sell it to merchants in the larger towns and cities, who, in turn, sold to the shoemakers, and they, in course of time, paid for it out of the product, in boots and shoes, which were sold by the leather dealers to the jobbers in Bristol, Providence, Boston and New York. These cities held the trade for many years.

The next step in the development was the separation of the leather business from boot and shoe manufacturing, the firms dealing in the leather requiring money payment for leather and the boot and shoe manufacturers selling their product to firms dealing in boots and shoes only, who, in turn, sold them, usually by the case of sixty pairs of shoes and twelve pair of boots, to country store-keepers, who from that time have kept them in stock as universally as dry-goods or groceries.

Among the first towns in which this business was begun was Hopkinton; then in the adjoining town of Milford; and about the same time in several other eastern towns; shortly afterwards in Grafton, where Oliver Ward learned his trade of Clark Brown. Mr. Ward started in business in North Brookfield in 1810,

¹ I am indebted to Mr. E. K. Hill for much of the material used in the article on steam-engines. C. G. W.





J. H. M. K. v. n.

and from the history of North Brookfield we learn that "he made his own pegs; maple logs were sawed in sections of the proper length, which were then split with a long knife and the splint divided into pegs. The next improvement was to cut the points of the pegs in the blocks with a knife and mallet before splitting; and the next was to cut the points with the tail gouge driven like a carpenter's plane; and the next to do the whole by machinery."

Tyler Batcheller, of Brookfield, also learned the shoemaker's trade in Grafton, and, returning to Brookfield, commenced business in 1819, with his brother Ezra, who learned his trade of Oliver Ward.

Worcester was more than a quarter of a century behind these towns in the boot and shoe business, but has to-day an important place in this industry.

Previous to 1813 the only man engaged in boot and shoemaking in Worcester was John Tyler Hubbard, whose shop was on Front Street, corner of Spring.

He would hardly be called a manufacturer at the present day, as he did business in a very small way, and, when he had accumulated a few dozen pairs, would take them to Bristol, R. I., for sale.

In 1813 John Dolliver and Foster Newell made for the market ladies' morocco and kid shoes opposite the Court-House.

In February, 1818, Earle & Chase had a quantity of goat-skin leather dressed in the manner of black kid, which they were having manufactured into shoes and boots.

In 1824 Benjamin B. Otis commenced business near the harness shop of Enos Tucker, and continued until 1850, part of the time with John C. Otis, as B. B. Otis & Co. In 1850 C. H. Fitch became a partner, the firm-name being Otis, Fitch & Co. The same year B. B. Otis retired, and a new firm was organized of Fitch & Otis, which continued until 1860. For three years from 1863 the firm was Dike & Fitch, and from that time until 1886 the business was conducted under the name of C. H. Fitch & Co.

In 1828 Scott & Smith were manufacturing ladies' shoes of various kinds, nearly opposite the Central meeting-house, at the sign of "The Golden Slipper," where they made ladies' kid and double prunella walking shoes and pumps.

In 1834 Charles Wolcott and Nathaniel Stone had a shop three doors south of the Centre School-house, under the *Ægis* printing-office, where they manufactured boots and shoes, also ladies' kid, morocco and satin shoes. In the same year Thomas Howe & Co., at the head of Front Street, advertised for eight or ten journeymen to make bootees for the Military Academy at West Point.

Barnard & Hager were at the same time making goods on Front Street, corner of Summer.

In 1835 T. S. Stone began to manufacture in Washington Square, and in that year and the year following, he took a premium for his boots at the Cattle Show.

In 1839 he admitted as a partner, Ansel Lakin, who was with him but a short time. Mr. Stone continued with various partners until 1864, when Samuel Brown became associated with him. In 1868 A. G. Walker entered the firm, and the business was conducted under the name of Stone, Walker & Brown. In 1871 the firm was again changed, Messrs. Brown and Walker retiring and Mr. Stone's sons being admitted. The business was continued until Mr. Stone's death, in 1873.

George and Ebenezer H. Bowen came from Leicester, and commenced the currying of leather, as early as 1836, from which time for twenty years, they were in addition, directly and indirectly connected with the manufacture of boots and shoes.

In 1837 Ansel Lakin began in a small way in the village of Tatnuck, and was afterwards in partnership with Timothy S. Stone. In 1841 he was doing business with Bemis & Williams, and after this he continued with various partners for nearly twenty years.

In 1838 Wm. A. Draper came from Spencer and started in business in Pleasant Street. In 1842 Otis Corbet was admitted to the firm and they continued until 1847, when Mr. Draper went out and the business was conducted by Mr. Corbet alone. In 1850 Mr. Draper returned, and for two years the firm was Wm. A. Draper & Co.

In 1842 E. H. Bowen and William Barker began to manufacture as E. H. Bowen & Co. Barker retired in 1844, and Bowen formed a partnership with T. S. Stone, under the firm-name of Bowen & Stone, which was dissolved in 1848. After this, Bowen continued alone until 1857.

In 1843 Joseph Walker came to Worcester from Hopkinton, and began business in a wooden building in Front Street. In 1844 the firm of Barker & Walker was formed, occupying a building at the corner of Main Street and Lincoln Square. Mr. Barker retired from the firm in 1846. Joseph Walker continued alone until 1851, when his eldest son, J. H., being of age, was admitted, and the firm-name was Joseph Walker & Co., their place of business being at Lincoln Square. G. M. and A. C. Walker, two other sons, were admitted to partnership on their becoming of age. In 1862 this firm dissolved, J. Walker and his son, A. C. Walker, continuing under the old name until 1871.

In 1845 Cyrus, William R. and George W. Bliss moved their business from Milford to Worcester, and continued until 1853. George W. Bliss then succeeded to the business and moved into the Merrifield Building in Union Street, retiring in 1857.

Levi A. Dowley was at this time manufacturing brogan shoes in a small way.

In 1846, on the dissolution of the partnership of Barker & Walker, Wm. Barker commenced business on his own account, and was alone until 1850, when Courtland Newton was admitted, remaining in the firm till 1853. In 1857 Newton Penniman was

admitted. Mr. Barker afterwards continued for several years alone.

In 1847 J. Munyan was manufacturing shoes in Main Street, and continued until 1850.

In 1849 Rufus Wesson, Jr., came to Worcester from Shrewsbury, and was in business in Harding's Block, 45 Front Street, until 1873. His son, J. E. Wesson, began alone in 1868, and is now doing a large business in Mulberry Street.

In 1851 W. A. S. Smythe commenced the manufacture of shoes at the corner of Union and Market Streets. In 1860 his brother, Robert L. Smythe, joined him. They gave up manufacturing in 1872, being then situated in Foster Street.

In 1852 Hiram French succeeded to the business of Wm. A. Corbet, and continued the manufacture of boots until 1871.

In 1853 Aaron G. Walker commenced manufacturing, and continued alone until 1857, when he went into company with E. N. Childs.

In 1853 C. C. Houghton began the manufacture of boots at Lincoln Square. In 1857 he admitted his brother, Alba Houghton, into the partnership of C. C. Houghton & Co., and continued with him until 1864, when Alba Houghton retired. In 1864 the partnership of Houghton & Heywood was formed and was dissolved in 1867. H. B. Adams was then admitted, and the firm of Houghton & Adams continued for one year.

Mr. Houghton was alone until 1871, when Wm. Warren became a partner, the firm-name being C. C. Houghton & Co. Mr. Warren retired in 1884. At present the firm consists of C. C. Houghton, F. N. Houghton and E. W. Warren, and is known as C. C. Houghton & Co., which is situated in Houghton's Block, corner of Front St. and Salem Square.

In 1853 E. N. Childs came to Worcester from Millbury, and engaged in business with Albert Gould for one year. In 1854 Albert S. Brown became a partner. They did business as Childs & Brown until 1857, when Mr. Brown retired, and A. G. Walker was admitted into the firm of E. N. Childs & Co. In 1862 Mr. Walker retired, and Mr. Childs continued under the same firm-name until 1881. During the last few years his sons were interested with him in the business.

In 1855 Luther Stowe came to Worcester from Grafton and commenced business in Mechanic Street, soon after which he formed a partnership with E. A. Muzzy, as E. A. Muzzy & Co. The firm dissolved in 1865. Mr. Stowe and Mr. J. F. Davenport, under the title of L. Stowe & Co., commenced business in Washington Square. In 1875 Mr. Davenport retired, and the business was continued under the firm-name of Luther Stowe & Co. In 1880 they moved to a factory in Grafton Street, and still continue there under the old firm-name, Mr. Stowe's son now being a partner.

In 1857 David Cummings began with Mr. Hudson, the firm-name being Cummings & Hudson. Mr.

Hudson retired in 1862, and Mr. Cummings continued alone until 1866, when he left Worcester. He returned in 1880, and with his partners, E. H. Hurlbert and D. E. Spencer, built and occupied the factory in King Street, now occupied by them.

E. A. Muzzy and Luther Stowe commenced manufacturing, in 1857, as E. A. Muzzy & Co., continuing until 1865, when Mr. Stowe went out and Mr. Muzzy retired from manufacturing, the business being continued by G. L. Battelle and F. A. Muzzy, under the old name of E. A. Muzzy & Co., until 1875.

In 1860 H. B. Jenks came to Worcester from North Brookfield, and commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes, continuing until 1871.

Also, in 1860, H. B. Fay came to Worcester from Shrewsbury. He continued to manufacture until 1887, most of the time under the firm-name of H. B. Fay & Co.

In 1862 J. H. Walker commenced business in Eaton Place. In 1864 George M. Walker was admitted, the firm-name being changed to J. H. & G. M. Walker. They afterwards built a factory in Front Street and one in Eaton Place. In 1870 they built and moved to a factory in Water Street, the capacity of which was doubled in 1879. G. M. Walker retired in 1870. Samuel Davenport took his place, and in 1880 H. Y. Simpson was also admitted, the firm-name always remaining J. H. & G. M. Walker. The specialty of this firm was the widely-known "Walker boot." They retired from business January, 1888.

In 1863 J. W. Brigham & Co., who had been manufacturing for three or four years in a small building near the junction of Main and Southbridge Streets, built and moved into the factory in Southbridge Street, where they now are.

In 1864 Bigelow & Trask commenced the manufacture of shoes in Austin Street. In 1866 they were incorporated under the name of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, and have been doing business under that name ever since at the same place. The headquarters of this corporation is in New York, J. Munyan, before referred to as manufacturing in 1847, is vice-president and Worcester agent.

In 1865 E. H. and O. N. Stark formed a partnership under the name of E. H. Stark & Co., and have continued without change, and are at the present time located in Main Street, above Myrtle.

In 1866 Simon J. Woodbury, of Sutton, moved a building from that place to the site of the shop now occupied by Goddard, Fay & Stone, and he, with others, manufactured for a short time. In 1866 Rawson & Linnell moved their business from West Boylston to Worcester, bringing with them twenty-two families and commenced manufacturing in Pleasant Street, near Main, under the name of E. C. Linnell & Co. In 1868 they built a factory on the site of the Woodbury building in Austin Street. Mr. Linnell withdrew in 1869, and a new firm was organized under the name of D. G. Rawson & Co., consisting of D. G.





James V. Bennett

Rawson, D. S. Goddard, W. B. Fay, which continued until 1881.

In 1867 Alba Houghton withdrew from the firm of C. C. Houghton & Co. and commenced business on his own account under the name of Alba Houghton & Co. and continued until 1882. In 1867, on the dissolution of the firm of Houghton & Heywood, S. R. Heywood went into business for himself and was alone until 1873, when Oscar Phillips was admitted as a partner, and business was done under the firm-name of S. R. Heywood & Co. In 1880 they moved to their new factory in Winter Street, and in 1884 were incorporated under the name of the Heywood Boot and Shoe Company. The specialty of this corporation is the widely-known "Wachusett Boot," and fine sewed shoes.

In 1871, A. G. Walker and Samuel Brown withdrew from the firm of Stone, Walker & Brown, and, commencing under the name of Walker & Brown, continued until 1879, when Mr. Walker retired. Mr. Brown went on alone under the same firm-name, and is at present doing business as Walker & Brown, in Barton Place, his son being a partner.

In 1871, Whitcomb, Dadmun & Stowe commenced in Southbridge Street, and continued for four years, when the firm dissolved, and C. C. & C. H. Whitcomb formed a new partnership, under the name of Whitcomb Brothers, and were manufacturing for nine years, when the firm was again dissolved. They were succeeded by C. C. Whitcomb and E. B. Miles, under the name of Whitcomb & Miles, who are now manufacturing in Shrewsbury Street.

In 1872, H. B. Adams, H. W. Hastings and A. C. Walker, began business in the block corner of Allen Court, second story, and then moved to Cherry Street, and, under the name of Adams & Hastings, continued until 1878.

In 1875, J. F. Davenport left the firm of L. Stowe & Co., and he, with Alfred W. Long, started in Eaton Place as Davenport & Long, continuing until 1885.

In 1875, G. L. Battelle, under the name of G. L. Battelle & Co., succeeded E. A. Muzzy & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of a cloth-boot, called "Alaskas," and custom boots and shoes. He is situated in Mechanic Street.

In 1878, J. U. Green, coming from Spencer, began business in Cherry Street, under the name of J. U. Green & Co., afterwards moving to Front Street, where he continued in business until 1883.

In 1881, upon the dissolution of the partnership of D. G. Rawson & Co., C. S. Goddard, W. B. Fay and A. M. Stone, formed a new company, under the name of Goddard, Fay & Stone, and continued in business until January 1, 1889, when they were succeeded by Goddard, Stone & Co. They have always occupied the factory where they are now located in Austin Street, the capacity of which was doubled by them in 1886.

In 1883, Bemis & Fletcher began business in Me-

chanic Street, under the name of the Waverly Shoe Company, and are at present located in Front Street. Their specialty is the "Waverly School Shoe."

In 1888, F. W. Blacker, who was with the firm of J. H. & G. M. Walker from 1865 until their retirement, succeeded to the business, leasing the old Walker factory, in Eaton Place, with its machinery, tools and patterns, and continues to make the widely-celebrated "Walker Boot."

Until the year 1868 nearly all the boots and shoes manufactured in Worcester were hand-made, machinery, excepting the sewing-machine, being little used.

Worcester manufacturers were always slow in adopting boot and shoe machinery, and they did not use it until long after it had been adopted in other places. From 1850 to 1868 a large proportion of the boots and shoes were taken to the adjoining towns of West Boylston, Oakdale, Holden, Grafton, Millbury and Auburn to have the bottom stock put on; and then they were brought back and finished in the factories in Worcester.

Since 1868 the quantity thus bottomed has steadily decreased. There was at one time a great prejudice among consumers against goods made by machinery hand-made work being considered far superior, and for the first few years after the introduction of the pegging-machine, it was absolutely necessary that the manufacturer "sand off" from the bottom of every boot the impressions made by the machine, for fear the boots might be rejected by the customer. To such an extent was this feeling carried, that as late as 1870 large quantities of goods were sold stamped "Warranted Hand-made," on which nearly the whole work was done by machinery.

There is probably no industry where the improvement in manufacturing has been so radical and complete as in this. The only department where there has not been a great improvement is in that of the upper leather cutting and treeing. The cutting of upper leather is done by hand, and probably always will be. Treeing is done substantially as it was when boots were first made, and, although machines have been invented for doing this work, they have never been considered satisfactory.

By the use of machinery in its present perfected state, goods can be produced that are more uniform than any that can be made by hand. A striking feature in the manufacture of boots and shoes is the division of labor. As far back as 1840 all who called themselves shoemakers were able to take leather in the side and complete a perfect boot or shoe. In these days, in the large factories an ordinary boot will go through the hands of fifty or sixty different persons, the work in each room being minutely divided, and few of the men being skilled in any but their particular part. This is one reason why boots and shoes are produced and sold so cheaply at the present time. Each man takes up that branch to which he is best

adapted, and continual practice makes him an adept. The cost of labor on a case of twelve pairs of ordinary heavy boots, at the present time, is about five dollars. To produce the same number of boots by hand, by old methods, would take the wages of two weeks.

The making of lasts, patterns and dies now used, has been so far reduced to a science, that one can go into a first-class boot and shoe store and procure boots or shoes that will fit him perfectly.

Worcester is practically what is called a boot town, comparatively few shoes being made, and the only factories to-day that devote themselves exclusively to the manufacture of women's, misses' and children's shoes are those of J. E. Wesson and the Waverly Shoe Company, which are now making what is called "Medium Grade" and "Weight Shoes."

Heavy shoes, called "brogans," and plow-shoes are made, but these are considered about the same as boots, and are usually made in the same factories by the same workmen. Efforts have been made by various manufacturers to introduce men's fine shoes, which have partially succeeded, though not sufficiently to allow of Worcester being classed as a shoe town.

In treating of the boot and shoe industry, it is not generally understood that the manufacture of boots and shoes is distinct. A workman is seldom found who can do equally well on each kind of work. The manufacture of ladies' fine shoes, such as are made in Haverhill and Lynn, has never been attempted here. In order to do this it would be necessary to obtain the help from those towns, and this has always been found unsatisfactory. Many attempts to make boots in shoe towns have failed, and the fact is fully recognized.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is now, and has been for years, one of the leading industries of Worcester, and has been uniformly successful. This is not due to the manufacturers alone. In most of the large boot and shoe towns the workmen are the unsettled population. In Worcester it is not so. Nearly all are permanent residents, a large number owning their homes, and, even in times of great business depression, few leave the city. To this fact must be largely attributed the absence of strikes. While other places have been visited with labor troubles, but two strikes of any consequence have been known here, one in 1867 and one in 1887.

It is to the credit of employer and employes that they have considered their interests mutual, thus enabling the differences between them to be readily and satisfactorily adjusted.

It is worthy of notice that, with scarcely an exception, none of the present or past manufacturers of Worcester have had any educational advantages superior to those of the common school. They nearly all learned their trade at the bench, and to this, in a great measure, must be attributed their success.

Being able to do any part of the work themselves, they are competent to judge if the work is properly done by others. They have proved themselves to be enterprising and worthy citizens, and have held a full share of the honorable positions in the gift of their fellow-townsmen. They have been represented in the directories of the various banks, in the Common Council, Board of Aldermen, State Legislature, and will be represented in the Fifty-first United States Congress.¹

THE BIGELOW HEELING-MACHINE.—This machine is an improvement upon the McKay machine, with which its interests are now identified. Mr. H. H. Bigelow patented the heel in 1869, and the machine in 1870.

The advantages conferred by this machine are manifold. By means of it all the odd or "V"-shaped pieces of sole leather, which were formerly considered worthless, are utilized. These are joined or fitted closely together, under a solid upper lift, and fed to the machine, which consists of a revolving cylinder, making one revolution in four motions. First, the heel is pressed; then, a quarter revolution and the heel is pricked for the nails; then, another quarter revolution and the nails are driven; with the final quarter revolution the completed heel is forced from the cylinder.

The machine not only utilizes pieces of leather of every kind and shape, but takes all heels, whether whole, half or quarter lifts, and saves one good lift on each boot or shoe heel, since the leather which would otherwise be trimmed off is, by reason of the equal pressure upon the heel from all sides, evenly and smoothly forced into the heel, elevating it, and making a difference of one entire lift in height. A good lift is worth about two cents.

The machine not only makes pieced heels, but all styles, heights, shapes and sizes, and is undoubtedly the most valuable contribution that has been made to this industry, since while it effects the greatest saving it accomplishes the most laborious part of the work. With it, a man and boy can heel five thousand pairs of boots or shoes in a day, effecting a saving of the wages of forty-eight additional operatives per day.

The amount of royalty upon a pair of boots or shoes is one-half of one cent, but by the saving of leather, and the saving of wages, the seller is not only able to dispose of his goods at a less price, but the durability of the boot or shoe is increased tenfold by means of this improvement in the method of manufacture.

No boot or shoe manufacturer could carry on a large business successfully without the Bigelow Heeling-Machine, and the fact that he could not otherwise compete, proves conclusively that the purchaser is the person most largely benefited.

¹ I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Walker and Mr. F. W. Blacker for some of the material used in the chapter upon Boots and Shoes.—C. G. W.



Geo W Barton

A. H. Dean, in 1866, established the business of manufacturing shoe-heels from upper leather remnants bought at the boot and shoe factories. He was among the first in the country to engage in this occupation as a distinct business. Heels had been made for the most part of sole leather in shoe factories. Most of this work is done by hand. The heel pieces are cut by dies. The business has so grown that there are now two hundred concerns in the country in this special line of work. From twelve hands Mr. Dean's business has grown into the employment of one hundred and fifty.

In March, 1861, T. K. Earle & Co. sold their belt manufacturing tools to Graton & Knight, a firm formed March 11, 1861, and composed of H. C. Graton and Joseph A. Knight, located in Harding's Block, on Front Street. They started their tannery on the Bloomingdale Road in 1867, and now put in about six hundred hides per week. They use oak bark, which is ground in Virginia. The belting is taken in strips from the tannery to the Front Street shop, each hide affording three strips suitable for this purpose. This is at present the only tannery in the city. In the upper story of the Bloomingdale Building they manufacture inner-soles and slip-taps, and heels of all kinds, made from sole leather. In this way the shoulders and bellies are used. They also make sole-leather counters for boots and shoes, moulded and flat counters of all kinds, straps for looms and pickers and for harvesting-machines. They started in Foster Street with three hands, and at that time had a shop in Lynn; that branch of the business was later removed to Worcester. They now employ ninety hands, and ship part of their product to England. There are but four larger concerns in the belt business in the country.

H. O. Hudson & Co., successors to Peter Goulding, established in 1854, manufacture leather belting, rubber belting, loom straps, etc.

J. F. & C. G. Warren also manufacture leather belting.

Boot and shoe and belting machinery is made by A. F. Stowe, on Cypress Street.

H. C. Pease & Co. and John J. Adams also manufacture shoe machinery.

Samuel Mawhinney, in company with Mr. A. P. Richardson, commenced the manufacture of lasts January 1, 1857, in Merrifield's Building. At that time the lasts were turned out in the rough in Canada and finished in Worcester. In 1868 Mr. Richardson retired, and in 1869 Mr. Mawhinney bought land on Church Street and built his present shop. About that time Mr. R. L. Gilbert became a partner. The business has constantly increased, and now employs from twenty-five to thirty hands. One hundred thousand pairs of lasts are made annually. The material used is rock maple. In addition to the last business, this company makes boot and shoe trees.

THE MANUFACTURE OF A. M. HOWE, began the die business in Westboro' in the year 1857, and moved to Worcester in 1860. In 1861 he had a contract from the Government to make primers for guns. Mr. Howe makes boot and shoe, envelope and harness dies; in fact, cutting dies of almost every description. He formerly bought his die stock from the Coes', but now prepares it under a patented process of his own.

Davis, Savells & Co. is the only other concern in the city which makes dies. They commenced business in 1870. Mr. Davis was formerly in the employ of A. M. Howe.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WORMS, SILK, & CLOTHING.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.—The first silk rearing in Worcester was by Mrs. Mary Ann Howe, who began in 1800. She reared silkworms on a small scale, and her husband, Isaac Howe, was the first to manufacture silk in the city.

PAPER MACHINERY.—Isaac Goddard was born in South Royalston, Vt., in 1800. He came to Massachusetts in 1812, and was apprenticed to Elijah Burbank at Quinsigamond to learn paper-making. After serving his time, he went to Milbury, and about 1823 made paper there by the pound for General Burbank. In 1836 he came to Worcester, formed a partnership with Mr. Howe, and, under the firm-name of Howe & Goddard, began making paper machinery at the old Red Mills. It is said that six months after starting they put in a steam-engine of six horse-power. This they used for two years, in conjunction with their water-power. February 1, 1843, they moved to the Union Street factory, now occupied by their successors. In the summer of 1846 Mr. Howe died, and Mr. George M. Rice shortly after became a partner.¹

In April, 1856, Goddard, Rice & Co. bought from Isaac Davis, for thirty-one thousand dollars, the factory occupied by them in Union Street. April 1, 1862, Goddard, Rice & Co. dissolved, and May 1st George M. Rice, George S. Barton and Joseph E. Fales formed a company for the manufacture of machinery under the style of Rice, Barton & Co. At this time they advertised to make steam boilers, and in 1863 manufactured the Vandewater Water-wheel.

The Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron Company was organized in 1867, and succeeded to the business of manufacturing paper-making, calico-printing and dyeing machinery, printing and dyeing-machines for cotton and woolen-mills, bleaching,

¹ George S. Barton, born in Worcester, 1844, was a partner in the firm of Rice, Barton & Co. until 1884, when he retired. He died in Worcester, 1894.

paper-printing machinery, hydraulic presses, architectural iron and other large work.

RAZORS.—J. R. Torrey & Co. manufacture razor strops and dressing-cases, and are situated at the corner of Piedmont and Chandler Streets. The business was begun in a very small way in 1858 by J. R. Torrey. In 1875 his son, L. H. Torrey, was admitted to partnership. The business has increased until they have become the largest manufacturers of razor strops in the world.

The J. R. Torrey Razor Company was incorporated in 1880—Joseph Turner, president, and J. R. Torrey, treasurer. The present factory was erected in 1882.

This is the only company manufacturing razors in the country. Commencing with eight hands, their force to-day, 1889, numbers seventy-five razor-makers, with more special tools and machines of their own invention than are found in all the razor factories in the world.

THE HOLYOKE MACHINE COMPANY.—This company was established at Holyoke in 1863. In 1882 a branch factory was built at Worcester, situated opposite the old Wheeler Foundry on Thomas Street. This company manufactures the Hercules Turbine Water-Wheel. One-fourth of their product is sold abroad. They commenced with fifty men and now employ one hundred and fifty. They also manufacture shafting, hangers and pulleys.

NORTON EMERY-WHEEL COMPANY.—This company was organized June 29, 1885. The industry was started in 1875 by F. B. Norton at the old Pottery Works in Water Street, from whom the wheel takes its name. The pottery business is still conducted by Mr. Norton's sons in Water Street.

In July, 1886, the Norton Emery-Wheel Company began the erection of new works at Barber's Crossing, about three miles from the centre of the city, at the junction of the Boston and Maine and Fitchburg Railroads. The building was finished and occupied about January 1, 1887, and is more complete and thoroughly equipped than any other manufactory of emery-wheels in the world. The method of producing solid emery-wheels by this company is known as the vitrified process and is covered by three patents. The wheels possess great strength and endurance, are thoroughly water-proof, containing no substance that has not abrasive properties which ensures their fast-cutting qualities. The best Turkish emery ore and pure corundum are used. During the process the wheel is subjected to a white heat, for which purpose the Lawton Patent Down-Draft Kilns are used.

These wheels are used for all descriptions of light and heavy casting-work, car-wheel grinding, cleaning hollow-ware, pearling barley, cleaning wheat and cotton seed, wood pulp, grinding, planing and surfacing work, cutlery work, concaving razors and other uses too numerous to mention.

Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I., has succeeded in producing remarkable results with these wheels in the direction of fine grinding.

CORSETS.—In the year 1861 Mr. D. H. Fanning finding that hoopskirts were becoming popular, secured a small room in what was then Clark's Block, situated at the corner of Main and Mechanic Streets, and with one operative began their manufacture.

The product of this small establishment found a ready sale. He continued the manufacture of hoopskirts exclusively until the year 1864, when the manufacture of corsets was introduced into this country and Mr. Fanning added this industry.

The plant was enlarged to meet the increasing demands made upon it. In 1872 the business was removed to the Rice building, 564 Main Street. The manufacture of corsets proved the more important part, and at length the manufacture of skirts was discontinued. The name of the firm, at first the Worcester Skirt Company, was changed to the Worcester Corset Company, which was afterwards made the corporate name of the present organization.

The business continued to develop, and subsequently a section of the Franklin building, adjoining, was added. In 1880 the Heywood building, located in the rear of the Rice building, was added to the other two. The plant now includes these three buildings with a floor area of fifty thousand square feet.

The sewing-machines used are of the Singer make. The old machines were run at a speed of from four hundred to six hundred stitches per minute, while those now in use have a capacity of from fourteen hundred to eighteen hundred stitches per minute.

In 1885, finding the market for its products reaching over a constantly increasing area, at length covering the entire country, the Worcester Corset Company established branch sales-rooms in Chicago, Ill., the great distributing point for the West and Northwest, and also opened an office in New York City.

Within the past year the company has entered extensively into the manufacture of fine goods in which silks, pongees, satins, French cotilles and American jeans are used.

By engaging in the manufacture of fine goods, the company gives employment to an increased number of skilled workmen of the highest class. These goods are of the same grade and come into competition with the finest quality of French and German corsets; and there is no concern in the country engaged in this business so thoroughly equipped for the production of fine goods as the Worcester Corset Company.

In size it ranks among the largest producers in the country of all grades of corsets, and probably the largest in the production of fine goods. Five hundred operatives, mostly women, are employed in this establishment.

The Park Corset Works, in Front Street, was established in 1868, and incorporated in 1885.





J. H. Morrell



O. W. Norcross



In 1856 S. C. & S. Winslow, who had been engaged in mechanical business at Newton Upper Falls, occupied a small room in Cypress Street, in Merrifield's building, doing machine jobbing.

In 1857, observing that skating was becoming popular, they ventured to make twenty-five pairs of skates, of which they sold nineteen pair during the first year.

In 1858, in anticipation of the demand, they manufactured two hundred pairs, but before the end of the year had manufactured and sold two thousand five hundred pairs.

Seth C. Winslow died in 1871, and his interest was purchased by Samuel Winslow.

In 1872 Mr. Winslow made roller-skates for J. L. Plympton, of New York, which were used in this country, and exported to Europe and to India, and continued to manufacture them for several years; meantime the business had so increased that a factory was built in Mulberry Street.

In 1880 Mr. Winslow invented the Vineyard roller skate, which has been the most popular roller-skate made. The demand in this country for roller-skates continued till the fall of 1885.

During the year 1884 Mr. Winslow built an addition to his factory. In 1886 he sold his business to the Samuel Winslow Skate Manufacturing Company.

At the present time, 1889, the demand for roller-skates in the United States has ceased, but the company is exporting them to Australia, India, Japan and South America.

The capacity of the company is twelve hundred pairs of skates per day, including forty different styles of ice-skates and fifteen different styles of roller-skates, which vary in price from fifteen cents to ten dollars per pair.

This company also manufactures an excellent bicycle, which is sold at a moderate price, and which is finding a ready market for the reason that it is as durable as the more expensive machine.

FOLDING CHAIRS.—In 1863, Mr. E. W. Vaill, who had previously been in the furniture business, engaged in the manufacture of camp-chairs, which were in large demand by the army and navy. The business was begun at the corner of Main & Walnut Streets, but in January, 1877, was moved to Union Street, the present location. The old water-wheel, which furnished power for Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, at Court Mills, supplies twenty-eight horse-power for this factory.

At the close of the war the demand for camp-chairs largely decreased, but the principle was carried into all variety of chairs, from the plainest to the most expensive. Over one hundred different styles were made, many of which were patented, and they were sent all over the world. February 5, 1889, the E. W. Vaill Chair Manufacturing Company was incorporated and succeeded to the business.

The Worcester Gas-Light Company was organized

June 22, 1849, with a capital of \$10,000. John W. Lincoln was president, and Warren Lazell, agent.

The works were built in Lincoln Street, and, under date of July 23, 1849, the company gives notice in the Worcester *Spy* that the works will be ready to supply gas to the citizens of Worcester in the following streets, early the next fall, viz.: Main Street, from Lincoln Square to Park Street School, Thomas' Exchange, Foster and Mechanic Streets, severally, between Main and the railroads; also in Front from Main Street to Washington Square, and in Pleasant Street from Main to Chestnut Streets.

Those desirous of becoming consumers of gas were requested to give early notice at the office of the agent, 205 Main Street, in order that supply-pipes might be carried into their buildings, the pipes to be put in at the expense of the company.

The company was incorporated in 1851; the works were enlarged from time to time, and in 1870 were removed to the present site near the Junction.

The present estimated capacity of the works per day is 750,000 cubic feet. Gas made during the year ending June 1, 1888, 100,724,500 cubic feet; greatest output December 24, 1887, 501,300 cubic feet; least output, June 17, 1888, 112,600 cubic feet; total length of street mains, 201,950 feet; total number of meters in use June, 1888, 3,882.

The manufacture of water-gas was introduced in October, 1884, the company having purchased a license under the patents of the Granger Water-Gas Company, of Philadelphia.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—There is a large number of contractors and builders in Worcester, some of whom have attained a wide reputation for the character of their work. The wood-work in some of the most expensive houses in the country has been furnished by Worcester firms.

Charles Baker & Co. make a specialty of inside and outside ornamental finish from architects' plans.

The Norcross Bros. stand pre-eminent among builders in Worcester, and their reputation has now become national. They own stone quarries at Long Meadow and have shops equipped to produce every kind and variety of work required in the most elaborate buildings.

The Norcross Bros. began business at Swampscott, Mass., in 1864, and 1866 took their first contract of any consequence, which was to build the Congregational Church in Leicester.

Since that time they have built educational structures, business blocks, churches, public buildings, club-houses and private residences.

Among the buildings erected by them are the Worcester High School, Crompton's Block, Burnside Building, All Saints' Church, the First Universalist Church, all of Worcester.

Their most expensive buildings have been erected elsewhere. The gymnasium, Seaver Hall and the Law School at Harvard University; the Marshal

Field Building, at Chicago, erected in 1885 at a cost of \$900,000; the New York Life Insurance Building, at Omaha, costing over \$500,000; another building for the same insurance company in Kansas City, costing a like amount; the Allegheny Court-house and jail, at Pittsburgh, costing \$2,500,000; the Union League Club-house, New York; the Algonquin Club-house, Boston; besides many private residences, the most expensive of which is "Kellogg Terrace," Great Barrington, which cost \$600,000.

It has not been attempted to give an extended account of all the manufactories in Worcester; space and time would not permit of this. The following alphabetical summary of most of those not hitherto mentioned in the text will give some idea of their variety and number:

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—B. F. Goddard, mowing-machines, 195 Front Street.

AWLS.—American Awl Company, 195 Front Street, manufacturers of and dealers in raw-hide mallets, wax thread needles, lasting-machine awls, wax thread awls, Bigelow heeling awls, Bigelow heeling drivers, New Era drivers, New Era pegging awls, Varney pegging awls, Varney drivers, German pegging drivers, German pegging awls, shoe-knives, shoe-shaves.

J. McCarty, 19 Church Street, proprietor National Awl Company; established 1878; machine awls for pegging-machines.

Sumner Packard & Co., of Grafton, made the first machine awls for boot and shoe-pegging machines.

BANDSAWS.—W. E. Burgess & Co., 66 School Street.

BICYCLES.—Iver Johnson & Co.; Samuel Winslow.

BOIL MANUFACTURERS.—In 1828 Wheelock & Rice manufactured nuts and washers at the machine-shop then recently occupied by William Hovey.

In 1839 H. W. Miller was engaged in this business.

In 1855 Thomas Smith and William Conkey bought of J. and J. C. Brown and George Dryden their tools and interest in the manufacture of nuts and washers, chain links, etc., and fitted up a shop in Cypress Street, Merrifield's building. In 1859 they employed four hands making patent bit pieces and doing cold punching. Mr. Smith has been an iron-worker in Worcester for fifty-three years; he made the first die in the world to make a mowing-machine knife. He now manufactures bolts, nuts, rods, building irons for houses, bridges, cold iron punching. In 1835 Mr. Smith worked for Phelps & Bickford, in Grove Street, and worked on the first looms built for William Crompton in this country.

J. Fred. Wilson, cold punched nuts, washers, chain links, etc.

BOOT AND SHOE LASTS.—Porter & Gardner, Foster Street.

BOOT AND SHOE MACHINERY.—John J. Adams, 85 Mechanic Street.

BOX-MAKERS (WOOD AND PAPER).—Baker & Co., Foster Street; C. F. Darling, 66 Foster Street; J. W.

Howe, 163 Union Street. C. W. Humphrey, 42 South-bridge Street, turns out from five thousand to six thousand paper boxes per day. The Whitcomb Envelope Company also make paper boxes.

BREWERS.—There was a brewery in Worcester in 1822. Sixty-two and one-half cents a bushel was paid for barley delivered at the brewery. In 1827 the Worcester Distillery offers for sale New England rum, molasses, cider brandy, high wines.

Bowler Brothers, Quinsigamond Avenue, corner Lafayette Street, established the business of brewing ale and porter in 1883. They pay a larger tax to the United States Government than any one outside of Boston.

BROOMS.—O. M. Deane, 170 Austin Street.

BRUSHES.—Ellis Thayer manufactured brushes in Worcester in 1849. In 1869 the firm became Thayer & Mason; in 1878 Mr. J. Fred. Mason became proprietor. He manufactures brushes of all descriptions.

CARDERS' TOOLS.—William H. Brown, 81 Mechanic Street, Lewis' patent card clamps, card ratchets, hammers, gauges, tools, scrapers, Kimball's patent card stretcher.

CLIPPING MACHINES.—Combs' Clipper Manufacturing Company, 237 Chandler Street.

COPYING PRESSES.—R. E. Kidder, 35 Hermon Street. Also manufactures patent Universal Sewing-Machine.

COTTON.—H. W. Smith, Wachusett Mills, fine dress gingham.

COURT-PLASTER.—C. B. Robbins, 76 Portland Street.

CURRIES.—P. Corrivert, 32 Hermon Street.

William Leonard, 2 Sargent Street.

CURTAIN POLES AND RINGS.—Worcester Moulding Works, Foster Street.

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.—C. B. R. Claflin, 38 Front Street.

DIE CUTTER STOCK.—Loring Coe & Co., manufacturers of machine knives, cutter plate for dies to leather, cloth and paper; moulding cutter-plate for wood, marble, etc.; all kinds and sizes of shear plates, and strips for cotton and woolen machinery.

L. Hardy & Co., manufacturers of machine knives, straight cutter ensilage, lawn-mower, meat-cutter, cork-cutter, rag-cutter and bone knives; shear-blades and strips for cotton and woolen goods. Also die cutter stock for boots and shoes; all kinds of welded stock rolled to any thickness from fourteen gauge to three-quarter inch thick. Wood-working machine-knives, planers, moulding-knives and blanks; paper-cutting, leather-splitting and stripping-knives.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &c.—Charles Baker & Co., wholesale and retail lumber dealers; manufacture doors, windows, blinds, window and door frames, inside and outside ornamental finish from architects' plans. Yards at Manchester, Grove and Prescott Streets.

A. W. Joslyn, 181 Union Street.

George Peirce, 330 Park Avenue.

D. & C. P. Stevens & Co., 24 Southbridge Street.

Rice & Griffin Manufacturing Co., Sargent Street.

William Ross, 138 Main Street.

DRAIN PIPE.—James Draper, drain sewer and well pipe, Bloomingdale.

A. B. Lovell, cement pipe.

S. E. Todd, Southbridge Street.

DRILL MANUFACTURERS.—Six in number, some of whom have already been mentioned.

George Burnham & Co., 15 Hermon Street, improved upright drills.

R. W. Long, successor to George C. Taft, No. 8 Harris Court, improved upright self-feed drills.

Lowell Wrench Company. Ratchet drills, ratchet wrenches.

Prentice Bros., 49 Hermon Street. Upright drills.

DROP FORGINGS.—Worcester Drop Forging Works, No. 30 Bradley Street. Quick-action vises; shuttle irons.

DRY PLATE MANUFACTURERS.—Phoenix Plate Company, manufacturers of Phoenix gelatine dry-plate, argentic plate for positive pictures, ebonized and maroon wood and metal panels; also japanned iron and tinned sheets of all sizes for painters and lithographers.

DYE-HOUSES.—In 1828 William B. Fox did dyeing of all kinds.

John H. Starkie, Layard Place.

Worcester Silk Co., 390 Main Street.

Worcester Bleach and Dye Works, dyers and bleachers of cotton, woolen and worsted yarns, threads, tapes, etc. Also black, white and fancy colored warps in chains and beams furnished to order in any desired pattern. Present location, Grove Street. After April 1, 1889, West Fremont Street, New Worcester.

EAVE TROUGHES.—A. Bangs & Co., 175 Union Street.

ELEVATORS, HYDRAULIC.—Washburn Shop, Polytechnic Institute.

Hydraulic Manufacturing Co., 23 Hermon Street.

Worcester Elevator Co., 47 Lagrange Street.

FAUCETS.—Worcester Faucet and Manufacturing Co. Self-closing faucet.

FERRULES.—Worcester Ferrule Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of steel and brass stove trimmings, patent nickel-plated knobs, hinge-pins, towel-racks, foot-rails, steel, iron and brass ferrules, nickel-plated steam-pipe collars, 17 Hermon Street.

John L. Parker & Co., manufacturers of patent seamless sheet-metal goods of every description, stove door-knobs, hinge-pins, towel-rods, 70 School Street.

FILES.—William Hart, 5 Washington Square; established 1867, now employs seventeen hands. Largest manufacturer of hand-cut files in New England. A large number of files from the manufactories in the city are here re-cut. Mr. Hart makes four hundred

different shapes and sizes of files, and has a branch shop at Holyoke.

A. J. Hiscox.

FISHING-RODS.—N. S. Harrington, 72 Portland Street.

FRAMES FOR PICTURES.—G. S. Boutelle & Co., successors to Worcester Moulding Works. Also, picture-frame easels, fancy tables, etc.

FRICTION PULLEYS.—Blake Bros., manufacturers of the patent friction clutch, shafting, hangers and special machinery, Union Street.

GLUE.—John J. Jeffers, manufacturer of glue, tallow, ground bone, fertilizers. Works half a mile south of Quinsigamond, on Providence and Worcester Railroad.

GRINDING MACHINERY.—B. S. Roy, for card grinding.

Washburn Shops, for emery wheels.

GRIET-MILLS.—D. & C. P. Stevens & Son.

GROUND BEEF SCRAPS.—Charles F. Rugg, manufacturer of fine cylinder, engine, machinery and bolt oils. Best grade steam-rendered tallow and soap for manufacturers and family use. Dealer in paraffine, lard and neat's-foot oils. Pure ground beef scraps.

GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS.—A. Bangs & Co., 175 Union Street, manufacturers of eaves troughs, &c.

J. B. Cummings, 197 Union Street.

HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS.—A. W. Gifford, 77 Beacon Street

Hill Dryer Co., 21 Hermon Street.

A. McDonald, 418 Main Street.

Morgan Spring Co., 25 Lincoln Street.

Wire Goods Co., 20 Union Street.

HEEL MANUFACTURERS.—E. D. Barrows & Son, 195 Front Street.

E. N. Dean, 194 Front Street.

A. D. Hall, 164 Front Street.

G. S. Hatch, 164 Front Street.

Myrick, Shepard & Co.

HOSIERY.—Holland Hosiery Company, 194 Front Street.

INK.—Levi R. Rockwood, 23 Orient Street.

LOOM REEDS.—For cotton, woolen, carpet and wire cloth mills, John Whittaker, 194 Front Street.

MILK CANS.—James H. Whittle, manufacture of tin cylinders of all diameters.

MOULDING-MACHINES.—Blake Brothers.

Witherby, Rugg & Richardson.

NAILS.—Somers Brothers. Tacks and Hungarian nails. Shoe tacks a specialty. Located here because of the large amount of boot-making. Running seventeen machines. The only concern of the kind in the city. Uses tack-machines invented by Thomas Blanchard.

NEEDLES.—Worcester Needle Company, Sewing machine needles. In 1853, F. S. Cox made needles at South Worcester.

OVERALLS.—A. G. Hildreth, 34 Southbridge Street.



Geo. C. Whitney

ery; C. Hovey & Company, straw-cutters; C. Whitcomb & Company, machinists' tools; Charles E. Wilder, boot and shoe-machines; H. Palmer & Company, box-maker; Towne & Harrington, portemonnaies; N. B. Jewett, seraphine-maker; Thayer, Houghton & Company, machinists' tools; Furbush & Crompton, fancy looms; Richards & Smith, sash and blinds; Luther White, machinist; F. J. Gouche, plane-maker; Isaac Fiske, musical instruments; A. Sampson, wheelwright; S. G. Reed, wheelwright; Worcester Knitting Company; Worcester Machine Company; George Dryden, machinist; Hood, Battell & Company, sewing-machines; Edward Lawrence, tool-maker; Daniel Palmer, box-maker; Howard Holden, grist-mill; Rodney A. M. Johnson & Company, wool-spinning machinery.

When rebuilt, the buildings measured over eleven hundred feet in length, fifty feet in width, and three stories in height; the area of the floors was over four acres and a half; the power was obtained from a three hundred and fifty horse-power engine, the same which is running to-day. In 1859 Mr. Merrifield had leased rooms and power in his buildings to over fifty firms, each employing from two to eighty hands. Among them:—

Abirus Brown, on the corner of Union and Exchange Streets, who, with fifty hands, engaged in the manufacture of Manny's Patent Mower and Reaper combined. Daniel Tainter, in Union Street, employed thirty hands in making woolen-carding machines and jacks. Johnson & Co. employed twenty hands making jacks for woolen machinery. Richardson & Mawhinney, in the same street, employed twenty-four hands on lasts and boot-trees. L. W. Pond occupied about two hundred feet of the first floor, under the preceding, for the manufacture of engine-lathes, planing-machines, etc., employing twenty-seven hands. He had a lathe thirty-seven feet long, capable of cutting screws of any length from one to thirty-three feet. He also used the largest and heaviest planing-machine in the city, thirty-seven feet long, six feet wide and four feet high, weighing forty tons.

Prouty & Allen, in the room north of Mr. Pond, employed from five to six hands in making iron or zinc shoe-nails, of which they turned off from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds per day. Batelle & Co., in the third story, had five hands engaged in the manufacture of sewing-machines. J. L. & I. N. Keyes, on the east side of Union Street, did an extensive business, with eighteen hands, in board-planing. Hamilton Holt, in rooms over them, had four hands engaged in making patent gutters, or conductors of water from the roofs of buildings. C. Whitcomb & Co. were doing a good business making machinists' tools and letter-copying presses, and employed fifteen hands. Towne & Harrington, with ten hands, made mowing-machine knives. Dresser & Wilson had about six hands making Jillson's patent animal-traps, manufacturing two hundred per day. S. G. Reed &

Co., in Cypress Street, employed twenty hands in making carriage-wheels and wheel-spokes of all kinds.

George F. Rice, employed ten hands in the manufacture of Hovey's patent hay-cutters, corn-shellers and winnowing-mills, and a very superior article of boring-machine of his own invention. Joel W. Upham had from six to eight hands engaged in making very large water-wheels for manufacturing establishments, averaging from twenty to thirty per year. Isaac Fiske employed six hands making musical wind instruments. D. D. Allen & Co. manufactured boot forms. S. C. & S. Winslow employed from six to twelve hands in gear-cutting and light jobbing. Thomas Smith & Co. had four hands making patent bit-pieces and doing cold punching. The Machine Lathe Company in Exchange Street, of which Jason Chapin was president and A. L. Burbank treasurer, employed seven hands making bedstead lathes and in iron job-work. Charles E. Staples, with seven hands, made bit-stocks and window-springs and did light jobbing. Charles E. Wilder had a few hands in the manufacture of boot-crimping machines. Franklin Wesson had three hands in the gun manufacture. P. Goulding with six hands, on the opposite side of the street, made thirty dozen of shuttles per week. U. T. and C. H. Smith made chair-lathes and did jobbing, employing four hands. William H. Brown had a jobbing shop with three or more hands.

Meantime Colonel James Estabrook and Charles Wood, in 1851, erected the stone building at the Junction now occupied by the Knowles' Loom Works. Wood, Light & Co. were to occupy part of it, which they did, and the rest of the building was to be rented to tenants. Shepard, Lathe & Co. moved into the north end of the building very shortly after the occupancy of Wood, Light & Co. In 1857 Mr. Wood disposed of his interest to Colonel Estabrook.

The main building was four hundred and fifty feet long by fifty feet wide, and three stories high; another building used for a forge shop and other work, two hundred by forty; power was furnished by two fifty horse-power engines, made by Corliss & Nightingale, of Providence. Among the tenants were Wood, Light & Co., who occupied the two lower stories in the south end of the main building for the manufacture of machinists' tools, water-wheels, mill works, castings. J. A. Fay & Co. occupied a hundred feet on the second floor, manufacturing wood-working machinery, employing thirty hands. Joseph Barrett & Co., in the south end of the second floor, employed twenty hands in the manufacture of calico-printing machinery, Woodworth's planing-machines, machinists' tools, etc. Shepard, Lathe & Morse occupied one hundred feet of the first floor under the preceding, and manufactured engine-lathes and iron-planing machines. Whittemore Brothers, in the upper story, employed twenty hands in manufacturing machines for paring, coring and slicing apples. The American

Steam Music Company manufactured calliopes and terpsichoreans. Heywood & March made Holbrook's automatic bank-locks. David McFarland made card-setting machines. A. F. Henshaw manufactured machinists' tools and bonnet machinery.

The means thus afforded to individuals with limited capital to begin manufacturing unencumbered with an expensive plant, making it possible for a small business to be conducted with profit, is one of the chief causes of the diversity of industries which makes Worcester uniformly prosperous, and creates a thrifty and permanent class of working-people.

In striking contrast are some other New England cities, confined almost entirely to a single industry, and with a large unsettled population of mill operatives, the business conducted by corporations, owned by non-resident stockholders and under a non-resident management. With such conditions, the prosperity of the community is uncertain, largely a matter of chance. In good years the dividends declared are not invested where they are earned, while in bad years the immediate community suffers, want soon overtakes the working-people, and crime follows in the wake of cold and hunger.

It is true that there are corporations in Worcester, but they are, almost without exception, the outgrowth of individual enterprise; the stockholders are residents, and in many cases, employes; the dividends are largely invested in real estate, in business blocks, in tenements, in factory property, while the fortunes accumulated found our hospitals, homes for the aged and infirm, build our churches, endow our schools.

While there are few large fortunes here, there are many small ones. There is, perhaps, less of luxury and display than in some communities, but more of thrift.

To properly take advantage of the opportunities here offered, an intelligent people was needed. Enterprise and sagacity have always been characteristics of the business-men of Worcester—early manifested in appreciation of communication with the sea-board, and secured by the building of the Blackstone Canal, and evidenced later in the building of the railroads, and always recognized in the high reputation enjoyed throughout the country by our manufactures.

But there is better evidence than this of the wisdom and foresight of the men who laid the foundation of Worcester's prosperity.

A desire for opportunities for education was manifest at a very early day. About 1819 a number of young mechanics, who had been active in reforming the schools and establishing a lyceum and temperance society, made an attempt to form a mechanics' association. This failed; but November 27, 1841, a public meeting was held to consider the question. Ichabod Washburn was chairman, and Albert Tolman secretary of this meeting. A committee was chosen, consisting of Anthony Chase, William Leg-

gatt, Henry W. Miller, William M. Bickford, Putnam W. Taft, Levi A. Dowley, William A. Wheeler, Rufus D. Dunbar, John P. Kettell, James S. Woodworth, Albert Tolman, Hiram Gorham, Joseph Pratt, Henry Goulding and Edward B. Rice, to consider the formation of an association having for its object "the moral, intellectual and social improvement of its members, the perfection of the mechanic arts and the pecuniary assistance of the needy."

The first meeting of the subscribers was held February 5, 1842. William A. Wheeler was elected president; Ichabod Washburn, vice-president; Albert Tolman, secretary, and Elbridge G. Partridge treasurer. Steps were taken to establish a library and an annual course of lectures. The first lecture was delivered by Elihu Burritt (then a resident of Worcester), and was upon the importance of educating the mechanics and workingmen of the country. From that time to the present the Mechanics' Association has provided a course of lectures every winter.

Another object in forming the association was the holding of an annual fair for the exhibition of the mechanical products of the city. The first fair was held in September, 1848, and was very successful. The reports of the judges were printed and widely circulated, creating a wide knowledge and consequently large demand for the products of Worcester mechanics. In July, 1854, in commenting upon the association and its work, the statement was made: "Notwithstanding the inadequate supply of water-power, which is everywhere deemed so essential for the successful development of the mechanic arts, without the aid of a single act of incorporation, mechanical business has increased in this city by individual enterprise alone more than tenfold. The mechanics as a class are more enlightened and better educated than formerly; their course is onward and upward; they are not only increasing in numbers, but continually expanding in influence and usefulness. Instead of being a small fraction of the population of a town of two or three thousand, as they once were, they are nearly a majority of the population of a city of twenty-two thousand; are the owners of nearly or quite half of the taxable real estate, and are producing from their workshops more than six millions of dollars annually. Their reputation for variety, excellence and finish on all labor-saving machines and implements extends far and wide through the land. Their products, branded with the name of some enterprising firm in Worcester, may be found in the shops, mills and factories and on the farms of every State in the Union."

In 1850 an act of incorporation was obtained from the State, and May 4, 1854, Ichabod Washburn offered to give ten thousand dollars towards the purchase of land and the erection of a Mechanics' Hall, provided an equal sum should be raised by the association. The offer was accepted and the condition complied with. In addition to the twenty thousand dollars

thus raised, the association issued bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, secured by mortgage upon the property, and further sums were raised as the work advanced, of which amount nearly forty-four thousand dollars was taken and paid for by two hundred and fifty-six members of the association. Ground was broken July, 1855, and on the 3d of September the corner-stone was laid, the day being observed as a holiday. The building was completed in 1857, and was dedicated March 19th of that year.

Another and striking illustration of the interest taken by the manufacturers and mechanics of Worcester in educational affairs is found in their generous contributions toward the building and endowment fund of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, a school free to residents of Worcester County.

The founder, John Boynton, of Templeton, provided that the school should be located in Worcester. If the citizens would furnish the funds necessary to purchase a lot and erect suitable buildings. This condition was complied with, and among the contributors were workmen in twenty of the then (1868) largest shops and factories.

At the same time Ichabod Washburn built, equipped and endowed a machine-shop, connected with the institute, in which students were to be taught the practical manipulation of tools. This conception of a school-shop is unique. The maximum number planned for by the founder to be instructed at any one time was twenty. For the past five years over one hundred pupils have received instruction each year.

Meantime the schools of the city have increased in number and efficiency. No child, however poor, need be deprived of a thorough education, free of any cost for instruction, and in the public schools being even relieved of the expense of buying books.

Up to 1840 manual labor in our shops was, for the most part, performed by Americans. Worcester naturally attracted boys from the country, and the farmers' sons became our mechanics.

About this time Irish emigration commenced and, as the heavier kinds of manufacture were introduced, the Irishman became an important factor in our industrial development and indispensable to our material progress.

Since 1880 a large Scandinavian population has been added to Worcester, probably not less than six thousand or seven thousand men, women and children, of which about three thousand are men and boys. They are thrifty, industrious, capable and law-abiding people, who have come to make this country their home. They are found in most of our shops and are employed exclusively in some of them. They support five churches, in which their own language is spoken. Their children attend the public schools; in 1887 the number of children was five hundred and seventy-four.

Another element in our population is the Armenian. There are at the present time about four hun-

dred Armenians in Worcester, the larger number from the province of Harpoot. Very few of them have had any mechanical training, having been engaged, in their own country, in agricultural pursuits, either as peasant farmers or as laborers for farmers. This occupation affords scarcely more than a bare subsistence, the wages being from twenty cents to thirty cents per day. Some of the Armenians intend remaining here and are gathering their families about them. Two-thirds of those now here have been assisted in their emigration by the earlier third. None of the Armenians would contemplate a permanent return to their own country, if assured of work. They are timidly cautious, and do not wish to send for their families until they have earned the means to sustain them for an extended time. They are convinced that a knowledge of the English language is essential and are anxious to improve their opportunities for acquiring it.

The evening schools are invaluable in giving our large foreign adult population an opportunity to acquire sufficient education to become useful and intelligent citizens. An examination of the records shows that out of 691 who attended the evening schools during the past year (1888), 165 were Irish, 155 Armenians, 153 Scandinavians, 111 French, 45 English, 31 American, 14 Poles, 12 Germans, 3 Mexican, 1 Scotch, 1 Portuguese.

These schools are maintained at a cost for each pupil of \$11.68 for the year.

It is an interesting fact that no Scandinavian has ever made application to attend evening school who could not write his name.

At the evening drawing-schools opportunity is afforded to learn free-hand drawing and drafting, of which our intelligent mechanics are quick to avail themselves. The average attendance during the year 1888 was one hundred and thirty-nine.

According to the census of 1885, there were seven hundred and seventy-two establishments engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in the city of Worcester; the total capital invested, \$18,344,408; value of stock used in a year, \$15,016,756; total value of goods made and work done, \$28,699,524, the different industries standing in the following order:—Metallic goods, other than iron; boots, shoes and slippers; iron goods; wood and metal goods; building material for building and stone-work; textiles; food preparations; miscellaneous clothing and straw goods; woolen goods; paper and paper goods; leather; printing and publishing; paints, colors, oils and chemicals.

June 30, 1885, there were employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries 16,566 people—13,413 males, 3153 females—of which 2475 were under twenty-one, and 14,091 twenty-one and over; 10,512 of these work by the day, and 6054 by the piece.

The total amount paid in wages in the census year was \$7,060,755.

Worcester has developed from a country town to a large manufacturing city in less than sixty years. The population in 1830 was a little over four thousand, and to-day is probably eighty thousand.

Within that time the steam-engine, the railroad, telegraph and telephone have enormously increased the productive power of labor. The improvement in the condition of the laboring classes is no less marked; contrary to the opinion once held, the introduction of labor-saving machinery has advanced instead of lowering wages; has reduced, instead of extending the hours of labor. The laborer receives a constantly-increasing proportion, the capitalist a constantly-decreasing proportion in the division of gains. Many of our mechanics own their homes, and are naturally deeply interested in the welfare of the city. Avenues for advancement are always open to the capable and industrious. From their ranks will come the leading business men of the next generation, upon whom the continuance of prosperity will depend.

It is worthy of note that the causes of Worcester's prosperity are found within and not without. No abnormal conditions have prevailed, a change in which can bring disaster. No Government works or patronage of any kind have contributed to her advancement. We need not fear the natural advantages of other sections of the country, for there must always be conducted here the manufacture of the finer grade of goods, requiring intelligent and delicate manipulation. As we review the past and forecast the future, we can but feel that Worcester is worthy of her civic seal, THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

CHAPTER CCL.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

WORCESTER COUNTY IN THE FREE-SOIL MOVEMENT.

BY WILLIAM W. RICE, LL.D.

WORCESTER COUNTY has always been prominent in all measures tending to moral and social reform. Especially has it been so in everything calculated to extend and secure personal liberty to all of every color and condition in life. The man elsewhere claimed as a slave never failed to find freedom and protection here, and he who sought to establish ownership in the blood and heart of man, to meet opposition and defeat.

In May, 1767, the town of Worcester instructed its representatives to the General Court of the Province,—“That you use your influence to obtain a law to put an end to that unchristian and impolitic practice of making slaves in this Province;” and in

March, 1774, it instructed its representative, Joshua Bigelow, “to resist the most distant approaches to slavery.” Other towns of the county gave similar instructions to their representatives. In 1773 the town of Leicester instructed its representative,—“To discountenance, in every suitable way, the holding of any of our fellow-creatures in a state of slavery.” An eminent historical writer of New York has recently cited at some length the instructions of this town, and added,—“It is much to be regretted that the General Court of Massachusetts did not pass some act against slavery and the slave-trade, embodying the wise suggestions of the men of Leicester.”

Colored men from Worcester County fought bravely for the liberty of the State, which thus protected them, at Bunker Hill and in the trenches around Boston. In 1781 the final effort of slavery to maintain itself in Massachusetts was made in the county of Worcester. A colored man, too poor and humble to have even a well-defined and recognized Christian name, who was named in the proceedings as Quack, Quacks, Quork and Quorko Walker, was claimed as a slave by a respectable gentleman of Barre, named Nathaniel Jennison. He claimed that Walker was born his slave, and belonged to him by inheritance. This claim was not agreeable to the good men of Barre, who were then fighting against Great Britain for their own liberty and that of all within the borders of their State. Walker was aided by the prominent men of the town in resisting the claim of Mr. Jennison. In the Court of Common Pleas, June term, 1781, Jennison brought suit against John and Seth Caldwell for enticing away his slave, Quork Walker. This court rendered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff; but the Caldwells appealed the case to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the inferior court was ultimately reversed. In the mean time the grand jury of the county found an indictment against Nathaniel Jennison for an assault on Quack Walker in September, 1781. The defendant justified on the ground that the party assaulted was his property as a slave. The final hearing was had at the April term, 1783. Levi Lincoln, the elder, and Caleb Strong appeared for the prosecution, while the defendant was represented by John Sprague, of Lancaster, and William Stearns, of Worcester. Addressing the court, Mr. Lincoln said: “Is it not a law of nature that all men are equal and free? Is not the law of nature the law of God? Is not the law of God, then, against slavery? If there is no law of man's establishing, then there is no difficulty in this case. If there is such a law, then the difficulty is to determine which law you ought to obey, and if you have the same view that I have of present and future things, you will obey the law of God.” The court sustained the view of the learned and able counsel for the prosecution. Chief Justice Cushing, in pronouncing the opinion of the court, used the following language: “In the opinion of the

court our constitutional government, by which all of this Commonwealth have solemnly bound themselves, sets out with deciding that all men are born free and equal, and that every subject is entitled to liberty, and to have it guarded by the laws, as well as life and property, and, in short, it is totally repugnant to the idea of any being born slaves. This being the case, I think the idea of slavery is inconsistent with our own conduct and constitution, and there can be no such thing as perpetual servitude by a rational creature, unless his liberty is forfeited by some criminal conduct or given up by personal consent and contract." With these words the chains, hitherto illegally fastened, fell from every human form within the Commonwealth. Massachusetts declared, by its highest authority, that no person ever had been, or could be, held in slavery under its laws. The "Higher Law" was proclaimed in April, 1783, in the Worcester Court House, by Levi Lincoln, the leader of the county bar, afterwards Jefferson's Attorney-General, in terms quite as bold and unmistakable as by William H. Seward, in the United States Senate, three-quarters of a century later, when summoning the North to its final battle against slavery. And the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth sustained the declaration by its authoritative and never-reversed judgment. Jennison was fined forty shillings and costs.

When the Constitution of the United States, adopted at Philadelphia in 1787, was submitted to the several States for ratification, the Massachusetts convention, held at Boston, January and February, 1788, only agreed to it by a slender majority. One of the grounds of objection was its attitude towards slavery and the slave trade. The vote was taken by counties. Worcester County gave seven votes for its adoption and forty-three against it. This vote may fairly be regarded as in a considerable degree indicating the position of the county at that time on the question of slavery.

This is not the place to dwell at any length upon that great, we may say that magnificent, measure which the government took at the outset, known as the ordinance of 1787. By it, the entire territory northwest of the Ohio River was made free soil forever, and slavery therein forever prohibited. The State of Virginia had a controlling voice in that decision; and her leading statesmen—and the United States had none superior—gave full consent to that prohibition. But the needful labor of bringing the subject to the attention of Congress, of keeping it there, and of persistently urging action upon it, until action was had, was done largely by Massachusetts men, prominent among whom, and a leader of the very highest intelligence and sagacity, was General Rufus Putnam, of Rutland, Worcester County. He was foremost in settling Ohio with free colonists, as, in the final contest between the same great powers, Kansas was colonized under Worcester County influences.

Slavery, notwithstanding, grew and increased in aggression and menace. The admission of Missouri in 1821 as a slave State, and the adoption of the parallel of $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ as a line south of which slavery might have full control, furnished proof of the strength of the slave power, and inflicted severe disappointment upon the friends of a free republic. The North was advised to be content with its share of free territory, and an "era of good-feeling" was somewhat sharply inculcated. But it could not long endure. In 1830-31 William Lloyd Garrison made the first challenge of slavery as a sin against God and man, the first uncompromising stand against its longer duration. "Immediate and unconditional emancipation," was his demand. He established *The Liberator* in Boston, and continued it without interruption until slavery was made unconstitutional and illegal in every part of the land. The conscience and religious feeling of the nation responded to his call; if slowly, surely; and the effects of his demand were felt on all sides.

Worcester County gave an early response by subscribing largely to the *Liberator*, and engaging in anti-slavery labors therein suggested. Lecturers and distributors of anti-slavery literature went into every town, and found a hearing. Anti-slavery societies were formed in many towns. Under the leadership of Rev. George Allen, then of Shrewsbury, but for the greater part of his life of Worcester, a convention of eighty ministers of the county was held in Worcester in 1838, which issued a decided declaration against slavery. Two county societies were formed, called respectively the North and South Division Anti-Slavery Societies. In the records of the South Society its first-mentioned meeting bears date February 15, 1838, but evidently other meetings had preceded it. Its president was Thomas W. Ward, of Shrewsbury, with vice-presidents in West Brookfield, Worcester, Millbury, Charlton, Uxbridge and Blackstone. Edward Earle, of Worcester, was secretary, Samuel H. Colton was treasurer, and George Allen, corresponding secretary. Other officers were Effingham L. Capron, Ichabod Washburn, Samuel Waters, Adin Ballou and Jonathan P. Grosvenor. It held quarterly meetings, on Sundays and week-days, in churches, where it could, in public halls, where it must.

The most eminent lecturers spoke throughout the county, among whom were Abby Kelley, Lucy Stone and Stephen S. Foster, of its own residents.

The successive presidents after Mr. Ward were John M. Fiske, of West Brookfield; Samuel May, of Leicester; Effingham L. Capron, of Worcester; and Josiah Henshaw, of West Brookfield. The names of two hundred and sixteen members are recorded.

The North Division did a similar work. Both societies were vigilant, persevering, sparing no party or sect which failed in duty to freedom, and ceased not from their work until the principles for which they were formed had been accepted by the country,

and had become embodied in the National Constitution. It is well to make mention here of these men and organizations, for they were the bold and uncompromising pioneers in the noble work which has resulted in making the whole country free.

Among the anti-slavery men and women of Worcester County, the name of Abby Kelley should have a prominent place. She was born in Pelham, Mass., in 1811; but her parents, descendants of Irish Quakers, removed to Worcester in her infancy. Her education was completed at the Friends' School in Providence, and she was a teacher for several years in Worcester, Millbury and Lynn. She resigned a desirable place in Lynn in 1837 and gave up her cherished hopes of school work, and began lecturing upon the subject of slavery, being the first woman to address mixed audiences in favor of abolition. She was for more than twenty-five years the representative and the voice, to all she could reach, of the enslaved millions in our land. Her earnestness and persistence brought much censure upon her and even harsh accusations, in which churches and pulpits took part. She left her vindication to others, and went on undeterred in her work. In 1845 she was married to Stephen S. Foster, a well-known anti-slavery speaker. They continued their work of lecturing until slavery was no more. Then they lived upon their farm, in Worcester, until Mr. Foster's death, in 1881. Mrs. Foster survived him until January 14, 1887, when she died, honored and respected by all who knew her spirit and life, whether or not they fully agreed with all that she said and did. It was of her that James Russell Lowell wrote:

"A noble life, a noble death,
No more, no more, no more,
A woman's heart, a woman's soul,
A woman's life, a woman's death."

Prominent among the clergymen of the county who were active in these preliminary anti-slavery movements were: Samuel May, of Leicester; George Allen, of Shrewsbury and Worcester; Elnathan Davis, of Ashburnham; and George Trask, of Fitchburg. Mr. Allen was especially active with voice and pen, and Mr. May was one of the most valued contributors to the *Liberator*.

Almost, if not quite, the sole survivor of this determined and faithful band, his benignant presence still graces the home on Leicester Hill, whence, for more than fifty years, he has exerted an influence so pure and important.

Thus Worcester County was disciplined and prepared for the great part it was to play in the final disruption of the old parties, upon both of which slavery leaned; and the establishment of the new, pledged to its limitation, and, ultimately, its extinction. The annexation of Texas, followed immediately, as a consequence, by the war with Mexico, both measures prosecuted by the slave power, were the weights that broke the back of Northern endurance. To both the

sentiment of Worcester County was firmly opposed. Not only the abolitionists, acknowledging fealty to no party, often to no sect or creed, attacked these demonstrations of the slave power with fiery and uncompromising invective, but the respectable, conservative leaders of the Whig party, attached to its principles and its great leaders, were excited to action. On May 6, 1844, a convention, called irrespective of parties, was held in Worcester to protest against the admission of Texas to the sisterhood of States. It was largely attended by representative men from all parts of the county. Hon. John W. Lincoln called it to order. Hon. Solomon Strong, of Leominster, was permanent president; Hon. Joseph Bowman of New Braintree, Rev. Dr. Nelson of Leicester, Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester, Hon. James Draper of Spencer, Hon. Alexander De Witt of Oxford, and Haskell Powers, Esq., of Warren, were its vice-presidents; Rev. William P. Paine of Holden, William O. Bartlett and William B. Maxwell of Worcester, and Henry A. Delano of New Braintree, were secretaries; Charles Allen of Worcester, Rev. John M. Fiske of New Braintree, John Brooks of Princeton, and Phineas Bemis of Dudley were the committee on resolutions.

The resolutions were reported by Charles Allen. They had no doubtful sound. They denounced the annexation of Texas as in the interest of slavery, and hostile to the principles and sentiments of the North. They were supported by Charles Allen in a speech, declared by the *Spy* "the most successful effort of his life." In the afternoon the discussion was continued, Hon. Emory Washburn, Rev. George Allen, S. M. Burnside, Esq., Rev. S. May, Hon. Abijah Bigelow and Governor Lincoln taking part. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted. Although the speeches were not reported, as in these days, it is impossible to believe, from the names of the disputants and the result, that there was any very declared and apparent division on the subject.

Notwithstanding all opposition, slavery triumphed in the admission of Texas, and in the acquisition of vast territory from Mexico, all of which it sought to control. Not content with this, it demanded a reversal of the old law of freedom and equal terms for slavery in all the territory of the United States. It was in possession of the Government at Washington. Both great parties were fastened to its car. Where was the voice sufficiently potent and the arm sufficiently strong to bid it halt and check its baleful progress? Both were to be found in Worcester County, as proved by the facts to which we now come.

The national election of 1848 approached. The anti-slavery element in the Whig party made a strong effort in Massachusetts to control it, and through its instrumentality to oppose the aggressions of slavery. Those composing this element were styled "Conscience Whigs," in distinction from those who, while sharing in the common sentiment of the State, were

averse to measures which might disrupt the party. Stephen C. Phillips, Charles Francis Adams, Charles Allen and Charles Sumner were among the leaders of the "Conscience Whigs," and Robert C. Winthrop and George Ashmun were the leaders of the others, called "The Cotton Whigs." Daniel Webster, the great leader of the party, its Samson in strength and influence, hesitated between the two. Generally in the country towns the "Conscience" men prevailed, but in the State Conventions they were borne down by the superior weight and discipline of the "Cotton" men from the cities.

The National Whig Convention, for the nomination of President and Vice-President, was called at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848. The Massachusetts State Whig Convention, to choose delegates-at-large to Philadelphia, was called at Springfield, September 29, 1847. The primary caucus of the Whigs of Worcester was held on the evening of September 18th, at the Town-Hall. Chas. Allen presided. It selected fifteen delegates to the State Convention at Springfield, and fifteen delegates to the Worcester County Convention. At this caucus John Milton Earle, editor of the *Spy*, offered a series of resolutions in line with the resolutions previously adopted at the Whig Conventions in Massachusetts in opposition to slavery extension, and representing the often-declared sentiments of the party. Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican War, was already named as the most available candidate for the Presidential nomination, and the leading Whigs of Worcester, devoted to the fortunes of Daniel Webster, feared the consequences, both to their favorite and their party, of an outspoken declaration on the subject of slavery.

They objected to Mr. Earle's resolutions as unnecessary and out of place in a primary caucus. They admitted their truth, but opposed the policy of their introduction. Col. John W. Lincoln, who had taken a prominent part in the Anti-Texas Convention of May, 1844, said that "actual and undisputed truth should not be spoken at all times." Hon. Rejoice Newton thought that "there was no need of incessant repetition of a string of truisms." John C. B. Davis, son of Senator John Davis, "saw no evidence that the whole South was leagued together in opposition to the North, as claimed by Mr. Earle." Mr. Earle mildly replied that these were "truths that he thought would bear and needed repetition at that time," but his resolutions were tabled. Of the thirty delegates chosen at this convention, but three afterwards followed Judge Allen into the Free-Soil movement. The others remained in the Whig party.

George Ashmun, of Springfield, presided over the State Convention, and Rufus Choate and Seth Sprague were chosen delegates-at-large to the National Convention.

Joseph Bell, of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions, the substance of which was the recommendation of Daniel

Webster as the first choice of Massachusetts for the Presidency. John G. Palfrey moved as an additional resolution the following:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will support no man for the office of President or Vice-President of the United States before whom are known by them to be or believed to be opposed to the extension of slavery.

Palfrey's resolution was advocated by himself, Charles Francis Adams, Charles Sumner, Charles Allen and Stephen C. Phillips.

It was opposed by Robert C. Winthrop as only a re-statement of the other resolutions, and unnecessary and impolitic. It was tabled, and the resolutions reported by the committee adopted.

April 22, 1848, the caucus of the Whigs of Worcester was held for the selection of delegates to the Fifth District convention, to be held in Worcester, April 27th, to select the district delegates to the Philadelphia convention. Alexander H. Bullock, Henry Chapin, Edward W. Lincoln, John Milton Earle, George Hobbs and John Boyden were chosen delegates to the district convention. C. C. P. Hastings, of Mendon, presided over the district convention, and Henry A. Denny, of Leicester, was its secretary. The same struggle as at Springfield was here renewed, but with a different result. Charles Allen received twenty-eight votes as delegate, and Alexander H. Bullock twenty-one. Charles Allen was then unanimously nominated as delegate, and Alexander H. Bullock as substitute, and the following resolutions, presented by Freeman Walker, of North Brookfield, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in addition to the former issues between the Whig Party and their opponents, we recognize as another and most important one, our uncompromising opposition to any further extension of slavery over any territory of the United States, or to any legislation by the National Government the specific object of which is to sustain the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, to nominate for the Presidency a man receive the electoral votes of Massachusetts who is not publicly known to be opposed to the extension of slavery over territory now free.

The voice of Massachusetts might be stifled, but the voice of Worcester County must be heard.

The Whig National Convention of 1848 met at Philadelphia, June 7th. John M. Moorehead, of North Carolina, presided. The policy of non-commital on the slavery question, and of availability in the selection of candidates, prevailed. General Zachary Taylor was nominated for President on the fourth ballot, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President on the second ballot, over Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts. No platform of principles was adopted.

When the result of the convention was manifest, Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, arose to address the convention. He spoke amid great confusion, and cries of "Sit down!" "Order!" "Knock him down!" "Go on!" "Sit down!" "Let him go on!" and cheers and hisses. He demanded to be heard, saying, "I doubt not but what a convention of free

Whigs will listen for a moment to the voice of a free Whig State, represented in that convention. That voice is from Massachusetts. I think I know something of the feelings of that State. I express for myself what I believe to be the sentiments of that State, and I say that we cannot consent that this shall go forth as the unanimous voice of this convention. The Whig party of the North are not to be allowed to nominate their statesman. We declare the Whig party of the Union this day dissolved." Judge Allen's voice was here drowned by cheers and hisses and cries, "Let the North answer him!" "Let Massachusetts answer him!" "There is better Whigism there than that." Cries for "Choate," "Choate," "Choate," were heard from all sides, and especially from Southern members.

Mr. Allen claimed the right to proceed, but the president ruled him out of order. Mr. Allen then moved to suspend the order of the day. The motion was lost by a large majority. He appealed from the decision of the chair and demanded to be heard on his appeal. Again he was ruled out of order. Mr. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, got the floor. He withdrew the name of Mr. Winthrop as candidate for Vice-President in favor of Mr. Lawrence, and then referred to Mr. Allen as follows: "My colleague has stated that Massachusetts will repudiate the nomination. Such is not the case. My colleague has only expressed his own sentiments and not the sentiments of the Whigs of the 'Old Bay State.'" Mr. Lunt, of Newburyport, sought to appease the indignation of the Southern delegates. He said: "Mr. President, I have listened with great pain, and sometimes I may say with indignation, to some of the sentiments spoken by my colleague of the Massachusetts delegation. I have chosen to aid in making this nomination, and intend to sustain it with my whole heart and soul. I would cheerfully sustain any other true Whig, as I believe the nominee to be. The gentleman spoke only for himself on this floor, and, sir, in some degree he will find that he speaks only for himself in Massachusetts. And, sir, although it is difficult to predict the result of an election, yet, in my estimation, the nominees of this convention will receive a decided majority of the votes of Massachusetts."

Mr. Allen again demanded to be heard, and failing in his effort, he declared he would not be bound by the proceedings of the convention.

Mr. Wilson, of Natick, came powerfully to the aid of Judge Allen, repeating his declaration that he would not be bound by the action of the convention.

June 9th the *Daily Spy* (for a few months issued under the name of the *Daily Transcript*) closes a non-committal article on the nomination as follows: "By remaining true to our faith we shall stand in a position when, at the earliest possible time, we can make our influence for good felt and appreciated, but if we desert it (the Whig party) where shall we go to,

or where find ourselves? Echo solemnly answers where. Let us heed the inquiry."

This recognizes the fact that at that moment there was no party into which the outraged Whigs could go from their own.

June 12th the *Spy* admitted a communication outspoken in opposition to the nomination of Taylor, guarding its own position by the statement that "All the Whigs should have the opportunity of being heard. We have therefore admitted the following communication, and our columns are equally open to others, whatever their views, upon the subject."

June 14th the *Spy* said: "Greatly as we are disappointed and humiliated by the nomination (of Taylor and Fillmore), we shall not be driven thereby from our support of Whig principles, Whig measures and Whig men. We believe that General Taylor will be elected. If elected, it will be as the Whig nominee, and with such a union as may be maintained without any sacrifice of principles. The election of President will carry with it the election of members of Congress. Opponents of slave extension and slave legislation have it in their power to give potency to their principles in that election. If they are wise and prudent, will they not do so?"

It copies, in the same issue, from an article of the day before in the *New York Tribune*, in the same tone, closing as follows: "If the developments of the next few days shall prove that the free States are now ripe for the uprising, which must come sooner or later, then we are ready. Our present impression is that the time has not quite arrived, but we shall see." No such lame and halting counsel as that of these papers thus expressed called into existence the party which led or caused "the uprising," before which the slave power, thus strongly entrenched in both Whig and Democratic parties, met its fate.

Charles Allen had not spoken. He was biding his time.

June 16th we find in the *Spy* a communication closing as follows: "Let every Whig be faithful. It is better for a starving man to eat half a loaf than to die, and so it is better to elect a Southern Whig than to submit to the destructive measures of a Northern *Loco-foco*, especially one pledged to continue, if elected, in the track of so honorable a predecessor as James K. Polk."

June 12th George Ashmun published an eloquent appeal to the Whigs of Massachusetts to stand firm for Taylor and Fillmore and the Whig party, concluding with the famous words of Daniel Webster, "In the dark and troubled night that is upon us I see no star above the horizon promising light to guide us but the intelligent, patriotic United Whig party of the United States."

June 16th a great ratification meeting for the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore was held in Boston, and addressed by Rufus Choate, George Lunt and others.

Worcester County still kept silent.

But in the *Spy* of June 21st two notices appear in parallel columns, one, with no signature, reading thus: "The citizens of Worcester and vicinity, opposed to the nomination of Taylor and Cass, are invited to meet at City Hall Wednesday evening, June 21st, at 7.30, and make arrangements for the approaching convention to be held on the 28th inst.

"Hon. Charles Allen, a delegate to the late Philadelphia convention, has been invited, and has consented to address the convention.

"All friends of the proposed movement from neighboring towns are cordially invited to be present."

Immediately following is the notice of a mass convention of Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men from all parts of the Commonwealth without distinction of party, "to be held in the City Hall of Worcester on Thursday, June 28th, to unite in support of that sacred principle which will be violated by the election of either Cass or Taylor—freedom in free territories." This notice is also without signature. On the opposite column is the notice of a meeting to ratify the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore to be held at the City Hall in Worcester, Saturday evening, June 24th, signed by one hundred and fifty of the leading citizens of Worcester, whose names, until then, had represented the opinions and the policy of the city. The issue was joined.

Would Worcester sustain Charles Allen, its delegate to the Philadelphia convention, in his proud and defiant statement that the Whig party was dissolved? Or would it follow the one hundred and fifty, to whom it had been accustomed to look for leadership and guidance, in sustaining that Whig party to which its allegiance had been so long and unwaveringly given? It was aided by no advice from the *Daily Spy*, which had always been the organ of the Whig majority. In its editorial column it refers its readers with absolute impartiality to the notices of the political meetings to be holden in the city. It advises all "to go and hear both sides, and then every man decide for himself, according to original principles, without reference to the course of others," and adds, "We trust that any attempt to browbeat or intimidate may be met as it deserves."

The Worcester City Hall was packed that evening as it had seldom, if ever, been before.

No meeting was ever more spontaneous in its character and action. It was really the idea of a half-dozen gentlemen, of whom Mr. H. H. Chamberlain was the chief. They postponed the call on account of the delay of Judge Allen on his journey home from Philadelphia. Whether he delayed for the purpose of waiting to know what would be the impression upon his district by his action at Philadelphia, or for what reason, is not known. He, however, came through New York, tarrying on his way and did not

reach his home until about ten days after the convention. Mr. Chamberlain immediately called upon him, to congratulate him upon his action in the convention. He also expressed his own desire, in which he doubted not that others concurred, to hear a report from Judge Allen as soon as convenient. The judge responded that he would speak if Mr. Chamberlain thought there would be any one to listen to him.

After consultations with the half-dozen gentlemen whom he represented, Mr. Chamberlain called again and formally invited Judge Allen to make a speech, although he said to him that perhaps they should think it best to have it delivered in a small hall. Upon inquiry, however, it was decided to engage the City Hall, then the largest in the city. At the hour of the meeting Mr. Chamberlain waited upon Mr. Allen from his residence to the hall. As they approached the entrance he was surprised to see a crowd about the door. His first thought was that so few had assembled that they had not thought it best to go in to take their seats, but were waiting on the outside. But he soon found that the hall and stairways were densely packed, even back to the sidewalk, and it was with difficulty that he was able to make a passage through by which he could conduct Judge Allen to the speaker's stand.

An hour before it had not been known who would preside over the meeting. The great men of the city were not there, nor in sympathy with it. The press had not advocated it. The clergymen were cold. The merchants and professional men passed it by. But the men from the shops, who were really rulers of the city then as they have been ever since, were there to express their sovereign will. They realized the importance of the crisis, and disregarding the wishes and advice of those to whom they had been accustomed to trust the management of their political interests, they had resolved to take matters into their own hands, and had come out to do their work themselves.

Careful perusal of the *Daily Spy* of the next morning fails to discover any allusion to the proceedings of that meeting; and yet of all meetings ever held in that ancient and famous building, this was the most important and the most far-reaching in results. That night witnessed the birth of the Free Soil party, which sprang full-armed from the brain and will of Charles Allen, ready to do battle for human freedom against Whigs, Democrats and all other opponents.

The meeting was called to order by Oliver Harrington, and was organized by the choice of Albert Tolman as president and William A. Wallace as secretary. Albert Tolman was a representative mechanic, not then very widely known, but thoroughly respected by all who did know him. William A. Wallace was in the employ of the *Spy*.

Scores of the one hundred and fifty signers for the Taylor ratification meeting stood higher in political and social influence and wealth than they, and yet,

none of those ever occupied so high a place as these comparatively humble men on that night, or did a deed so significant and far-reaching in its meaning as did they.

Oliver Harrington, George W. Russell, Henry H. Chamberlain, Edward Southwick and Joseph Boyden were appointed a committee to nominate a list of names of persons to act as a Committee of Arrangements for the convention to be held at Worcester on the 28th instant. A committee of thirty-two was nominated and appointed after this business. Hon. Charles Allen entered the hall, and the loud and long continued applause with which he was received by the assembled multitude indicated what was to be the verdict on his course. He was then in the prime of his manhood. He had broken away from the party which he had honored and which had honored him up to that time. He knew that he stood aloof from Governors and Senators, and from the leading citizens of Worcester, with whom he had always acted, but his hand was upon the heart of the Commonwealth, and its beatings responded firmly and truly to his touch. Until that night he had been a leading, but not indisputably the leading, member of the county bar. He had filled many places of trust, and always well, but many citizens of Worcester had filled higher as well. Others might equal or excel him in many respects, but no man ever had a more fearless courage or sublimer self-reliance. He did not stop to ask who or how many were with him. He spoke his own sentiments and convictions, and in doing so he spoke for the great majority of his city and county. He admitted in his speech that he did not expect to be sustained so completely." He had confidence in the integrity of the people of his district, and knew that some time he should come out all right. The people of his district did not allow him to remain long in ignorance of their position. Where he was ready to lead, they were at once ready to follow.

On June 23d the *Age* gave an appreciative notice of the meeting, signed "William A. Wallace, Secretary." No comment was made in the editorial columns. It printed Judge Allen's speech in full, as it was reported by Dr. Stone, of Boston, one of the earliest and most accomplished of the stenographic reporters of the State.

It occupied nearly two hours in its delivery. In style it is a masterpiece. In its adaptation to the occasion of its delivery, in its power to produce the results desired by the speaker, it was scarcely, if ever, surpassed or equaled. He reviewed his life-long connection with the Whig party and the action at the convention in which he was selected delegate of this district in the National Convention. He referred to the resolutions of that convention as charging him to "vote for a candidate for President who should be in favor of preserving the territories of the United States free from the stain of Slavery." He said

proudly and confidently: "I believe, gentlemen, it was a most deliberate and well considered act on the part of the District Convention, and I believe I was selected as the delegate because my sentiments were well known upon this subject. Had the convention intended to put forth principles upon which they did not mean to stand and abide, surely they would have sent some other man as their delegate, for they knew my opinions too well. They have been too uniform upon the subject to leave a doubt that I would carry out these sentiments to the letter, and not only to the letter, but in their spirit." He reviewed the circumstances in reference to Gen. Taylor's candidacy, and declared that the men of the South, in selecting him as their candidate, knew well what they were doing, and that they would support him at the polls, and squarely and defiantly answered them for the North in these uncompromising words: "We reject Gen. Taylor throughout the North and throughout the free States. We reject him, and mean to reject him, at the polls, because he is not known to be a Whig and because he is well understood to be hostile to the great principles of freedom." He disclosed to his constituents a little of the secret history of the nomination as follows: The inquiry was put around to the delegates of Massachusetts for the purpose of getting information "if Gen. Taylor is nominated will your District support him?" and when they came round to me I said, "No, gentlemen, my District will not support him." Up starts perit Mr. Lunt, and says: "There are men in your District who do not think as you do upon that subject." I said, "Sir, who said so? I must know who takes that responsibility." "Governor Lincoln," was the reply. "Not by him only, but by others was it reported that there was a strong sentiment here for Gen. Taylor, and that the County of Worcester would go strongly in his favor. Am I right, or was he?" No one present in that meeting will ever forget the proud and defiant face and form of Judge Allen as he uttered this challenge against the man who held the first place in the respect and regard of the citizens of Worcester, and who was then occupying its mayor's chair in the first year of its existence as a city as the first and most popular citizen of the new-born municipality. The ring of Ivanhoe's spear-point upon the Templar's shield was not truer or bolder. No one present will forget the deafening shout with which the vast crowd endorsed the bold and self-reliant man who stood before them. Gathering boldness from his reception, he next referred to the great man who had so long been the leader and the idol of the Whigs in Massachusetts, Daniel Webster. He declared that Mr. Webster had been opposed to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and said: "He was right, he was earnest in his condemnation. May God grant, gentlemen, that he may continue so, and if His Providence prevented him from uttering sentiments which would do him no

honor at Baltimore yesterday, may His Providence still watch over him. For I do not wish to see that strong man grinding in the prison-house of the Philistines. . . ." The immense applause showed that the mighty blow had stricken from its place the idol which so long had held the first place in the worship of that audience.

Governor Davis, then Senator of the United States, ex-Governor of the Commonwealth, was referred to as having written a cordial letter favoring General Taylor, and again Mr. Allen was cheered to the echo; and then he clinched his charges. "If Governor Davis denies that I have spoken the truth of him, I will prove it. If Governor Lincoln denies that I have spoken the truth of him, I will prove it. Most of us have belonged to the Whig party. We have professed to be averse to the extension of slavery. The question is not here whether we would eradicate it where it exists, but we are opposed to its extension. Well, gentlemen, I did not eat my words at Philadelphia. Will you at the polls? When I declared that the Whig party was dissolved, I declared a fact. The undertaker may preserve the corpse for a little time, but it will soon be offensive to the smell and the sight, and must be removed from the sight of the people."

The truth of this prophecy has since been made manifest. General Taylor was elected at the polls, but it was the last victory of the Whig party, which then passed forever from the platform of action into the records of history, "*dissolved*" into thin air, "leaving not a rack behind."

Sure of the sympathy of the vast audience before him, he told them that they "must not believe all that they read in the newspapers. They will not see that this feeling of dissatisfaction exists throughout Massachusetts. It will be said in Boston that there is no feeling in Worcester, except for Taylor. Not a man, except the crazy one that went to Philadelphia, opposes him, and papers will send the news to Ohio, and the Ohio newspapers will respond, but we shall have a voice from Ohio. There is one paper in Boston (the *Whig*) which will tell you what Massachusetts is doing and what Ohio is doing, and I hope the *Massachusetts Spy* will also tell the people. I hope our friend of the *Spy* will see that there is something more than a shower coming. I hope he will see that his true interest is in boldly speaking out his principles, and let him be the organ here of what is most emphatically the people's party, sprung from the people, sustained by the people, and he himself will be sustained also. But, gentlemen, organs we must have, and we cannot wait many days for them. We cannot wait and see our principles defamed and our men cut down without presses that will stand up and fearlessly vindicate the right, and receive communications without cutting off all that is valuable in them," and, turning to Mr. John Milton Earle, editor of the *Spy*, who was sitting in front of him, he added, "The

editor knows I do not wish to injure his paper, but help it, and I wish him to look on the faces of these men, and to let him know there are more of the same sort, and let him see that the line of duty and the line of safety coincide." He appealed to Massachusetts to act even if she acted alone, but he said "this agitation is more extensive than is supposed." He declared that a convention would be held in New York and also in Ohio. He said "most of the young men of Worcester, who are accustomed to speak in political meetings, are on the wrong side of the question. We hope that they will soon be—and the elderly, too—on the right side. As they value their political safety, let them ground their arms, and, with penitent submission to the spirit of Liberty, let them go forth and show by acts that their repentance is sincere."

He hoped that "the young men who speak in Lyceums will take up the matter and send the young men of the city back with defeat when they go to preach their nauseous doctrine in the ears of the people of Worcester County. Let them meet them and refute them, and send them back ashamed of their work. When the fathers go to whom is given the charge of Worcester County I will endeavor to be there or to follow them." He closed by referring to Henry Wilson, a young man who had been a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from Middlesex District, and whom he introduced to the meeting.

Henry Wilson, then known as the "Natick cobbler," arose in his seat to make his first of many speeches in the Worcester City Hall. Rough, awkward, enveloped from head to foot in a brown linen duster, he spoke a few eloquent words in support of his case and that of Judge Allen.

As he closed, an earnest form made its way to the desk, and with flashing eye and earnest voice uttered *memoriter* the immortal resolution: "*Resolved*, that Massachusetts wears no chains and spurs all bribes; that Massachusetts goes now and will ever go for free soil and free men, for free lips and a free press, for a free land and a free world."

This resolution, copied with the other resolutions adopted by the meeting, has since been claimed as written by another person. But no man present at that meeting will ever forget that its author was George Allen, brother of Charles Allen, the orator of the evening. It was adopted with shouts and the great meeting adjourned and its thousands poured out into the communities whence they came, devoted missionaries of the cause of free soil and free men.

The Free-Soil party was born that night in the City Hall of Worcester. Its author (?) was Charles Allen, and it was christened by his brother, George Allen, the veteran champion of anti-slavery in the county.

John S. C. Knowlton, the able Democratic editor of the *Worcester Palladium*, in his paper of November 8, 1848, referring to the great activity put forth by the Free-Soilers in the city and surrounding towns,

wrote: "This is as it should be, for in Worcester County was the first organized resistance to the nomination of Zachary Taylor as the Whig candidate for President." The editor of the *Palladium* was correct. Others objected to the nomination and expostulated against it at Philadelphia, but Judge Allen threw down the gauntlet of uncompromising combat, and declared the great party dissolved. There were other anti-slavery champions and organizations engaged in movements, having for their object more or less extreme opposition to the aggressions of slavery, but these were of local or personal character.

In New Hampshire John P. Hale, ostracized by the Democratic party in 1844 because of his opposition to the annexation of Texas, had been waging, since then, a sturdy fight against that party in New Hampshire. Mr. Hale was a born politician. Deprived of his seat in Congress by the Democratic party of the State, of which he had been a prominent member, he immediately offered himself as a candidate to the State Legislature, to which he was elected and from which he was sent in 1846 to the Senate of the United States. Never was there an abler, more eloquent and faithful defender of Northern principles. But he was not the man to found a party. Inflexibly true to his principles, he had not the same solemn and determined earnestness as had Allen, and Sumner, and Phillips, the anti-slavery leaders in Massachusetts. No man ever waged battle in the United States Senate against greater odds, or more bitter foes, or with greater personal success. He never hesitated to enter into such contests, from which he seldom came out second best, but he always fought where strife was thickest and blows the heaviest with a smile on his face and a jest on his lips. He will always be remembered as the great anti-slavery Senator who stood alone in the United States Senate for years, sustaining the struggle single-handed, until he had the satisfaction of finding himself in a majority in the Senate where he had so bravely and ably stood alone. But he was not the founder of the Free-Soil party, nor did it have its origin in New Hampshire.

In Ohio, since 1840, the Liberty men had maintained an organization of a few thousand voters. There was a strong anti-slavery feeling in Ohio. Salmon P. Chase, a man of great ability and equal ambition, had taken a position somewhat independent of party, always sustaining anti-slavery principles. He was a Democrat, and believed, though with many doubts, that through the agency of that party redemption from slavery would come at last, as did the Conscience Whig leaders in Massachusetts believe that it would come through the Whig party. Mr. Chase was undoubtedly ready to enter into a new party based on anti-slavery, but he did not organize that party. He waited for the movement in Massachusetts. In the fall of 1847 he attended the National Convention of Liberty Men, at Buffalo, to nominate candidates for

President and Vice-President, as the same party had done twice before. He opposed the nomination of candidates, on the ground that before the election of 1848 there would be a change in the aspect of political affairs, which would demand different action than that proposed by the Liberty party, of which he considered himself a member. The convention, however, did not act as advised, but proceeded to nominate John P. Hale for President, and Leicester King for Vice-President. These nominations were withdrawn after the Free Soil nominations were made in 1848. Mr. Chase was influential in issuing a call for a people's convention, to be held on the 21st of June, 1848, at Columbus. This was the very day on which Judge Allen spoke in Worcester. This call was addressed to anti-slavery men, "To resist by all constitutional means the extension of slavery into territories hereafter acquired." It concludes: "We ask no man to leave his party, or surrender his party views, but we do ask every man who loves his country to be ready, if need be, to suspend for a time the ordinary party contentions, and unite in one manful, earnest, victorious effort for the holy cause of freedom, free territories and free labor. We, therefore, invite the electors of Ohio, friends of freedom, free territories and free labor, without distinction, to meet in mass convention for the purpose of considering the political condition of our country, and taking such action as the exigencies of the time may require, and may God defend the right." In 1849 Mr. Chase was elected to the United States Senate by the Democratic party of Ohio, and stated that while he intended to act in opposition to all pro-slavery measures in all respects, he was a Democrat, and should act in other respects with the Democratic party. We do not find the source of the Free Soil movement in Ohio, nor was Mr. Chase its founder.

In New York there was a movement in the Democratic party in opposition to the election of Cass, the nominee for the Presidency of the Democratic Convention, but this movement was in obedience to the wishes of Martin Van Buren, to gratify his revenge upon the party which had displaced him as its leader and put General Cass in his place. One would smile now at the claim that the Free-Soil movement had its origin among the Barn-burners of New York, and that Martin Van Buren was its author and constructor.

When we come to Massachusetts we find that the Conscience Whigs were standing in order for the summons to organize against the victorious faction which had so thoroughly triumphed over them in the Philadelphia convention. The leaders had undoubtedly held consultations, accidental and informal, in Boston, and had proposed the calling of a mass convention, to be held in Worcester, somewhat similar to the mass convention held in Ohio under the auspices of Mr. Chase. Undoubtedly all these movements, more or less defined, nearly cotemporaneous in

time, concurred in the great movement, which had its beginning in 1848, and continued until the great and final victory in the election of Lincoln in 1860.

As different explorers and geographers contend that the great Mississippi River has its origin in this or that lake, or mountain source, each jealous for his own locality, so the men of Ohio, and of New York, and of Boston even, may contend that the mighty party which conquered slavery and made the Republic free and undivided had its origin in Columbus, or Buffalo, or Boston, with this or that putative father or author. The facts prove that it had its origin in Worcester County, and that Charles Allen was its founder and leader.

The meeting of June 21st, at which Judge Allen's great speech was made, chose a committee of twenty-six to take measures in regard to holding a mass convention in the city of Worcester. Charles Allen's name stands at the head of this committee. In the *Spy* of June 26th this committee issued its call. This call reads as follows:

"The undersigned, as a committee of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Worcester and its vicinity, and in conformity to their instructions, do hereby earnestly call on the citizens of Massachusetts, without respect to party, to meet in this city, at the City Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at ten o'clock A.M., to express their sentiments and to adopt measures in favor of free territory and against all nominations for President of the United States of individuals who refuse to declare their opposition to the extension of slavery over the territory recently acquired, or which may hereafter be annexed to the Union."

On the evening of June 21st the first organization was effected, and the first act of this organization was the call for this mass convention, to be held at Worcester, June 28th. On that day the convention assembled, composed of earnest and determined men from every section of the Old Bay State. It was a solemn and eventful gathering. Most of these men had been members of the great Whig party, long paramount in Massachusetts, under the lead of the greatest of American statesmen, at least of that generation, Daniel Webster. They had broken away from their party. They had turned their backs upon their great leader, although they still vainly hoped that he might not array himself against them. They had undertaken to organize and build up a new party in opposition to the old parties, for the purpose of bringing the National Government into accord with the declarations upon which it was based, and with the principles and policy of the men who founded it. It was a great undertaking, and they were great men who entered upon it. On one of the most beautiful days of the beautiful month of June they gathered around the City Hall of Worcester some eight thousand strong. The meeting was organized in the morning in the City Hall. The venerable Samuel

Hoar was chosen its president; vice-presidents and secretaries were chosen. But the hall was too small to accommodate the large and enthusiastic multitude. The meeting was adjourned, first to the Common, and thence, for the afternoon session, to the grove on the hill, near where the Normal School now stands.

Directly after its organization in the morning, Mr. Phillips, of Salem, chairman of the committee on resolutions, stated that the committee was ready to report in part, and reported the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That this convention tenders to Charles Allen and Henry Wilson the warmest thanks for the fidelity, consistency, decision and balance with which they performed their duty as delegates from Massachusetts to the National Whig Convention; that this convention hereby ratifies their acts, and assures them confidently that their services will be held in grateful and proud remembrance by the people of Massachusetts.

Charles Allen was then introduced amid cheers and plaudits. He declared that Taylorism was dead in Worcester County, and reaffirmed the statements which he had previously made respecting "the stupendous fraud of the Philadelphia convention." Hon. Henry Wilson then spoke with much animation, and was received with great applause. He closed with saying, "It was said that the Whig Party must be purified from abolitionism. I would like to see the Whig Party after such a separation." He did live to see the Whig party after the separation, and until it dwindled to an infinitesimal and imperceptible point.

Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield, spoke in a similar strain, and the old liberty editor, Joshua Leavitt, of Newton, followed him. In the afternoon Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, who had sided with Allen and Wilson in the Philadelphia Convention in a certain degree, made a speech. His speech was characterized by the engaging and pleasing eloquence for which Ohio was distinguished then, as well as now. He said he "did not come to the convention to identify himself with any political movement. He was going to return to Ohio and place in the hands of his constituents the glorious flag which they entrusted to him when he left the Miami, and he should then take his position, and it would be right." Had Mr. Campbell been more of a leader and less of an orator he might have attained a higher position and left a more positive record than he did.

Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, followed with an address and with a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

George Allen's resolution, quoted above, was the most attractive gem in the platform.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, the fearless and uncompromising member of Congress who represented at that time more than any other one man the convictions of opponents of slavery, and their determination that it should be checked at once, briefly addressed the audience. In the evening the hall was again packed. Mr. Giddings concluded his speech. Mr. Lovejoy of

Cambridge, Charles Francis Adams of Boston, Charles Sumner of Boston, and E. Rockwood Hunt of Concord, addressed the convention, after which the Hutchinson family, the sweet singers of the anti-slavery cause, gave a song, and the convention adjourned. It selected a State central committee, of which Freeman Walker, of North Brookfield, and Alexander De Witt, of Oxford, were the members from Worcester County. The battle was set.

The Whigs accepted Judge Allen's challenge, and met in the City Hall Saturday evening, June 24th. Their leaders were there. Judge Barton presided over the meeting. It was not perfectly quiet or wholly satisfactory to those who called it. When Judge Barton had stated the charges made against the Whig party and summed them up, he addressed the audience: "Gentlemen of the Jury, what say you, was the Philadelphia Convention guilty or not guilty?" And the shout of "guilty!" from all parts of the hall was the quick and determined, though unwelcome, answer that was given him. The stately Governor Lincoln reminded the people of the object of the meeting, which was to ratify the Whig nominations, and intimated that any attempt to disturb it might cause future retaliation. He apologized for not making a speech then, but said he would do so upon some future occasion. He introduced to the audience General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, "The ever true friend and neighbor of Henry Clay." The audience could not be otherwise than in good humor with this witty and eloquent Western orator.

Col. Alexander H. Bullock read a long series of resolutions in favor of the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore.

The chairman put the question on the adoption of the resolutions and unfortunately called for the noes, and was met with a thundering response. The meeting then adjourned amid cheers for Zach. Taylor drowned with cheers for Charles Allen.

The character of this meeting may be inferred from the comments found in the *Palladium* and the *Spy*. In the *Palladium* it was referred to as "a meeting called a ratification meeting. Had it not been so called it would have been thought to be anything else."

In the *Spy* the enthusiastic Wallace gave jubilant utterance to his feelings at the end of his report of the meeting: "God bless Old Massachusetts! Though the sky of freedom shall fall all around her she will not falter; her invincible hearts will still hold it up, till other days and better times shall make her principles triumphant."

The Free Soil party, under the lead of Alexander De Witt of the State Committee, immediately proceeded to open and prosecute the county canvass. Meetings were called in all the towns, and even in the school districts of the town Freedom Clubs were organized. Seven hundred joined in Worcester at its first meeting.

Edward Hamilton was chosen its president. He was of an old Worcester family, with physical and mental qualifications equal to any position, but he early turned aside from the path of ambition, which he might have successfully followed, to gratify his great love of literature and art. His speech on assuming the presidency of the Freedom Club showed his power and capacity. Charles White, who afterwards developed into the ablest political organizer known in Worcester County, was on the executive committee of the Freedom Club.

The young men who were accustomed to speak in the lyceums responded to the call of Charles Allen, and the numerous meetings did not lack for speakers. Charles Allen spoke in the larger towns. Alexander De Witt, Amasa Walker, Dr. Darling, John W. Wetherell and William B. Maxwell, of Worcester, made numerous speeches. Charles Sumner spoke in Fitchburg and Worcester. On the evening of November 4th he delivered a great oration in the City Hall, which may be found in his works—one of the long and illustrious series which placed his name at the head of the orators of freedom, and at the same time drew upon him the hatred of the slave-power, of which he became the victim. His eloquence was of a loftier and more labored strain than that of Charles Allen, but while its effect was great, none of his orations in Worcester equaled that delivered by Charles Allen on the night of June 21st.

The Whigs also held numerous meetings in the towns and in the city. Their orators were more cultured than those of the Free Soil party. Among them was Judge B. F. Thomas, gifted with a natural eloquence unequalled by any of his contemporaries, and Alexander H. Bullock, the grace and beauty of whose oratory is still the pride of the city and county; but they were contending not in an intellectual and rhetorical struggle, but in a moral contest, in which the hearts of the people were against them.

On the evening of November 6th Daniel Webster, who, with broken heart and bowed head, obeyed the mandate of his old party, and, notwithstanding the wrongs which he had received from it, still helped its cause with his mighty eloquence, spoke in advocacy of the election of Taylor and Fillmore in the City Hall. The meeting was presided over by Gov. Lincoln. The audience was great, and listened to the declining statesman with respect and admiration mingled with sorrow and sympathy. But at the same hour thousands of the citizens of Worcester and adjoining towns filled the streets of the city with a procession, with bands, banners and torchlights, longer and more brilliant than the city had ever witnessed before. As at many other times and occasions, the torchlight procession was more impressive and effective than the speech of the statesman. The buildings were illuminated as it wound its way, amid cheers and applause, to its rendezvous at Lincoln Square, where all who could, found entrance to a building then re-

cently erected, occupied partly as a station for the Nashua Railroad Company, but afterwards, and for many years, as the boot factory of Joseph Walker. There the popular young lawyer, Henry Chapin, who had recently come from Uxbridge, made his maiden speech for Free Soil. He had been the chairman of the Whig County Committee, and was regarded as one of its most popular and promising young men.

When some grumbler had published a criticism upon his conduct in not issuing an early call for a meeting of the Whig Committee, Mr. Chapin responded with a card in the paper that he would call the meeting at a sufficiently early day, and advised his dissatisfied friend to attend, as there would be plenty of vacancies on the committee, to some one of which he might possibly be elected. The Free Soilers the next year elected him by an overwhelming majority to fill the mayor's chair.

On the next Monday, November 8th, the election, looked forward to so long and so anxiously, occurred.

Charles Allen had been unanimously nominated for Congress at the Free Soil Convention. Charles Hudson, the conservative, experienced and able incumbent, had been renominated by the Whigs, and Isaac Davis was the candidate for the Democrats. The city of Worcester cast for Charles Allen 1489 votes, for Charles Hudson 589, for Isaac Davis 284. The entire district gave for Allen 6604 votes, for Hudson 4308, for Davis 3087. As a majority was requisite for election, it was not until the third trial, in January, that Allen was elected to fill the seat from which the worthy and highly respected Hudson was displaced. Of the fifty Free Soil Representatives elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, twenty were from Worcester County. Of the 38,133 votes given for the Free Soil candidate for President and Vice-President, Worcester County gave 8654 to 5990 given for Taylor and Fillmore. Such was the verdict that she rendered as between freedom and slavery. She fired the signal gun in 1848 of the great battle that ended at Appomattox in 1865.

She kept Charles Allen in Congress during two terms, which was as long as he was willing to remain, after which Alexander De Witt succeeded him. Excepting during the Know-Nothing frolic, she has remained true to the faith then adopted until the present. The Know-Nothing movement was really a part of the great revolution, having for its object, and ending in, the overthrow of slavery.

The men who took part in these early conflicts have, most of them, ceased from their earthly labors, but their works survive to vindicate their wisdom and faithfulness. If some of their names are preserved, and some of their deeds are commemorated in this brief sketch, written by one who began his political life in their ranks, and learned from them principles and practice which he has always en-

deavored to maintain, its purpose is abundantly fulfilled.

CHAPTER CCL.

WORCESTER—*Continued.*

THE SETTLEMENT OF KANSAS.

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.

THE movement by which the State of Kansas was settled under the influence of organized emigration, began in the forethought and energy of a citizen of Worcester. Many of the details of that movement belong in the history of the city and county.

The act throwing open to emigration the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska repealed what was known as the Missouri Compromise. This "Compromise" was the act of 1820, in which the Southern States, with the assistance of indifferent partisans from the Middle States, had provided that the State of Missouri, and all States henceforward to be formed south of the parallel which is its southern line, might be open to the institution of slavery, but that north of that line the Territories should always be free, as had been the Northwestern Territory, under the ordinance of 1787. After very strong protest at the time, the "Compromise" was acquiesced in by everybody. In later days it has been decided by the Supreme Court to have been unconstitutional.

This compromise-line, established under the protest of the Northern States, and in face of the votes of most of them, was now set aside. It was evident, after February in 1854, that the act opening Kansas and Nebraska to settlement would include a proviso, introduced by Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, that the institutions of each State should be determined by the votes of the first settlers. This system was familiarly known as "Squatter Sovereignty."

The Southern heads of the Government absolutely directed Congress and the administration of General Pierce. Their determination to abolish the anti-slavery provision of the "Compromise" aroused the indignation of all persons in the Northern States who were not bigoted partisans, and put it in the power of men of all shades of opinion to act together.

Worcester was represented in the General Court at that time by Mr. Eli Thayer, who was then at the head of the Oread Institute, which has been described in another chapter of this book. He saw at once that, under the "squatter sovereignty" provision, the North had it in its power to work its will. And Mr. Thayer did not make the great mistake of supposing that separate emigrants, not supported by the public opinion of those around them, could achieve anything. He devised a plan for the organization of emigration, which, in a series of years, without the

slightest change in the principles which he had laid down at the very first, proved remarkably successful. Before the "Nebraska Bill," as it was universally called, had passed Congress, Mr. Thayer announced his plan. In a public meeting held in Worcester on the 11th of March, to protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Thayer brought forward this practical proposal. The conclusion of his speech was in these words:

It is time now to think of what is to be done in the event of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Now is the time to organize an opposition that will utterly defeat the schemes of the selfish men who misrepresent the nation at Washington. Let every effort be made, and every appliance be brought to bear, to fill up that vast and fertile territory with the men who will free it from slavery, and who will drive the hideous thing from the broad and beautiful plains where they go to raise their free homes. (Cheers.)

I, for one, am willing to be taxed one-fourth of my time or of my substance, that this be done, until a barrier of free hearts and strong hands shall be built around the land our fathers consecrated to freedom, to be her heritage forever. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Thayer himself says of this: "If, instead of this impetuous, spontaneous and enthusiastic response, there had only been a moderate approbation of the plan, you would never have heard of the Emigrant Aid Company. The citizens of Worcester were sponsors at its baptism, and upon their judgment I implicitly relied, and I was not deceived."

We have this reason for saying that to the people of this city, and especially to Mr. Thayer, who acted as their leader from the beginning to the end in this matter, is the country indebted for the prompt emigration to Kansas, which eventually decided, not only the question of freedom in the Territories, but the question of freedom in the nation. Mr. Thayer at once drafted a petition for the incorporation of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company. At the hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature he said:

This is a plan to prevent the forming of any more slave States. If you will give us the charter there shall never be another slave State admitted into the Union. In the hands of Congress we have been invariably beaten for more than thirty years, and it is now time to change the battle-ground from Congress to the prairies, where we shall invariably triumph.

Probably not a single person in the Judiciary Committee believed his plan in the least practical. The general feeling was that we were fifteen hundred miles from the battle-ground, and that every effort made would be overwhelmed by the unfriendly neighbors of the emigrants in Missouri before it could be renewed. But Mr. Thayer persevered, and the Legislature granted him, without opposition, the charter of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company. In point of fact, no ultimate action was ever taken under this particular charter; but the same persons were subsequently incorporated under more convenient arrangements, and it is right to regard this company as that which took the initial steps in this matter. The reader must observe that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill had not yet passed. Although Kansas was not named in the charter, it was understood that

organized emigration to Kansas was the object for which the company was formed. The incorporators met at once, on the 26th of April, and named a committee of five to report a plan of organization and work. This committee consisted of Eli Thayer, Alexander H. Bullock and Edward E. Hale, of Worcester; and Richard Hildreth and Otis Clapp, of Boston. The three first were Worcester men. I had myself been interested in plans for organized emigration in the interests of freedom, since the annexation of Texas. Mr. Bullock, afterwards Governor, gave himself cordially to the plan. In practice the meetings of the committee of five were meetings of these three gentlemen, generally in Governor Bullock's office in Worcester. At his own charge Mr. Thayer hired Chapman Hall in Boston for frequent meetings, and on the 10th of May engaged Dr. Thomas H. Webb as the secretary of the company. The plan was very simple. It proposed that the agents of the company should deal with the various transportation companies and make favorable arrangements for taking groups of the emigrants in "parties." We foresaw that a body of men and women who were together would sustain each other, would maintain public opinion and would not be overawed; if necessary, they could defend each other by arms. On the other hand, such separate emigration of distinct families, as had filled the Northwest, would never be undertaken, even into a region as fine as Kansas, with the prospect of controversy and bloodshed. In the aroused condition of public feeling, Mr. Thayer believed, and the event proved, that a body of people going together would be comparatively strong and less exposed to insult. The company did not propose to intervene between the government and the settler; it only proposed to bring the settlers to the spot in groups, to establish mills and other necessities for a settlement; but were to leave to the settler such profit as he might make for himself, as the town in which he was, increased in population and his lands increased in value. In such a colony the associated settlers were glad enough to give to the Emigrant Aid Company a central position for the establishment of a saw-mill or other property for the common use. This simple organization, strange to say, was never devised before and had never been carried out before; it is a Worcester County invention, and the inventor is Eli Thayer.

What proved of as much value, perhaps, as any of the early steps in the enterprise, was the engagement by Mr. Thayer of Charles Robinson, also a Worcester County man, to go out and explore the country. Dr. Robinson was a physician in Fitchburg. He had long lived in California, where he had been an eager advocate of the rights of squatters. It may be said that what he did not know of a new community of settlers was not worth knowing. He was one of the few men in Massachusetts who had passed through Kansas. He was an earnest anti-slavery man, and

committed himself, body and soul, to the new enterprise from the beginning. With the assent of the other gentlemen of the committee Mr. Thayer engaged him at once to go to the Territory, that, by his personal information, he might assist the committee in taking the first steps. All this was done, be it observed, before the Kansas-Nebraska Bill became a law by passing Congress. Meanwhile, in public meetings and through the press, the directors of the new company were making use of all the information possible to interest the community in this movement.

On the 4th day of May a convention was called to meet in the Town Hall of Worcester, of a character much more practical than most of the conventions which met there. It was of men who were as much in earnest as Mr. Thayer had expressed himself to be in his speech in the month of March. That is to say, those persons were called who wished to unite for the purpose of going to Kansas. Mr. Thayer had, in the mean while, been occupying every moment of the day and the night in the interests of the new colony. On this morning he was too ill to leave the house,—worn out, as I suppose, by the constant exertions of two months. He sent me a note, which I still have and value highly, asking me to meet the convention in his place. I have never forgotten the occasion. In the great Town Hall, in which I had often spoken to audiences of twelve hundred people, there were perhaps one or two hundred men. They had the look of determination which belongs to the New Englander when he is well wound up and ready to start. People who were engaged at their daily business did not come to the meeting. As I recollect, there were very few persons there whom I had ever seen before; but I made some friends there who have been my friends to this day. A heavy storm was raging out-doors. There was no “buncombe” nor “popcock” in what we said; I was there to explain to them the practical method of going to Kansas, and, as well as I knew how, I did so. These men asked questions, and I gave them the best answers that I could. The drift of my speech may be inferred from the pamphlet written by myself, which, almost at the same time, the Executive Committee of the Emigrant Aid Society published. It lies before me as I write these words. It was printed by a Worcester printer, and went broadcast over New England and the West. It is the basis of a series of similar pamphlets, enlarged and changed as the occasion required, which were issued by the society in the next two years. The convention which met that day passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The danger is imminent and pressing, that slavery will succeed in its audacious and determined assaults upon freemen, and by a repeal of the Missouri Compromise subject the vast and fertile territories of Nebraska and Kansas to its blighting and desolating influences; therefore

Resolved, That it is the right and the duty of the people of the free States to neutralize the efforts of the slave power and its Northern confederates by the immediate occupancy of these territories with men

hostile to slavery, and in favor of basing the institutions of those territories upon the great principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That whatever may be the final action of Congress upon the Nebraska Bill (so called), now under consideration, that we ought not to leave the territories as they are. We ought, by acting in the territories, by our emigrants in the territories, by our moral influence in the territories, by our votes in the territories, to continue there the contest of freedom until its sure and final triumph is secured therein.

Resolved, That we regard a systematic and united effort to colonize in these territories free labor and free institutions as the best and most certain means of guarding them against the encroachments of slavery propaganda, and that we hail with pleasure all the movements now in progress having reference to such an object, whether in the West or in the East; whether they have their origin among the sons of the Pilgrims or those fugitives from the oppression of other lands, who are resolved to fight against slavery in all its forms in the country of their adoption.

Resolved, That inasmuch as many persons in all parts of Massachusetts have signified their desire to unite in an Emigrants' League, for the purpose of locating themselves and their families in the new territories, that it is expedient to form, as soon as practicable, an association of this kind, and that until such a time all persons desirous of joining in such plan of emigration be requested to send their names and addresses to a committee of this convention, that some estimate may be formed of the extent of the desire in favor of such emigration, under such auspices and as a preliminary step to the organization of the first New England Company of Nebraska and Kansas Emigrants.

Resolved, That the incorporation of an Emigrants' Aid Society, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, with a view to directing a systematic emigration to these territories, upon a gigantic scale, is a noble step in the right direction, and that we have the fullest confidence that that society will be a powerful instrument in advancing the cause of freedom and humanity.

Resolved, That such efforts as are now being made by this and kindred societies to introduce free labor and free institutions on the virgin soil of these territories must command the sympathy of freemen and Christians the world over—that it must arouse to the full the zeal of all who are embarked in it who would labor, not only as adventurers in a new land, but as the pilgrims who were the pioneers there of a great principle.

Resolved, That it would be as unjust as it would be impolitic in laboring for the perfection of a great and good object, to do anything not in accordance with the principles of true Christianity to attain our object, and that, so far as our influence can extend, the natural and guaranteed rights of the aboriginal inhabitants shall be sacredly regarded.

In the brief of my speech I find that I stated the plans of the company as I have explained them above. I said that we should arrange for parties of two or three hundred to go together, that we propose to build for each colony a central boarding-house, or boarding-houses, in which men could live while they were preparing their houses, and that we should make ourselves responsible for saw-mills, printing-presses and other necessary machinery. All these promises we kept. Mr. Thayer bade me say that there would be two thousand men from Massachusetts there in a short time. The prophecy of this was more than fulfilled. I met Dr. Robinson for the first time that day. He has been for many years my dear friend. But I always associate the thought of him with the wet india-rubber coat which he wore on that bleak May morning in that cold town-hall. Recollecting what followed from this meeting, it is pathetic to see how slight is the notice given of it by the Worcester papers of the day. The other speakers besides those named above were Mr. Mallory and Mr. Fay, but their speeches are not reported.

From this moment forward all of us who could speak were engaged in addressing public assemblies, and all of us who could write were writing for the press. I remember very well that I had the friendly co-operation of twelve leading newspapers in different parts of New England, the editors of which were glad to print anything which we could send them regarding Kansas. My father permitted me to print whatever I chose in the *Daily Advertiser*, which was the leading Whig newspaper in New England; and Mr. Horace Greeley printed whatever we sent him as editorial in the *New York Tribune*.

At the same time I was engaged, with my brother and my wife, in preparing the book called "Kansas and Nebraska," which is, I think, the first published book in the large literature of the history of that State. This book could hardly have been written conveniently anywhere excepting in Worcester. I had the co-operation of Samuel Foster Haven, the accomplished librarian of the Antiquarian Society, and I had the advantage of using all the stores of that invaluable collection. I doubt if I could anywhere else have written up the early history of the discovery of the Territory. Certainly we had great advantages in the public documents there, following along the history of its successive surveys. The reader should remember that up to this time there was not a white man legally settled in the Territory of Kansas, unless in the capacity of an Indian agent or under some other appointment from the General Government.

As to Worcester County, I do not venture to say in how many places Mr. Thayer addressed audiences in that eventful summer. I find on my own memorandum-book that I spoke at Bolton, from which, under the lead of our friend Mr. Wilder, an organized company went to the territory; in my own church; at Uxbridge; at a public meeting in Worcester on the 25th of August; at Northboro'; at Leominster; at New Bedford; at Shrewsbury; at Northboro' a second time; at Millbury and at Milford.

Of the interest taken in New England, the upshot was that several hundred clergymen became life members of the Emigrant Aid Society. I think that every settled clergyman in Worcester subscribed twenty dollars for this purpose. The first colony, of forty-three persons, left Boston on the 17th of July. It was under Dr. Robinson's lead and included many men from Worcester County; no women went with that colony. They established themselves at Lawrence, now the city of Lawrence, at the mouth of the

Wakarusa River. In the second colony, led by Mr. Branscombe, went their wives and children. So the business of filling Kansas with organized companies went on for two or three years. It was in the course of this summer that I learned from Mr. Thayer one of the secrets of his success. It is the same which Poor Richard gave to Paul Jones, in the words, "If you want anything done, do it yourself." But I think I am right in ascribing to Mr. Thayer the formula, which says that "personal presence moves the world."

After the very first, it proved that the charter of the Massachusetts Company did not satisfy men who were to subscribe money. My impression is that there was an individual liability danger, which no man could afford to meet. To meet this difficulty, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Amos Lawrence and Mr. J. M. S. Williams were made the trustees of all contributions, and as a board of trustees they conducted the affairs of the company, with the assistance of such committees of stockholders as they appointed, until the organization of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, which lasted for eleven or twelve years. The first meeting of the trustees was on July 24th, 1854. They assumed the responsibility for everything which had been done by Mr. Thayer and the other gentlemen interested in the matter, from the beginning. And the real work of the company dates, therefore, back to the beginning of the month of May.

Mr. Thayer had the loyal assistance and pecuniary backing of the two gentlemen who have been named. At one of the meetings in Chapman Hall, in Boston, Mr. Williams, who was a stranger to him, rose and said he was willing to give ten thousand dollars for the purposes of the company. Mr. Amos Lawrence made a subscription as large. At the request of Dr. Webb, Mr. John Carter Brown, of Providence, made a similar subscription, and was afterwards the president of the company for the whole period of its existence. Mr. Batchelder, a Worcester County man, subscribed ten thousand dollars. It should be remembered that none of these gentlemen ever received a cent back for the money thus paid, which became a successful sacrifice on the altar of freedom. There may have been other ways in which the problem of the freedom of Kansas could have been wrought out, but in fact it was wrought out by the plans conceived and executed by a citizen of the city of Worcester, with the loyal assistance of his neighbors, who trusted him and valued him.





Stephen Salisbury

BIOGRAPHICAL.

STEPHEN SALISBURY (1st).

Stephen Salisbury,¹ the first of the name in Worcester, was born in Boston, September 25, 1746, the son of Nicholas and Martha (Saunders) Salisbury. Upon attaining his majority, in 1767, he came to Worcester and established here a branch of the commercial house of Samuel & Stephen Salisbury, his partner being his elder brother. The firm imported hardware and other goods, English and West India, and their trade was among the largest at that time in Boston. Worcester proved a favorable situation for the centre of a large country trade. The town had scarcely a thousand inhabitants, but it was the centre of a large district from which people were attracted to it by the sessions of the courts and other business of the county offices, and it lay on the main highway of travel from Boston to the West. The Salisburys imported their own goods and the country traders found that they could buy almost as cheaply in Worcester as in Boston, and save the heavy cost of carriage over the rough roads of that time. Mr. Salisbury was an enterprising merchant, exact and just in his dealings, and his liberality and kindness were such as to give him the personal affection of his customers to an unusual degree.

At the time of his arrival in Worcester political affairs were engaging much of the attention of the people, and the breach with the government of the mother country was slowly widening toward the complete separation which was to occur a few years later. In Worcester the excitement was higher than in most other places, for here were some of the most obstinate as well as most influential loyalists or Tories in the province, and also some of the most enterprising and resolute of the defenders of colonial rights. Mr. Salisbury early and decidedly committed himself to the patriotic cause. He accepted no office, but his name often appears in the town records as a member of a committee to prepare resolutions protesting against some act of tyrannical authority, or instructions to a Representative in the General Court, or to carry out some patriotic purpose.

Mr. Salisbury bought a large farm to the westward and northward of his place of business, which was at Lincoln Square, in the house now known as the Salisbury Mansion. To the east of the front door was the counting-room and salesroom. The household occupied the rest of the house and the heavy goods were stored in warehouses near by. Mr. Salisbury was of fine presence and of courteous manners. His housekeeping was elegant, but not ostentatious. Until he was well advanced in life his mother presided over his household, and not until after her death did he marry, January 31, 1797, Elizabeth

Tuckerman, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Tuckerman, of Boston, by whom he had a son, Stephen, born in the next year; also Elizabeth Tuckerman, born in 1800, who died in 1803, and Edward Tuckerman, born in 1803, who died in 1809. Amid the exacting cares of business he found time to cultivate and improve his farm, and of the trees which he planted, among which, after the fashion of that day, were many Lombardy poplars, a few yet remain. Mr. Salisbury died May 11, 1829, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. When he died he was described by his friend and pastor, the Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, as a "just man." His son said of his physical aspect: "His figure was slight and graceful, and his face was handsome, and he retained a complexion of youthful freshness until the end of his life."

STEPHEN SALISBURY (2d).

Stephen Salisbury,² the second in Worcester, was born March 8, 1798, in the house built by his father in 1770 and now standing at Lincoln Square, a house whose comely dignity proves that the builders of that time had other merits besides mechanical skill and thoroughness.

His education, begun in the district school, was continued at Leicester Academy and Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1817. Among his classmates were George Bancroft, also of Worcester, Caleb Cushing, Samuel E. Sewall and Samuel J. May. After leaving college Mr. Salisbury studied law with the Hon. Samuel M. Burnside and was admitted to the bar. He did not make the law his profession or engage at all in its practice, nor probably did he ever intend to do so. But the study was a useful part of his education and equipment for a life of varied business employments and responsibilities. He spent two years in European travel, an advantage which was not enjoyed by so many Americans then as now. Mr. Salisbury was never a man of leisure. Besides his private affairs, which, in all their details, had his personal attention, he was much occupied with public matters and financial trusts. He was a selectman of the town in 1839, a member of the first Board of Aldermen under the city charter in 1848, a Representative in the General Court in 1838 and 1839, State Senator in 1846 and 1847, a Presidential elector in 1860 and in 1872, a director of the Free Public Library when the board was first organized and president of the board from 1863 to 1865, and again from 1868 to 1872. He was an overseer of Harvard College from 1871 to 1883, a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and treasurer of its funds for fifteen years from its foundation. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society from 1840, a member of the council from 1843, vice-president in 1863 and president from 1854 until his death.

He was a director of the Worcester Bank for fifty-

¹ By J. E. G.² By J. E. G.

two years, having been first chosen in 1832, and its president for thirty-nine years, from 1845. He was president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings from 1845 to 1871, when he resigned that office. He was a director of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company from its organization, in 1845, and its president in 1850 and 1851. He was a director also of the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad Company. He was the first president of the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, now the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, holding that office until his death. He was also for nine years a trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, was a trustee of Leicester Academy, president of the Worcester Horticultural Society and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Mr. Salisbury, in accepting these various trusts, recognized the duties they brought with them, and was exact even to punctiliousness in their discharge. Though always occupied, he was never hurried, and the time fixed for the completion of any official business by him always found the work done and his report prepared. He expected equal exactness in his associates, and did not shrink from rebuking in them any neglect of duty. It is said that when he was president of the library directors he made a point of advising any director who had been absent from two successive meetings that it was his duty to resign his office unless he could be sure of more constant attendance in the future.

In his long life Mr. Salisbury saw the little inland village of his boyhood, whose industries and interests were those of the centre of a flourishing agricultural district, grow to a city of seventy thousand people, the home of varied manufactures, some of which had their origin here, others had been developed by the ingenuity of Worcester inventors to an excellence not attained elsewhere, and several, in the amount of capital employed, the skill displayed in their processes and the extent of their production, had few rivals in the world. The railroad system also had its beginning and its extraordinary growth, changing all the conditions of business, bringing here, as to other New England towns, cheap food and materials of manufacture, making the people no longer dependent for the staples of subsistence upon the farms of the immediate neighborhood, making it possible to collect here the materials of an unusually varied industry, and to transport its products at a cheap rate to the remotest parts of our own and to other countries. It is remarkable that Worcester, with but scanty natural water-power, with no near supply of ores or coal or other essentials of manufacture, and no cheap water carriage, should not only have kept pace with other towns of New England having one or more of these advantages, but have outstripped most of them in the development of its industries and its growth in wealth and population.

Such results are not due to a mere caprice of des-

tiny, which, without visible cause, makes one village grow into a city and lets another, equally open to the favors of fortune, remain stagnant. The causes of prosperity and increase cannot always be traced with exactness and their relative efficiency assigned to each. They are many and diverse, and their mutual relations are intricate. Among the causes operative here was probably the political and social distinction which the town early acquired from the eminent men who, from colonial times onward, made their homes here, exerting a wide influence by their characters and their achievements in their professions, in politics and in statesmanship. Such men, by giving their town an honored name, made their fellow-townsmen proud of it and the more willing to establish here the work-shops and factories which their ingenuity and skill had created. Another factor of prime importance in the growth of the town, doubtless, was that Worcester was fortunate in having, at the beginning of the era of manufacture, besides ingenious inventors and skillful mechanics, wise directors or captains of industry,—men of orderly and provident minds, who recognized the value not only of capital inventions, but of minor improvements of machinery or process, the necessity of systematic and organized operations and scrupulous care of financial credit. These pioneers of manufacture trained their assistants and successors in correct habits of business, and gave a tone to the productive industries of Worcester which has enabled them to set at naught the natural disadvantages of their position as compared with that of their most successful rivals.

But, besides these and other favoring conditions, which cannot be detailed here, was the influence of the capitalists of the town, of whom Mr. Salisbury was the chief in extent of means and weight of character. He would scarcely be described as enterprising, still less as adventurous, but he was equally far from stubborn and obstructive conservatism. His imagination was not easily kindled by the enthusiasm of a sanguine projector or his reason convinced by a specious calculation of seductive profits. His coolness of temper, rigorous inquiry into details and sobriety of judgment as to results were sometimes exasperating to men of sanguine temperament, hasty conclusions and enthusiastic advocacy. But there is no doubt that this wisely conservative spirit of one having so great financial influence was immensely advantageous to the town in keeping its business sound, safe and healthy, and saving it from the shocks to credit and the losses of capital which would have followed the establishment of superficially promising, but insecurely founded enterprises. On the other hand, Mr. Salisbury was not timid or unduly tenacious of profit for himself or for those whose interests were in his charge. Both his fortune and his character made it his opportunity and his duty to have a large share in directing and assisting



Stephen Salisbury

the development of his native town. He accepted the duty and discharged it, as he did others, with scrupulous fidelity.

Amid the new forces, the lately discovered resources of ingenuity and skill, and the quickened enterprise which were recasting the destiny of Worcester when his active business life began, his judgment was undisturbed. He insisted upon convincing proof of solidity as a condition of encouragement to any new undertaking; but, once satisfied of that, his support was prompt and steadfast. The soundness and healthy growth of Worcester enterprises, and the generally excellent credit of our business men, are among the proofs of his wisdom. Mr. Salisbury contributed materially by his counsels and financial support to the development of the railroads centering here, and throughout his life was a large stockholder and director of one or more of them. He built at Lincoln Square the factory long known as "Court Mills," for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and, when the land was needed for other purposes, he built for the Ames Plow Company, which had succeeded to the business of the earlier partnership, the large factory on Prescott Street. He built for Ichabod Washburn the first wire-mill on Grove Street, and enlarged and improved the works to adapt them to the expanding business, finally selling the site to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. He also built several large factories, variously occupied, on Union Street and near it. Besides these direct contributions to the material progress of the community, Worcester is largely indebted to his exactness, method and fidelity in business for the high standard of commercial integrity and honor which has generally prevailed here, especially in financial institutions.

Such were Mr. Salisbury's relations to the community on its business side. His interest was certainly not less, and his influence larger, and, doubtless, more lasting, in the advancement of learning and in the establishment and fostering of institutions devoted to education and culture. He was a scholar and the friend of scholars. His love of literature gave him one of the pleasures which he most valued, and he was a systematic and thoughtful reader of good books in his own and other languages. His official relations to Harvard College have been already mentioned, and from that institution he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1875. He was a liberal benefactor of the American Antiquarian Society and its president for many years, presiding at its meetings with a benign and dignified courtesy, taking a keen interest in the papers presented and the discussions to which they gave rise, contributing himself the results of careful research and sound judgment in a simple, clear and dignified style. It was his custom to entertain at dinner the members of the society when they met in Worcester, and the annual gathering at his table in unrestrained social intercourse of

so many men of kindred tastes was one of the great pleasures of the year to both host and guests.

The wide range of Mr. Salisbury's intellectual interests and sympathies is illustrated by his equal care for the Antiquarian Society, which preserves the history of the past, and the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, now the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, which gives practical training to the mechanics, engineers, chemists and architects of the future. Of this latter institution he was the president from its origin until his death, and the largest contributor to its endowment. He superintended its affairs faithfully and wisely. The eminence which this school has already attained among institutions of like character and purpose is due in large measure to his generous bounty and sagacious counsel.

Mr. Salisbury's advice and aid were sought for many enterprises of education or charity, but he never gave until his judgment was satisfied or to escape importunate solicitation. In his private life he was courteous, dignified, but simple in his manner and in his habits. He was constantly accessible, though the demands upon his time and strength were greater than most men could endure, and it never occurred to any man who knew him that they met otherwise than as equals.

Mr. Salisbury was of a devout and reverent spirit. A member and constant attendant upon the services of the church of the Second Parish (Unitarian), he was thought somewhat old-fashioned by his contemporaries of later years in his strict observance of Sunday. His open mind recognized and respected sincerity and the essentials of true religion in Christians of all sects, and he often attended with satisfaction and spiritual profit the services of churches other than his own. He was all his life a student of the Bible.

Mr. Salisbury married, November 7, 1833, Rebekah Scott, daughter of Aaron and Phila Dean, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, who died July 24, 1843, leaving one son, Stephen Salisbury, Jr. He married, June 26, 1850, Nancy Hoard, widow of Capt. George Lincoln, who died September 4, 1852. He married as his third wife, June 2, 1856, Mary Grosvenor, widow of the Hon. Edward D. Bangs, for many years secretary of the Commonwealth.

In his youth Mr. Salisbury was not apparently of vigorous constitution, but correct habits and an active life increased his strength, and during most of his life his health was uniformly good. While his physical strength declined in his last years, he had no mental infirmities, but his mind was as clear and as active as ever, seeming, indeed, to maintain a constant and healthy growth. His last illness, of several weeks' duration, was rather the effect of age and the gradual failure of his bodily powers than of any acute disease. Having met every duty as it came, and left no task unfinished, he faced death without anxiety or regret,

dying on the 24th of August, 1884 in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

STEPHEN SALISBURY 301.

Stephen Salisbury¹ (3d) was born March 31, 1835, in one of the block of brick houses near the lower end of Main Street, in Worcester, opposite the courthouse. He was the only child of Stephen and Rebekah Scott Dean Salisbury. His education was begun at the private infant-school of Mrs. Levi Heywood on Main Street, where the insurance building now stands. At the age of six years he passed the winter of 1841 and 1842 with his parents at Savannah. In 1842 he attended the private school of Mrs. Jonathan Wood, at the corner of Main and School Streets, and for a short time in 1844 was a pupil at Miss Bradford's private school in Boston. He entered the public grammar-school on Thomas Street in 1845, and continued there, under the instruction of Warren Lazell, and afterwards of C. B. Metcalf, until, in 1848, he entered the Worcester High School, of which Mr. Nelson Wheeler was then master. He entered Harvard College in 1852, and was graduated in due course four years later.

Immediately after leaving college Mr. Salisbury went to Europe, and became a student at the Frederick William University in Berlin. In the spring of 1857 he attended lectures for some months at the Ecole de Droit in Paris, and during the summer and autumn traveled with his classmates Rice and Kinnicut in England, Scotland and Ireland, and later in the year extended his travels to Turkey, Asia Minor and Greece, making a month's horseback tour in the latter country with a guide and muleteer, during which he became familiar with the life of the people, and visited many places of historic interest. He resumed his studies at Berlin the next winter, and in the spring revisited Paris, whence, in May, he set out with his father's family upon a tour of several months in Italy, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

After this absence of more than two years, Mr. Salisbury returned to Worcester in December, 1858, studied book-keeping for a time, and then entered the office of Dewey & Williams as a law student. A year later he entered the Harvard Law School, and after two years' study received the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the bar in Worcester in October, 1861. In the winter of that year he visited his classmate David Casares in Yucatan, studying during his stay of six months many of the Maya Indian ruins and monuments. It may be added here, though out of the order of time, that Mr. Salisbury again visited Yucatan in 1885, extending his journey to other parts of Mexico and to Cuba. He re-examined some of the ancient buildings which he had formerly seen, and studied the character of the descendants of their builders. In this journey he observed with satisfac-

tion the progress of the country since his former visit, and gained confidence in the great future of the Mexican Republic, of which the many lines of railway already constructed, and the pacific, wise and resolute administration of the government by its enlightened president, Porfirio Diaz, are the most important factors now visible. Mr. Salisbury revisited Europe in 1888, and traveled in France, Belgium, Holland and Spain. He saw Spain under conditions peculiarly favorable for becoming familiar with the domestic life of the people, as he was accompanied by a gentleman from Yucatan, with whom he visited relatives of the latter still living in the mother country. Most of the chief cities of Spain were visited in this journey, which extended also into Portugal.

In 1863 Mr. Salisbury was elected to the Common Council of Worcester, and was re-elected two years later. In 1866 he was president of the board. He became a director of the Worcester National Bank in 1865, and was made its president in 1884, on the death of his father. He was a member of the Board of Investment of the Worcester County Institution for Savings in 1877, and has been its president since 1882, when, upon the death of the Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Mr. Salisbury succeeded him in that office. He has been, since 1863, a director of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company; was a director of the Worcester and the Nashua and of the Boston, Barre and Gardner railroads at the time of their absorption by the Boston and Maine and the Fitchburg railroad companies respectively, and has been officially connected with other financial and business corporations. He was chosen a commissioner of the sinking funds of the city of Worcester in 1889. He was president of the Worcester County Horticultural Society in 1882.

Mr. Salisbury has been one of the builders of Worcester. Besides the Salisbury and Dean buildings, for business and residence, on Lincoln Square, an addition to the City Hospital and the laboratory of the Polytechnic Institute have been erected at his expense. He has given to the city, as a park or pleasure-ground, the tract, of about eighteen acres, bordering on Salisbury Pond, known as Institute Park, and has contributed in other ways to the prosperity and well-being of the city and the support of its institutions for charity, education and research. He has been a trustee of the City Hospital since its incorporation, and secretary of the board since 1872; and was for ten years secretary of the Memorial Hospital, of which he still continues a trustee; and he was for ten years treasurer of the Music Hall Association, of which he still is a director.

Mr. Salisbury was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1863, a member of the council in 1874, a vice-president in 1884 and became its president in 1887. He has contributed to its transactions several papers on the early inhabitants of Yucatan and their arts, as illustrated by recent discov-



Stephen Salisbury

eries there, and has translated for the society, from the German, several valuable papers by Dr. Valentini, on these and kindred subjects. He also read, at the April meeting of the society, in 1888, a paper on "Early Books and Libraries."

He is also a member of the *Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica*, of the *Conservatorio Yucateco*, of the *Massachusetts Historical Society*, and of the *American Geographical Society*. He was elected a trustee of the *Worcester Polytechnic Institute* in 1884, and of the *Peabody Museum of Archaeology* in 1887.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN.

Mr. Green was born in Worcester, February 20, 1837. He is a son of the late James Green and a nephew of Dr. John Green, the principal founder of the Free Public Library.

Through his father, Mr. Green is descended from the ancestor of an old Worcester County family, which traces its origin in America to Thomas Green, of Malden, Mass., who came to this country from England in about the year 1635 or 1636, and having lived elsewhere (perhaps in Ipswich, Mass.) for fourteen years or thereabouts, settled in Malden.

His son, also named Thomas, married Rebecca Hills, of Malden, a daughter of Rose Dunster (who was a sister of Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College).

Their son, Captain Samuel Green, became one of the chief founders of the town of Leicester, in this county, to which place he removed in about the year 1717. His son, Thomas Green, who went from Malden to Leicester when a boy, became one of its most distinguished residents. He was an eminent physician, a successful man of business and at the same time the founder of a Baptist Church in the portion of Leicester called Greenville and its acceptable pastor for a long series of years.

Thomas Green's son, John Green, came to Worcester in about the year 1757, at the age of twenty-one years, and began successfully to practice medicine here, having studied his profession under the supervision of his father, in Leicester. He became the ancestor of a numerous family, several representatives of which still live in Worcester. He married for a second wife Mary Ruggles, a daughter of Judge, or, as he is commonly called, General Ruggles, of Hardwick, a distinguished resident of Worcester County. Their son, John Green, of Worcester, was also an eminent physician. He married Nancy Barber, a descendant of one of the Scotchmen who came to America and settled in Worcester after their families had lived for a time in Ireland.

He was the grandfather of the subject of this memoir and the father of the late Dr. John Green, who was the most skillful surgeon and practitioner of medicine that has ever lived in this place, and will always be remembered as the principal founder of the Free Public Library.

It may be added here that the line of distinguished doctors who have borne the name of John Green has been continued in the present generation by an older brother of the subject of this memoir, John Green, M.D., a very eminent ophthalmic surgeon, whose home is in St. Louis, Mo. The only other living brother or sister of Samuel S. Green is James Green, Esq., a lawyer in Worcester.

Mr. Green's mother is Elizabeth Swett, daughter of Samuel Swett, of Boston and Dedham. Through her mother, who was a daughter of Dr. John Sprague, of Boston, she and the subject of this sketch are descended from an even earlier resident of the Massachusetts Bay Colony than Thomas Green, namely, Ralph Sprague, who came to Charlestown, in 1629, from Upway, Devonshire, England.

Through General Ruggles Mr. Green is also descended from Rev. John Woodbridge, one of the earliest settlers of Newbury and from his wife's father, Thomas Dudley, the second Governor of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Rev. John Woodbridge was the brother of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Woodbridge, whose name stands first on the list of graduates of Harvard College.

The first school attended by Samuel S. Green was that of Mrs. Levi Heywood. Her school was discontinued, however, before long, and he was sent for several years to another infant school, which was kept by Mrs. Sarah B. Wood, now of Chicago, the widow of Jonathan Wood. From that private school he passed, upon examination, into the public grammar school on Thomas Street, which, during his studies there, was under the charge of Mr. Caleb B. Metcalf. Going next to the High School, he graduated from that institution in 1854, and immediately entered Harvard College. Among his classmates there, were two other graduates of the Worcester High School, namely, Eugene Frederick Bliss, who is now a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the late Lieutenant Thomas Jefferson Spurr, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam. Mr. Green graduated from Harvard College in 1858. In the early part of the summer of 1859 he sailed from Boston for Smyrna as a passenger in the barque "Race Horse," and before returning home, in the same vessel, visited Constantinople. Remaining two years in Worcester on account of ill-health, he resumed his studies at Harvard University in the autumn of 1861, and graduated from the Divinity School connected with that institution in 1864.

During the Civil War, and while in the Divinity School, Mr. Green was drafted for service in the army, but was debarred from entering it by delicate health. He took the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard University in 1870, and June 28, 1877, was chosen an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society by the chapter of the order connected with the same university.

In 1864 Mr. Green became book-keeper in the Me-

chanics' National Bank of this city, and in the course of a few months teller in the Worcester National Bank. The latter position he held for several years. Mr. Green became a director of the Free Public Library January 1, 1867, and four years later, January 15, 1871, librarian of the same institution.

The latter is the position which he now holds. A history of the Free Public Library, including an account of the work done under Mr. Green's administration of its affairs, is given in another portion of this volume, in the chapter on Public Libraries.

The library has grown rapidly in size and usefulness under his care. It contained, December 1, 1888, 73,669 volumes. The use of its books in the year ending with that date was 206,290. A feature in that use is the remarkably large proportion of books that is employed for study and purposes of reference.

Mr. Green is regarded as an authority among librarians in respect to matters relating to the use of libraries as popular educational institutions, and in respect to the establishment of close relations between libraries and schools.

He was for several years chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Library Association, and has lately been a member of the council of that organization. At its last regular meeting, held in September, 1887, he was elected its first vice-president. He has also been for several years chairman of a committee of the association, the duty of which is to try to secure from Congress legislation satisfactory to libraries for the distribution of public documents.

Mr. Green was a delegate of the American Library Association to the International Congress of Librarians held in London in October, 1877, was a member of the council of that body, and took an active part in the discussions carried on in its meetings. Before the close of the Congress the Library Association of the United Kingdom was formed. Mr. Green was chosen an honorary member of that association in July, 1878.

He has been for many years a member of the committee appointed by the overseers of Harvard University to make an annual examination of the library of the university, and began, in 1887, to deliver annual courses of lectures as lecturer on public libraries as popular educational institutions to the students of the school of Library Economy connected with Columbia College, New York City.

Mr. Green was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain May 8, 1879, and on April 28, 1880, a member of the American Antiquarian Society. Since October 22, 1883, he has been a member of the council of the latter organization. He was also elected a member of the American Historical Association soon after its formation. October 12, 1882, Mr. Green was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of Leicester Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Edward H. Hall, upon his removal from Worcester to Cambridge.

In 1886 he assisted in the formation of the Worcester High School Association, and was chosen its first president and re-elected to the same position in 1887.

In the summer of 1886 he was chosen president of the Worcester Indian Association, and held the office for two years. Mr. Green is a vice-president of the Worcester Art Society. He was also at two different times and for several years treasurer of the Worcester Natural History Society.

Mr. Green has written constantly for the *Library Journal* since its establishment, and has made many contributions to the proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society. He has also written papers for the *American Journal of Social Science*, the *Sunday Review* of London and other periodicals.

Two books by him were published by the late Frederick Leopoldt, of New York, namely, "Library Aids" and "Libraries and Schools." Both were printed in 1883. The former work, in a less complete form, had been previously issued by the United States Bureau of Education as a circular of information.

At the request of the secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, Mr. Green wrote an appendix to his forty-eighth annual report on "Public Libraries and Schools." The essay was afterwards printed as a separate pamphlet.

Mr. Green has made many addresses and read a number of papers on library and other subjects. Among them are "Personal Relations between Librarians and Readers," a paper which was presented to the meeting of librarians who came together in Philadelphia in October, 1876, and formed the American Library Association (of this paper two editions have been printed and exhausted); "Sensational Fiction in Public Libraries," a paper read July 1, 1879, at one of the sessions of the meetings of the American Library Association held in Boston in that year (this paper was also printed in pamphlet form and widely distributed); "The Relation of the Public Library to the Public Schools," a paper read before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga in September, 1880 (this address was printed in the form of a pamphlet, and has been widely read and very influential in awakening an interest in work similar to that described in it); papers and an address on subjects similar to the one last mentioned, read or delivered at meetings of the American Library Association in Cincinnati and Buffalo and at Round Island, one of the Thousand Isles in the St. Lawrence River.

The more elaborate historical papers which have been prepared by Mr. Green are: "Gleanings from the Sources of the History of the Second Parish, Worcester, Massachusetts," read at a meeting of the American Antiquarian Society held in Boston April 25, 1883, and "The Use of the Voluntary System in the Maintenance of Ministers in the Colonies of Plymouth

and Massachusetts Bay during the Earlier Years of their Existence," an essay which formed the historical portion of the report of the council of the American Antiquarian Society, which Mr. Green presented to that society at its meeting in Boston April 28, 1886.

Both of these papers have been printed in a form separate from the proceedings of the society for which they were written.

Mr. Green is chairman of the committee which has had charge of the assignment of portions of the present history of the county of Worcester in so far as the history of the town and city of Worcester is concerned.

The committee has also read the papers prepared at its request for the history, and made such suggestions to the writers, before and after their preparation, as it seemed to it desirable to make.

Mr. Green has himself contributed to the history the chapter on the Public Libraries of Worcester.

CHARLES A. CHASE.

Charles A. Chase is one of our fellow-citizens who is native and "to the manner born." He was born in the house on Salisbury Street—afterwards converted into a double one, and now to give way to the new Armory Building—September 9, 1833.

Anthony Chase, his father, though born in Paxton, June 16, 1791, came to Worcester at a very early age, his father buying a farm on the heights of Fowler Street. He was educated at Leicester Academy, and later married Lydia Earle, daughter of Pliny Earle, of Leicester.¹ In the year 1816 he was engaged in business with his future brother-in-law, John Milton Earle, at first in carrying on a general store in Worcester, and later in publishing the *Massachusetts Spy*. Mr. Chase was the first local agent here of the Blackstone Canal; was county treasurer from 1831 to 1865, secretary of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1831 to 1852, and its president from that time to his death, August 4, 1879. He was the first secretary of the Worcester Lyceum; was one of the originators of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association, and held several offices of public trust.²

The subject of our sketch attended infant school in the little seven-by-nine school-house which has stood until recently at the north end of Summer Street. He was one of the class that graduated from the Thomas Street Grammar School, in 1845, into the new "Classical and English High School." He remained in the High School for five years, taking, in addition to the classical course, an extended course of mathematics, under that most competent instructor, William

E. Starr. During his connection with the High School he printed a juvenile paper, *The Humble Bee*, which is noticed more fully in the chapter of this history relating to newspapers. He entered Harvard College in 1851, and was graduated in 1855, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1858. By invitation of his friend, Mr. Charles Hale, editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, he joined the staff of that paper in 1855, and filled the position of reporting the various departments and of office editor for seven years. In 1862 he made a five months' tour of Europe, seeking rest, and on his return was led, from family considerations, to take up again his residence in Worcester.

In the autumn of 1864 he was elected county treasurer, succeeding his father, and held the office for eleven years. In 1875, Mr. Harvey B. Wilder—who had been appointed by the county commissioners register of deeds at his father's death—gave notice that he should not be a candidate at the polls for the remaining year of his father's term. The Republican County Convention placed a candidate in the field, but a large number of influential gentlemen of both parties, having at heart the interests of this important office, invited Mr. Chase to stand as an independent candidate. The Democratic County Convention also tendered him the nomination, and he was elected, some towns in the county giving him a nearly unanimous vote. He served as register for the centennial year of 1876. The managers and dictators of the Republican party spared no pains to defeat his re-election. The party lines are always drawn more closely in the year of an election of President, and, having induced Mr. Wilder to withdraw his opposition and to stand as a candidate, the Republicans were enabled to defeat Mr. Chase at the polls, and Mr. Wilder returned to his desk in the office in January, 1877. Mr. Chase was soon afterwards elected secretary of the Worcester Board of Trade.

In 1879 Mr. Chase, under contract with Messrs. C. F. Jewett & Co., of Boston, wrote a history of Worcester for the County History published by that firm. This work was required to be done in a limited time, but he was able to incorporate into it considerable matter, the result of original research, which had never before appeared in print. In the same year he served as treasurer and manager of the Worcester Telephone Company. The Western Union Telegraph Company were among the stockholders. The instruments used were the Edison transmitter and the Gray receiver, and the service which they gave has not been improved upon to the present time. After spirited competition with the American Bell Telephone Company, which had established a rival exchange, the Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company entered into a kind of partnership, covering the whole country, and the two Worcester exchanges were merged into one, the Worcester gentlemen selling out their stock.

¹ The biography of Pliny Earle will be found in our "History of Leicester."

² For an account of the life of Anthony Chase see Comley's "History of Massachusetts," Boston, Comley Brothers, 1879.

On November 10, 1879, Mr. Chase was elected treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, (succeeding Mr. Charles A. Hamilton, who had died in office,) and still holds that trust. He was secretary of the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association from 1863 to 1866; vice-president, 1867-68, and on the Lecture Committee from 1866 to 1880; a director of the Public Library from 1868 to 1874; director of the Citizens' National Bank from 1880 to 1889, and of the Worcester National Bank from January, 1888; director of the Merchants' and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company from 1883; is vice-president of the Worcester Art Society, a trustee of the Washburn Memorial Hospital, and a councilor of the American Antiquarian Society.

NATHANIEL PAINE.

Nathaniel Paine is a public man in the sense that he has been identified with many of the city of Worcester's most important and most cherished institutions. He belongs to an old Worcester family, and his Christian name, Nathaniel, appears in each one of its generations since it was founded in America. Stephen Paine emigrated to New England in 1638, from the township of Great Ellingham, Norfolk County, England, and settled in Hingham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He brought with him his wife and three sons, and, as the records show, four servants, though some of them may have been helpers in his business, which was that of a miller. It appears, at least, that he was a man of substance, as well as energy and character. In 1641-42 he removed, with four of his townsmen, to Seekonk, and the new settlement, which had the advantage of the ministrations of Rev. Samuel Newman, came presently to be called Rehoboth. The name of Stephen Paine often appears on the records of the new town as holding offices of honor and trust. He died at Rehoboth in 1679.

One of his three sons disappears from history. The eldest son was called Stephen. His second son, Nathaniel, born in England, came to New England with his father and became a man of some considerable prominence in Rehoboth, and was a deputy from there to Plymouth Court in 1676-77. The only son of Nathaniel named for his father was the progenitor of the Worcester Paines, and early in life became a resident of Bristol, R. I. He was a judge of Probate, and also one of the Council of Massachusetts Bay from 1708 till his death, in 1723. One of his sons—the third Nathaniel—was a representative in the Colonial Legislature and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. And so we come in the fifth generation to Timothy, born in Bristol, R. I., in 1730, who removed to Worcester with his mother in 1739-40, and married, in 1749, Sarah, daughter of Hon. John Chandler and Hannah Gardiner, his wife, by which marriage the Paines and Chandlers became first connected.

Timothy had seven sons and three daughters, of whom five were married. Nathaniel, the sixth child, was the grandfather of the present Nathaniel Paine.

He was a representative to the General Court in 1798, was judge of Probate for Worcester County thirty-five years, resigning in 1836 on account of ill health, and was one of the founders and a councilor of the American Antiquarian Society.

He married the daughter of Gardiner Chandler, whose residence was on Main Street, opposite Park Street. Judge Paine's house and office were on the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, his garden and grounds extending up the north side of Pleasant Street nearly to Chestnut Street. Judge Paine died in Worcester in 1840. He had seven children. The second son, Gardiner, was in business. He was active in military matters, held the office of major by the appointment of Governor Lincoln, and was a charter member of the Worcester Guards. He was also a prominent member of the Horticultural Society, in which he took an active interest. He was the father of the present Nathaniel Paine, and died in January, 1854.

It may partly appear from this fragment of genealogy that the Paines have been prominent in the affairs of the day since their ancestor, Stephen, landed on Plymouth shores.

The present Nathaniel Paine is a worthy representative of the name. He was born in Worcester August 6, 1832, and was educated in the public schools of the town. At seventeen years of age he entered the Mechanics' Bank of Worcester, and ever since has devoted himself to financial affairs. His intelligence and solid trustworthiness brought him early into notice. In 1854 the growing city required additional banking facilities; the City Bank was organized under the State laws, and Mr. Paine, then only twenty-two years of age, was made assistant cashier. Three years later he became cashier, and has held that position ever since. To large business capacity he adds the courteous manners which spring naturally from a kind heart. Such honors as have come to him have been given ungrudgingly. He has not sought them—they have come mainly in the line of his scholarly tastes joined with his methodical training as a banker. His grandfather and his great-uncle were among the founders of the American Antiquarian Society, and Mr. Paine was early admitted to that ancient and dignified body as a matter of course. Since 1863 he has held the responsible position of treasurer and custodian of their various and considerable bequeathed funds. He is also a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the New England Historic Genealogical Society and corresponding or honorary member of the Long Island, the Pennsylvania and the Georgia Historical Societies.

He was one of the founders of the Worcester Natural History Society, and for several years its president. For a long series of years he was a director of



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the Free Public Library, and most of the time was the secretary of the board and treasurer of the funds belonging to the library. He has served in the City Council two years, and was for several years a trustee of the Worcester County Horticultural Society. He is now president of the Worcester Art Society.

These titles may be quickly read, but they count for a vast amount of patient, unsalaried labor for the public welfare, extending over a long series of years.

Mr. Paine has a large and interesting library, but its distinguishing feature is not so much costly bindings and rare editions, although it is not without these expensive treasures. One of his favorite tasks is to patiently expand volumes by adding to them rare portraits, autographs and MS. bearing on their contents. In this way, "Irving's Life of Washington," originally in five volumes (the special edition of one hundred and ten copies), has grown to ten volumes, and contains rare and almost priceless matter. A "Biographical History of the Fine Arts," in two volumes, has been extended to nine, and the portraits of artists, originally one hundred, now number upwards of eight hundred.

His volume of "Autographs and Portraits of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence" is complete, with the exception of a few autographs.

The making of scrap-books Mr. Paine has cultivated as a fine art; nor is the element of humor lacking from his collection—the works of Cruikshank, John Leech, Du Maurier and Nast have not been forgotten.

Mr. Paine is the author of several monographs on matters of history and bibliography. Among them may be mentioned "Remarks on the Early Paper Currency of Massachusetts," "Historical and Chronological Notes on the Town of Worcester," and "Bibliography of Worcester History."

WILLIAM DICKINSON.

Worcester has been signally fortunate in having among her citizens many who, though not natives, have by their ability, enterprise and integrity added greatly to her prosperity and renown. By the phrase "who though not natives" is simply meant such as were not actually born within her borders. And it is much to her credit for discernment that she has perceived the good qualities of this class and for her shrewdness that she has availed herself of their efficient services and cordially enrolled them among her sons. Even in looking over the biographical sketches in the present volume the student of Worcester's history will find much that is striking in the direction here indicated. But while this is said, the fact is not to be forgotten that she has always had many of native birth who have done honor to her name, and contributed their full share in the building up of the fair name she now so pre-eminently enjoys.

Among those who were not natives in the sense indicated must be ranked Mr. Dickinson, whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He was born in Amherst, Mass., on the 6th of October, 1804, and died in September, 1887, having nearly completed his eighty-third year. He was a son of Samuel Fowler Dickinson, a lawyer of high standing in the Hampshire bar, and father of a large and reputable family, one or two of whom filled responsible public offices in the county.

Mr. Dickinson's education was good, though he was not a college graduate. From the common district school he entered Amherst Academy, where he received such training as fitted him at the age of fifteen to enter upon the business life in which he was so successful and acquired so fair a name that he was long regarded as a worthy model for the imitation of all who seek a high position in the business world. He always entertained a great respect for learning, and was liberal in his contributions for the support of educational institutions; was a member of the School Board for three years; gave the bell for the High School and the fountains that now adorn the plat in front of the building. He was a director of the Free Public Library and a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

His first employment after completing his education was in a Boston dry-goods house. He was subsequently in the paper manufacture in Hardwick and Fitchburg.

It was in 1829, at the age of twenty-five, that Mr. Dickinson came to Worcester, and here he resided till the time of his decease, nearly sixty years. He at first applied himself in the service of others; was a clerk in two or three business establishments, and then in other similar, but to him rather uncongenial, employment, till 1836, when he was elected to the responsible and trustworthy office of cashier of the Central National Bank. This, of course, was a voucher for his honesty and capability as a financier. He held the office for fourteen years, and such a character did he acquire for promptness and integrity in pecuniary matters that he soon found himself in various offices where skill and trustworthiness were of the greatest importance, such as treasurer of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company and treasurer of the Merchants' and Farmers' Insurance Company, both of which offices he held for many years, not less than forty. He was likewise for a long time a director in the Quinsigamond Bank and in the Providence and Worcester Railroad.

In 1863 Mr. Dickinson, with one or two associates, began the manufacture of paper machinery, which was continued some eight years, and then he engaged in the felting business, in which his son, Mr. Samuel F. Dickinson, subsequently became connected with him.

Mr. Dickinson was not what would be called an active politician; certainly not an obtrusive zealot,

but from time to time he filled various local offices with credit to himself and benefit to the public. He was a Common Councilman and an alderman for several terms. So far as he was a partisan he ranked with the Republicans, having been of the old Whig school. By Governor Butler he was appointed a trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital, and for the general he entertained profound respect, almost adoration, induced probably by the efficient services rendered by that able commander during our Civil War.

In his religious views Mr. Dickinson was liberal, but identified with the Trinitarian Congregationalists. Though a regular attendant on the services of the Union Church, he was not what is technically called a "professor."

Mr. Dickinson became a man of large means, and his liberality kept pace with his accumulations. He was justly regarded as a most valuable citizen, a sympathetic neighbor and a fast friend. In social life he was esteemed for his intelligence, urbanity and far-reaching fellow-feeling. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Hawley, of Andover. By her he had one son, who became a graduate of Brown University and afterwards a lawyer in New York. His second wife was Miss Mary Whittier, also of Andover. By her he had two sons and one daughter. It was the elder son, Samuel F., who became a partner in his father's business. The younger son, was a graduate of Yale. The daughter, Helen W., married Thomas L. Shields, of Pittsburg, Pa.

JOSEPH CHANDLER.

Dr. Chandler has been long and favorably known from his connection with New England Hospitals for the Insane. He was born in Pomfret, Ct., on the 28th of April, 1806, and hence has already attained an age that few of us reach. He was a son of Major John Wilkes and Mary (Stedman) Chandler. His father was a farmer, and on the farm the son worked till the age of seventeen, attending the district school during the terms usual at that period. After his seventeenth year he was a student in the Academies of Dudley and Leicester, in this State, and that of Woodstock, in Connecticut. He entered Brown University, where he remained a part of two years, but graduated from Union College in 1828. He studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Hiram Holt, of Pomfret; attended a course of medical lectures at Harvard College, and another at Yale, receiving at the latter the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This was in 1831, in November of which year he settled in Worcester in the practice of his profession.

In March, 1833, Dr. Chandler went into the State Lunatic Hospital as an assistant to Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, then in charge of the institution. Here he remained till May, 1842, when he retired, his first

marriage taking place very soon after. In October of the year just named he took charge of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, an institution built after a plan submitted by him. The management of this asylum was begun with small means, though much credit by local merchants was offered. It had the capacity of a hundred and twenty patients, and the first admission was in October. After a little more than three years it became nearly full and was out of debt, on a charge of but two dollars and twenty-five cents per week for the care and board of each inmate.

To the surprise and much against the wishes of the Board of Trustees, but in compliance with the earnest solicitation of friends, he resigned his charge there—a charge made pleasant to himself by his successful performance of the duties devolving on him, and by his successful efforts otherwise in behalf of the institution.

After an interval of a few months he succeeded Dr. Woodward as superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, which position he resigned in July, 1856, after ten years' service. During his residence of twenty-five years in the two institutions (the one at Concord and that at Worcester) he had the charge, wholly or in part, of about six thousand insane persons. That at Worcester was always full while he was assistant, and at the time he was superintendent it was especially so, the number being at one time five hundred and sixty-eight.

Since leaving the care of lunatics he has made his home in Worcester. In 1862 he was at Fortress Monroe, as medical chief of the ship "St. Mark's," detailed to bring home the wounded in the Civil War, and in August took on board one hundred and thirty-four of McClellan's wounded soldiers, to be landed in Chester, Pa.

Dr. Chandler has been called to fill various offices of a public and semi-public character, and has always acquitted himself with ability and discretion, meriting and receiving the approbation of his fellow-citizens. He has been an inspector of the State Almshouse at Monson, a member of the Legislature, a justice of the peace and an alderman of the city. He has likewise been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and an honorary member of the New Hampshire and Connecticut Medical Societies. It may be mentioned, too, that he was commissioned as surgeon of a Light Infantry Regiment.

Dr. Chandler was united in marriage, for the first time, on the 4th of May, 1842, with Josephine Rose, daughter of Joseph W. and Harriet (Paine) Rose, and granddaughter of the late Dr. William Paine, of Worcester. The children by this marriage were Mrs. A. George Bullock and Mrs. Waldo Lincoln, of Worcester. His second wife was Mary E. Douglas, widow of Charles A. Wheeler, whom he married April 8, 1874, but by whom he had no children.

In 1867 Dr. Chandler, with two daughters, visited





William Workman

Europe, where they remained two years; and in 1874 he went again, with his second wife, remaining, as before, some two years.

It is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon the merits of Dr. Chandler as a citizen, as he is too well known to need anything of that kind. The respect that has been universally awarded him, these many years, and the success that has attended him in the various important and often trying positions he has occupied, abundantly testify to his high character and worth.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, M.D.

Dr. William Workman was of Scotch-English descent. The ancient family seal has for its motto: "Non pas l'ouvrage, mais l'ouvrier," which may indicate a French origin of the family. But it is known that the Workmans had lived for several generations in England. One of them was Rev. John Workman, a clergyman of the Church of England at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester, a man of "great piety, wisdom and moderation." He was prosecuted by Archbishop Laud, about 1634, for preaching against the use of pictures in churches, was suspended from the ministry, imprisoned and excommunicated, and died in consequence of the persecution which he suffered. A little later we find the name of William Workman, an officer in the English army, under Oliver Cromwell, who distinguished himself in the campaign in Ireland in 1649, especially at the siege of Drogheda. He was rewarded for his services by a grant of large estates of confiscated lands in County Armagh, in the North of Ireland. In 1689 his son William was among the Protestants who were compelled to flee from their homes to the fortress of Londonderry, where they were shut in by the Irish Catholic army, and suffered the horrors of that remarkable siege. The musket which he used during this siege is in the possession of a branch of the family in the old country. In the next generation a part of the Workman family settled near the market-town of Coleraine, on the river Bann, in Ulster. Two generations later a number of families from Coleraine came to the United States, and founded a town of the same name in Franklin County, Massachusetts. Among these was the widow of William Workman, a grandson of William Workman of Londonderry, who crossed the Atlantic in 1735, bringing her son John, then a boy of six years. This widow was a woman of great force of character, a staunch Scotch Presbyterian, who lived to a great age. Her son, John Workman, lived in Deerfield, Mass., during his minority. He married Phebe Stewart, of Concord, Mass., and, about 1750, purchased a tract of uncleared land, in what is now the southeastern part of Coleraine, and erected on it a farm-house, in which he lived more than sixty years. Two apple-trees, which are said to have been planted by him, are still standing. He died in 1813,

at the age of eighty-four. His second son, Daniel Stewart, married Dorothy Perry, of Westminster, and settled on his father's farm. He was a well-to-do farmer, who lived independently on his ancestral acres. He had twelve children, of whom eight lived to adult years. His farm, which has been in the possession of the family for four generations, is of excellent soil, and is situated in a beautiful hilly region. He died in 1855, at the age of eighty-four years.

His son William was the oldest of his children, and, therefore, inherited the name by which so many of his ancestors had been called. He was born January 21, 1798. He remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, doing his part of the work on the farm, attending such schools as were within his reach, and reading eagerly the few books which he could get in that remote rural town. Besides the Bible and the New England Primer, which were in every family, he read, during his boyhood, "Robinson Crusoe," "The Story of Blue Beard," "Cinderella," "The Arabian Nights," "The Early Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," "Travels Among the Arabs in Central Africa," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and parts of "Rollin's Ancient History." In due time he entered Hopkins Academy, in Old Hadley, then under the care of Rev. Daniel Huntington, and of Worthington Smith. Here he was prepared for college. But repeated attacks of illness caused a general failure of health, which at length compelled him to give up the college course.

He began the study of medicine in 1822, in the office of Dr. Seth Washburn, of Greenfield. In the fall of that year he attended lectures in the Medical Department of Harvard University, and continued his studies there and with Drs. Flint and Mather, of Northampton, till August, 1825, when he received the degree of M.D. from Harvard. He began practice immediately in Shrewsbury, where he remained ten years. He met from the first sharp competition, but he deserved success, and won it, not only by his skill, but by the excellence and strength of his character. In 1828 he married Sarah Paine, daughter of Hon. Vashni Hemenway, of Shrewsbury, whom he survived about four years. In 1835 he came to Worcester, where he lived more than fifty years. He retained for some time a large part of his business in Shrewsbury, in addition to the new business which he gained in Worcester. Dr. Workman was strongly attached to his profession, and devoted his whole energies to its exacting requirements. He was all his life an earnest and constant student, and kept well abreast of the rapid advances of medical science. He was for several years a contributor to *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. His articles are characterized by careful and accurate description of cases, and show that he possessed a thorough knowledge of his profession. Of quick perception and sound judgment himself, he had a profound contempt for all shams and

pretences, and was recognized as an able, progressive and conscientious practitioner. He excelled as well in the department of surgery as in that of medicine. Some of his surgical operations, which are remarkably bold and skillful. He had a good share of patronage from the leading families of Worcester, and was frequently called in consultation, not only in the city, but to other places in the State.

He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1831, was elected councilor in 1840, and held this position twenty-four years. He was chairman of the committee of arrangements at the annual meeting of the society held in Worcester in 1851, and delivered the annual address at the meeting in Fitchburg in 1852. He selected for his subject "The Ethics of the Medical Profession," and spoke with abundant illustration of the relations and duties of physicians to each other, to their patients, and to the community. It is a very elaborate address, full of wit, and shows a wide acquaintance with medical writers, as well as a broad view of the relations of the profession to society. It is an earnest plea for manly courtesy and unselfishness in all the dealings of physicians. Dr. Workman was also a member of the American Medical Association, and was frequently a delegate from the State Society at its earlier meetings. In 1831 he joined the Worcester District Medical Society, and for many years took a prominent part in its proceedings, serving on important committees, and occupying at one time or another all its offices, except that of librarian. He always retained his interest in the society, and two years before his death gave it his medical library. He was also a member of the Worcester Medical Improvement Society.

His horizon was by no means bounded by his profession. He interested himself in all that concerned the city of his adoption, and although he neither desired nor held public office, endeavored to do his whole duty as a citizen, and gave liberally of his time and means to objects of public importance. From 1840 to 1850 he served with Hon. A. D. Foster and Rev. Drs. Sweetser, Hill, and others on the "Board of Overseers of Schools for the Centre District," the latter part of the time as secretary of the board; and also for several years on the Public School Committee, after Worcester was made a city. He was president of the Lyceum Society, and read before it a number of papers on scientific subjects. He was trustee of the Worcester County Institution for savings from 1848 to 1873, and was director in the Peoples' Insurance Company of this city from 1860 till its dissolution after the Boston fire in 1872. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Andrew trustee for five years of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and was reappointed by Governor Bullock in 1867. At the close of his second term he was again appointed, but declined further service. At the time of the seven days' battles, in 1862, Dr. S. H. Howe, in behalf of

the Sanitary Commission, telegraphed him to send volunteer surgeons to act with that organization in caring for the wounded. Although then sixty-four years of age, he at once offered his services, and went to Fortress Monroe as surgeon, in charge of a government transport. He was among the earliest members of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, was vice-president of the society from 1844 to 1853, and again in 1857, and was a member of its Board of Trustees as long as he could be induced to serve. The trustees say of him in their annual report: "His judgment was always sound and conscientious, he was a rare adviser, and was seldom thrown off his balance. This society has lost by his death a life-long and consistent friend. Since his death his children have presented the society an admirable portrait of him."

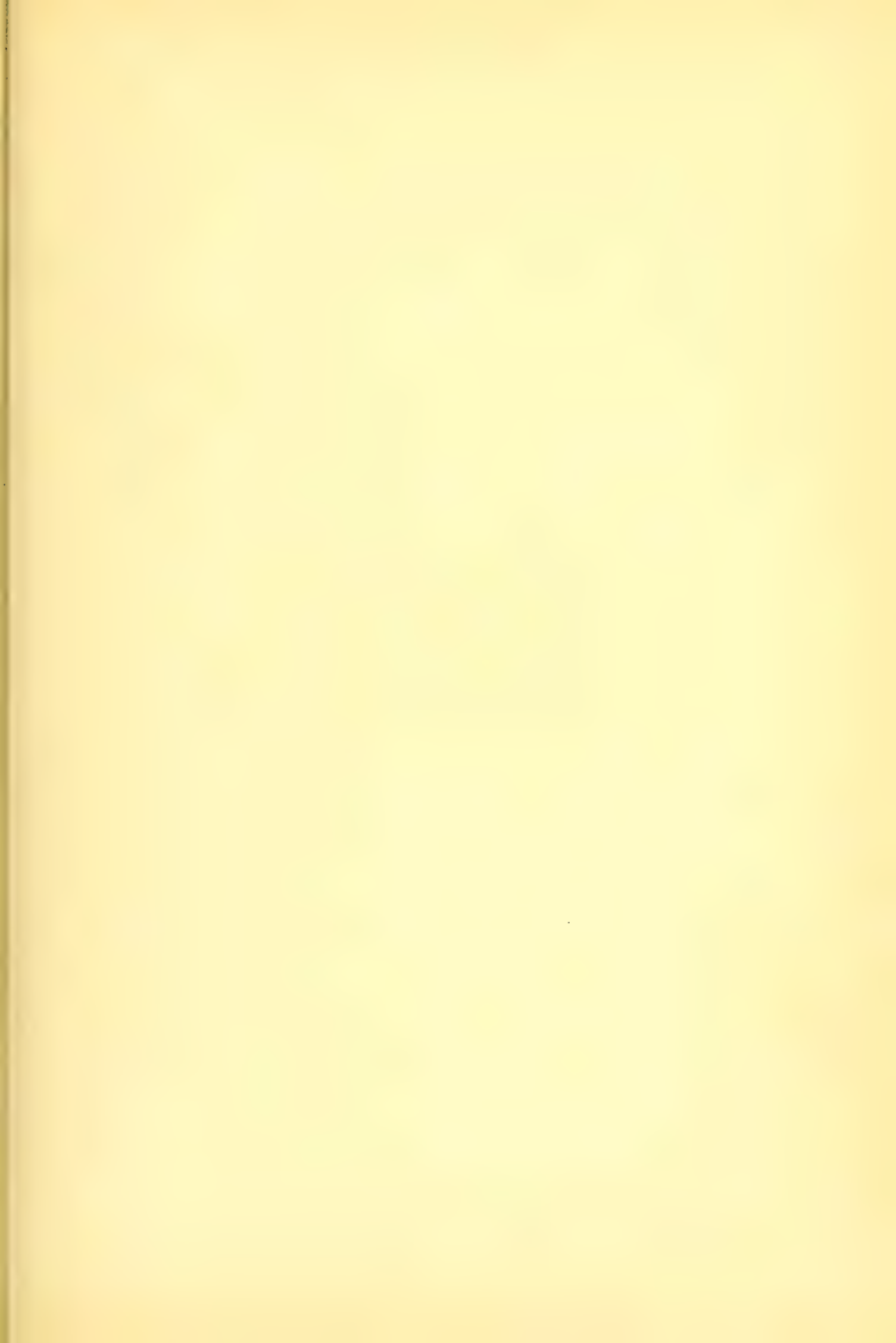
Dr. Workman continued in the practice of medicine, devoting to it his best powers of body and mind, until he was past the age of seventy, when he began to seek relief from its more arduous duties. But he continued for some years longer to give professional advice, and to act in consultation. In the comparative leisure in which he found himself, he carried out a plan, which he had long cherished, to visit Europe. He sailed from New York for Havre in the spring of 1870 with his wife and two daughters, and was absent a little more than six months, going south as far as Naples, and east as far as Vienna. He enjoyed this trip exceedingly, and was accustomed in later years to say that it had added ten years to his life.

In his religious views Dr. Workman was an Orthodox Congregationalist. He became a communicant in the Union Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Smalley, in 1840. Although he was not inclined to make himself conspicuous in the meetings of the church, he was put forward to do a great deal of work on committees by both the church and the parish. He is spoken of, by those who were conversant with him, as a steady friend of the church and its ministers, an attentive and appreciative listener to preaching, and an upright and consistent Christian.

After his retirement from active life he continued his habits of study, devoting much of his time to reading outside of his profession. He kept himself well informed on the live issues of the day, as well as those of history, the study of which was his especial delight. His declining years were passed in the city which had been so long his home, in the companionship of his old friends and neighbors, in the house which he had built almost forty years before. He had a cheerful and beautiful old age, and died October 17, 1885, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His surviving children, a son and three daughters, were with him at the time of his death.

HON. SAMUEL WINSLOW.

Hon. Samuel Winslow was born in Newton, Mass., February 28, 1827, and received his early education





Samuel Winstler

in the schools of that town. On leaving school he was employed in the manufacture of cotton machinery, and in this occupation he displayed great industry and inventive skill. So rapidly did he advance that at the age of twenty he was made foreman in his shop, with over fifty men under his charge. He removed to Worcester in 1855, and on April 1st of that year formed a co-partnership with his brother, Seth C. Winslow, and started a machine-shop. In the year 1857 they began the manufacture of skates, with which industry he is even now identified. The works were located in the old Merrifield building, in Cypress Street, and they remained there for twenty-one years. At the death of his brother, in 1871, Mr. Winslow assumed the whole control of the business, and continued it alone until the formation of the Samuel Winslow Skate Manufacturing Company, in May, 1886, in which Mr. Winslow retained a majority of the stock, and has since served the corporation as its president and treasurer.

Mr. Winslow began his public career in Newton Upper Falls in the year 1848, as a member of the Prudential Committee for the employment of teachers and the charge of the schools in that village. He was soon after elected clerk of the corporation, which organized the Boston and Woonsocket Division of what is now the New York and New England Railroad.

Mr. Winslow was a member of the Common Council of the city of Worcester in 1864-65. He was a Representative from the Tenth Worcester District in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1873-74, and in 1885 served as alderman to fill a vacancy. In 1885 he was elected mayor of the city of Worcester for the ensuing year by a sweeping majority, and has since been elected to the same position for the years 1887, '88 and '89 by very large majorities. His record as mayor has been of the highest order, as is attested by his four successive elections to the position. He was a trustee of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association from 1868 to '71, its vice-president from 1884 to '86, its president in 1886, and declined re-election to the presidency in 1887 on account of his duties as mayor.

In December, 1888, Mr. Winslow was elected a director of the Citizens' National Bank, and at the annual meeting of the corporation in January, 1889, was re-elected a director, and was subsequently elected to the presidency by the Board of Directors. He was also elected a trustee of the People's Savings Bank in January, 1889.

Mr. Winslow is one of the few men of to-day who can trace with pride his continual growth of character in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, and who can look back upon a business career which has been one of steady increase from year to year and prosperous in every sense.

It is now his good fortune to be possessed of a liberal share of this world's goods, and he distributes

them with a charitable but judicious hand. During his whole life he has been very generous, although his acts of kindness have seldom been known by others than those who have been directly benefited. Before he had even reached the age of man's estate Mr. Winslow began his self-sacrifices by depriving himself of a large share of his income for the sake of educating his brothers, although older than himself.

It can be said, in conclusion, that the esteem in which Mr. Winslow is held by his neighbors and fellow-townsmen is due to a life based upon the principles of integrity and industry.

JOHN M. EARLE.

John Milton Earle, born in Leicester April 13, 1794, was the eldest of the nine children of Pliny and Patience (Buffum) Earle. His father was the pioneer, in America, in the manufacture of machine cards for the carding of cotton by water, or by some other motive-power than that of the human hand; and an interesting account of his life and work will be found in the history of Leicester in its appropriate place in these pages. Most of the children of Pliny Earle inherited the strong intellectual traits of both of their parents, three of the sons devoting themselves to literary or professional labor. John Milton Earle was educated at the academy in his native town. He was for a few years clerk in the store of the Northbridge Cotton-Mill at Whitinsville, in which his father had an interest; but in 1816 he came to Worcester and, with Anthony Chase, (afterwards his brother-in-law,) opened a "country store" on the north corner of Main and Thomas Streets. In 1823 they purchased the *Massachusetts Spy*, to the columns of which Mr. Earle had already been a contributor, and of which he was to be, for thirty-five years, the editor and principal manager, and for fifteen years of the time the sole proprietor. Mr. Earle was an editor of the same class with Nathan Hale and William Cullen Bryant. Firm in his honest convictions, he was conscious of the responsibility of his position, and he set forth his views with a clearness of style that commanded the intelligent assent of his large circle of readers. The *Spy*, in his hands, was not a party "organ," but was always a little in advance of the conservative judgment of a people second for intelligence to none other in the world. In the best days of the Whig party Mr. Earle, although more radical than they upon the question of slavery, labored to secure the election of its candidates. But in 1848, when his neighbor and friend, the late Hon. Charles Allen, returned from the National Convention at Philadelphia, where he had repudiated the nomination of Zachary Taylor for President, as made for the aggrandizement of the slave power, Mr. Earle, hesitating only long enough to consider if the time was ripe for the new movement which Judge Allen was leading, espoused the cause, and now more heartily than ever

before labored with his pen to secure the spread of the at length accepted doctrine of a free soil and free men.

Associated with Mr. Earle in the conduct of the *Spy*, from 1849-58, was Mr. Thomas Drew,¹ himself a striking character. Mr. Drew, in a letter to the writer of this notice, under date of October 25, 1888, says: "Among the historic characters of Worcester County, Mr. Earle is entitled to a place in the front rank for what he was and for what he did. There is probably no other man living who appreciates as I do his sublime faith in the triumph of a righteous cause, and his heroic, self-sacrificing courage in sustaining it. . . . He had a broad-gauge mind, intensely humane sympathies, and as much self-sacrificing spirit as any of the old martyrs who were burned at the stake. In 1848, after the Buffalo Convention, of which he was a member, I think that rather than recede from the grand position in which he placed the *Spy*, he would have cheerfully fulfilled all the Scriptural requirements of a 'burnt-offering.'"

Although Mr. Earle's chief delight was in literary work, he was not a recluse. His keen interest in public affairs led him to accept the unsought calls of his fellow-citizens to hold some of the offices at their disposal. He was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature in 1844, '45, '46, '50, '51 and '52, and State Senator in 1858. During his first term he was able to exert an influence much greater than new members generally acquire. His views in opposition to capital punishment, and the disinclination of politicians to take a decided ground, as he did, on the temperance question, gave him a prominent position. At this session a resolve was introduced, fixing the compensation allowed to counties for the support of lunatics not committed to the State Hospital. The allowance to Suffolk County was to be cut down some two thousand five hundred dollars. The resolve of course met with vigorous opposition from the Boston delegation, who, with the aid of members from other counties which would be similarly affected, succeeded in voting it down. Mr. Earle, convinced that such was to be its fate, voted with the majority and was thus entitled to move a re-consideration. Renewing the contest, he secured the passage of the resolve. The *Boston Post*, announcing the result, said: "Mr. Earle, of Worcester, did this by pertinacious perseverance." At the same session a bill was introduced relating to life insurance. In this Mr. Earle saw a covert hostility to the formation of a life assurance company in Worcester, as was proposed. The bill had a strong backing, and, after passing the Senate, was carried through its first debateable stage in the House by vote of two to one. In the subsequent discussion upon its final passage, Mr. Earle was left to

oppose it alone. But the force of his argument convinced his hearers, and the bill was rejected by about the same majority that had before voted in its favor. In his later years of service he was especially conspicuous in advocating the secret ballot and in securing the election of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate. He was a member of the Convention of 1853 for the revision of the State Constitution. There he advocated the district system of representation in the Legislature and radical changes in the mode of appointment of various officers, taking it from the Governor and giving it to the people.

The recreation of Mr. Earle was found in botany, conchology and horticulture. He was both a theoretical and a practical botanist. His collection of shells, one of the finest in the State, he gave, a short time before his death, to the Worcester Natural History Association. His garden was full of the choicest fruit-trees which he tended with careful hand; and he was a recognized authority on all horticultural matters. He was one of the founders of the Worcester Horticultural Society, and for several years its president.

On a motion of Mr. Earle, offered in a town-meeting, held November 8, 1847, it was voted to petition for a city charter. The charter was granted, and Mr. Earle was elected a member of the first Board of Aldermen. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and a director in the State Mutual Life Assurance Company from its organization to his death.

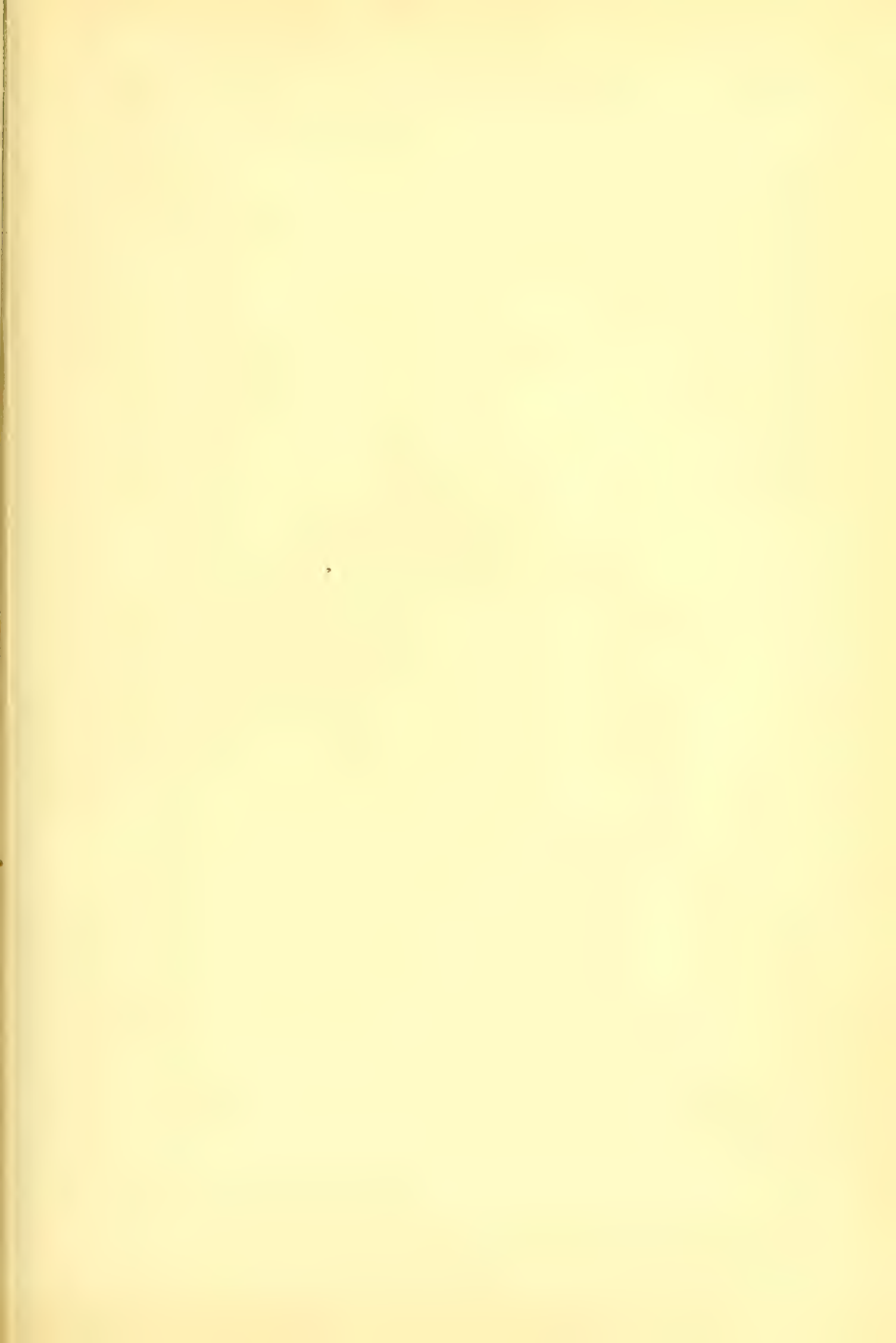
In 1859 he was appointed by Gov. Banks, commissioner to examine into and report upon the condition of the Indians and their descendants domiciled in the Commonwealth, for the information of the General Court in regard to their population, their social and political condition, and their educational, religious and municipal organizations. He devoted nearly two years to the task, and in 1861 made an extended report, which is a marvel of conscientious and intelligent investigation, thoroughly performed.

Mr. Earle was commissioned by President Lincoln as postmaster of Worcester, July 16, 1861. He was re-appointed by President Johnson, July 7, 1865. Soon after this date he received a circular endorsing the policy of Mr. Johnson, with a request for his signature. His principles and his conscience alike forbade his signing, and after a second circular had been sent him, which he treated with silence, as he had the first one, his removal from office quickly followed.

Mr. Earle married, June 6, 1821, Sarah, daughter of Tristram and Sarah (Folger) Hussey, of Nantucket. He died at Worcester, February 8, 1873. They had nine children, five of whom survive.

¹The reader is referred, further, to the volume "Ralph Earle and His Descendants," compiled by Miss Earle, daughter of J. M. Earle, of Northampton. Worcester: Mass. Press of Charles Hamilton, 1888.

²J. M. Drew lived at Northampton, Massachusetts, forty years, sixty-nine years. For a complete list of his life and the *Boston Herald* under the Worcester office, see p. 1687.





(Wm. B. B. B.)

CALVIN TAFT.

Calvin Taft was born in Roxbury, Mass., January 29, 1813, his father being Adolphus Taft, of Northbridge, Mass. He entered into a business life at an early age, and when a boy was employed in the store of Peter Farnum, of Farnumsville, Grafton. He afterwards opened a small store in Millbury, Mass., and later returned to Grafton, where he had a store at Leland's Landing, on the old Providence Canal. His natural adaptation to mercantile life was shown by having all this experience before he was twenty-five years of age, for, at that age, in 1838, with the characteristic spirit of enterprise of New England's sturdy, advancing men, he went in search of fields of larger promise. That year found him in the South, at Hawkinsville, Ga., where he conducted a store of general merchandise. He took cotton from the planters, in small quantities, in exchange for goods. Coming in this way to acquire a judgment in the buying and selling of cotton, and getting interested in the trade, he sold his store to devote his entire attention to it, which he did for nearly a quarter of a century. So shrewd had been his management, and so prosperous his labors, that several thousand bales of cotton were in his warehouses when the war broke out, the greater portion of which was lost during the war.

In the spring of 1861, nothing daunted, Mr. Taft returned to the North, and for four years was in the cotton trade in New York City. He then removed to Worcester, Mass., where his financial abilities were recognized—as they had been wherever he had been located. He was one of the first directors of the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Though he ever after retained his residence in Worcester, yet he had large business interests elsewhere. At Holyoke, Mass., he was identified with the Franklin Paper Company, which was organized in 1866, being its first president. The capital stock of the company was sixty thousand dollars, and the producing power of the mill three tons per day of envelope and colored flat papers. Three years later, when the Albion Paper Company was organized by Mr. Taft's son-in-law, Mr. James H. Newton, of Holyoke, he became president of the corporation, and was connected with it till the time of his death. His son, Edward C. Taft, is at present the agent and treasurer of this corporation. This mill produces eighteen tons daily of book-paper, engine-sized flats and card-boards. The capital stock upon organizing was sixty thousand dollars. Mr. Taft's domestic, social and religious life was equally fortunate as was his business career. He was three times happily married. His first wife was Susan, daughter of Jonathan Wadsworth and Tabitha Warren Wadsworth, of Farnumsville, Grafton, Mass. The second wife was Eliza Taft, daughter of Zadok and Abigail Bennett Taft, of Uxbridge, Mass. His third wife, who survives him, is

Cornelia, daughter of Charles Brigham and Susannah Baylies Brigham, of Grafton, Mass. Three children also survive him: Edward C. Taft and Mrs. James H. Newton, of Holyoke, and Miss Jennie A. Taft, of Worcester. Calvin Taft died at Worcester, June 17, 1881, at the age of sixty-eight years, and left, besides, a good name and a large fortune (twenty thousand dollars) in public charities by will. He left a five thousand dollars bequest to Piedmont Church, of Worcester, with which he had long been identified and through which, in his lifetime, benefactions for the needy had found their way from him. His life was one, not only of usefulness, but of genial, quiet manner and kindly deed, a Massachusetts business man whose memory will be always cherished by his many friends.

JOSEPH HENRY WALKER.

Mr. Walker was a son of Joseph Walker, a native of Hopkinton, Mass., and Hannah Thayer Chapin, of Milford. On their marriage they took up their residence in Boston, and there the subject of this sketch was born on the 21st of December, 1829. In February, 1830, the family returned to Hopkinton, and in 1843 removed to Worcester.

Mr. Walker was educated in the district and High Schools of Hopkinton and Worcester, leaving school when sixteen years old. In May, 1852, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ellen, daughter of Jubal Harrington, of Worcester. She died in August, 1859, leaving a daughter, now the wife of the banker Milton Shirk, of Peru, Indiana. His second wife, Hannah M. (Kelley) Spear, of New Hampton, N. H., he married in April, 1862. By her he had three children: Joseph, now in Harvard Law School; George, now in Brown University, and Agnes, the wife of Adams Davenport Claflin, son of ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Walker has filled offices of trust and responsibility, some of a political, some of a financial, and others of varied character. At the age of twenty-three years he was elected to the Common Council of Worcester, of which body he was president in 1869; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1879, '80 and '87, serving on the Retrenchment Committee in 1879; was chairman of the Public Service Committee in 1880, and in the latter year was a strong, though unsuccessful, candidate for Speaker. He was chairman of the Committee on Labor in 1887, and second on the Committees on Finance and Expenditure.

He was for several years president of the Worcester Board of Trade, and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Trade and Exports of the National Hide and Leather Association for several years, and also vice-president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

Mr. Walker has written and spoken considerably upon questions of trade, banking and coinage, pub-

lishing in 1881, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, a monograph entitled "Money, Trade and Banking," which attracted a good deal of attention, and received high encomiums from leading bankers and writers on finance.

Mr. Walker was one of the leading boot and shoe manufacturers in the country from 1851 to 1887, at which time he retired from that business. He is still the senior member of the large leather-house of Walker, Oakley & Co., of Chicago, Ill., which he established in that city in 1868.

The city of Worcester, together with thirty-two adjacent towns in Worcester County and three in Hampden County, compose the Tenth Congressional District of Massachusetts; and from this district Mr. Walker was elected a Representative to Congress on the 6th of November, 1888.

Mr. Walker has great energy and uncommon talent for organizing and administering business affairs, which have given him success as a manufacturer and a large property. His public spirit and liberality have been shown conspicuously in his relations with Worcester Academy, whose present prosperity is due, in great measure, to his generous gifts and his valuable service as president of the Board of Trustees. He has given liberally also to other good objects, and his counsel and aid have always been at the command of any wisely-conceived undertaking to promote the prosperity of the city or the well-being of its people. In public as in private matters he is one of those men who bring things to pass. And though his quickness of perception, independence of character, zeal and activity, his frank and emphatic manner of speech and his impatience sometimes with those less prompt in decision and action have caused him to be regarded as unduly masterful, he has been and is a great and valuable force in the political, municipal, industrial and social life of Worcester.

JOHN EDWIN SMITH.

Mr. Smith is a native of Shirley, Middlesex County, and was born on the 21st of August, 1832. He received an academic education, and while still in early life entered upon that business career which has been on the whole one of very marked success, not that he has been entirely, or in a much greater degree than others, exempt from the vicissitudes that are incidental to business life,—that life which in all its phases is exposed to the wiles of the deceitful and untrustworthy, the failures of the incompetent and the numberless hidden dangers that interrupt the progress of one who climbs the ascent of fortune's hill. Now, however, at an age verging on three-score years, he has the satisfaction of finding himself in affluent circumstances, and at the head of a business still flourishing and with bright prospects for the future.

Mr. Smith's business is cotton manufacturing, one

of the industries that has made Worcester what she is. And the growth and development of his business during the series of years that he has been numbered among her citizens is but typical of the growth and development of the city itself. His has been emphatically a business life, undisturbed by aspiration for political distinction or for any of the public positions which have such damaging attractions for so many of us. But he has not been one to shun the common duties of good citizenship, or refuse to bear his full share in the obligations and burdens necessary to perpetuate its blessings. In public affairs, however, he has never been demonstrative, but quietly, by his vote, by his liberal contributions and sound suggestions, has performed his part. Though not an active politician, and never a political officeholder or office-seeker, he has yet decided opinions on local as well as national topics, is never averse to expressing them, and, if need be, giving his reasons for their maintenance. As far as party affiliation is concerned, he is a firm adherent of the present Republican party, an uncompromising advocate of their principles and policy.

Though not what is popularly known as an officeholder, he has yet for many years filled places of the highest trust and responsibility in institutions of importance and usefulness, such as that of president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, director in the Mechanics' National Bank, director in the Central Massachusetts Railroad and trustee for the bond-holders of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad. He has likewise been postmaster of Smithville for the last twenty-nine years and still holds the office. In these and in some others, where financial skill and trustworthiness are of the first importance, his management and influence have been productive of most beneficial results.

In religious sentiment Mr. Smith ranks as a Unitarian, but is ever willing to accord to those of different views conscientiousness and a faithful regard for truth. He has been twice married, his first union taking place January 1, 1864; and all his children—three sons and one daughter—are now living.

Mr. Smith is a thinking rather than a wordy or demonstrative man; but his reserve, if such it may be called, is not tinged by moroseness and he is not given to misanthropic croakings. His intercourse in public is frank and confiding, and his social and domestic habits are such as to secure a large circle of appreciative and sympathetic friends. His residence is among the finest in Worcester, and both within and without affords ample evidence of refined taste and abundant means—a home where the endearments of domestic life find full fruition.

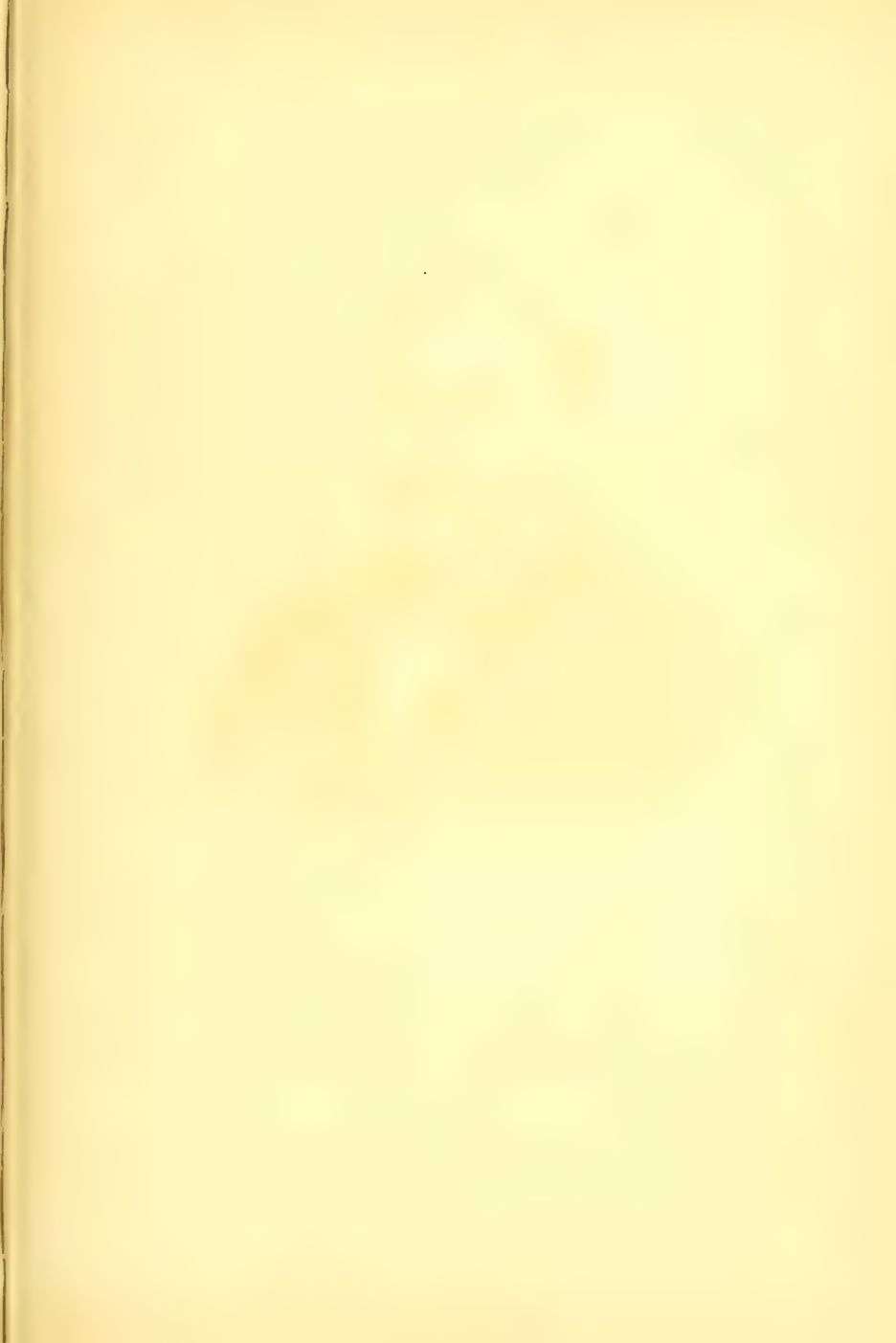
PHILIP LOUIS MOEN.

One of the most prominent business men of Worcester, for the last twenty-five years, has been the individual whose name appears above. He is presi-





J. Edwin Smith





Warren Williams

dent of the notable Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, which will be found spoken of in other connections, in the present work, as one of the largest, if not the very largest, manufacturing concern in the great manufacturing centre, Worcester. Indeed, it is said to be the most extensive wire manufacturing company, under individual ownership and management, in the whole world.

Mr. Moen was born in Wilna, N. Y., November 13, 1824, and was a son of Augustus R. and Sophie Ann Moen. His initiation into business life was in a hardware store in New York, in which wire from the Washburn mill in Worcester was sold; and not long after he became acquainted with a daughter of Deacon Ichabod Washburn, the originator and proprietor of the business, and married her in 1846. The next year he settled in Worcester, and the firm I. Washburn & Moen was formed, the business being wire-drawing and rod-rolling. This was when Mr. Moen was about twenty-three years of age. And the business has continued essentially the same. But in 1868 it began to be carried on under the name of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Co., the corporation being established by legislative act. The business has steadily increased till at the present time it has reached gigantic proportions. They now employ some three thousand workmen, and turn out about two hundred and fifty tons daily. They manufacture wire, in great variety, of copper, steel and iron; and of all sizes.

The matrimonial alliance of Mr. Moen seems to have had most satisfactory results, beyond the circle of home and domestic life, for Deacon Washburn writes in his diary, 1866: "In 1850 I took as a partner my son-in-law, P. L. Moen. In him I have had a most efficient aid in bringing up the business to its present mammoth size. While he makes no claim to be a practical mechanic, he has, by his exactness, promptitude and aptness for business generally, supplied a deficiency in myself indispensable to success. He has managed with rare ability our finances, a department of the business for which I never had the taste or inclination."

Mr. Moen, though not a college graduate, nor one claiming special advancement in book learning, is yet a man of much intelligence and elevated thought, a judicious and active friend of all approved educational movements and institutions, and one ever ready to further his views by liberal contributions. His services on the School Board have been highly appreciated, and as trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, since 1869, and treasurer of the same for seven years, he has so acquitted himself as to merit and receive the highest approval.

In the more active scenes of political life he has not been much found, though on public questions his views and sentiments have had decided expression and due weight. In 1885 he was chosen a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket, a fact which sufficiently indicates his party affiliation.

In social life he is regarded as a conscientious Christian gentleman, a man of genial disposition, kindly sympathies, and ever ready to give efficient aid to all true moral and benevolent enterprises. In religious sentiment he is of the New England orthodox Congregational stamp, and well known for his broad Christian characteristics.

Mr. Moen has been twice married, his first partner having been a daughter of Deacon Ichabod Washburn, as before stated, and his second Maria S. Grant, of Chelsea, Vt. Three children, by the last marriage, one son and two daughters, are now living.

WARREN WILLIAMS.

As a type of rugged manhood of the old-time New England quality, in its triple union of moral, mental and physical stamina, Warren Williams would be a marked man in any community.

Decision of character, tact and sagacity are indicated in every line of the strong, earnest face, and when united with his stalwart figure, still erect and supple at nigh four-score years, the picture is complete of a man born to achieve success in business, and to command the confidence and respect of his associates.

With fewer opportunities, and less ability to turn them to his own advantage, he would still have been a successful man by virtue of his native instincts of thrift and perseverance, habits of industry and temperance in all things.

With a well-balanced temperament, conservative, but never timorous, naturally sagacious and enterprising, but willing to work with his hands until a sure foundation had been laid for the future, it is not strange that he was able to retire from active business and enjoy a quarter of a century of freedom from other than voluntary task.

Warren Williams, the son of Simeon Williams, was born in Woolwich, Me., July 2, 1811. His mother was Lydia Young, whose family, on the maternal side, was near of kin to Alexander Hamilton.

The family consisted of nine children—one daughter and eight sons—one of the latter being the late Judge Hartley Williams, for many years an honored citizen of Worcester, who died in 1882.

Early in life Warren Williams learned the carpenter's trade, and moved to Leicester, Mass., in 1830.

In 1836 he came to Worcester to engage in the woolen machinery business, then conducted by L. & A. G. Coes, and later by Henry Goulding, with whom he remained for fourteen years, rising from a workman's bench to the position of foreman and superintendent, until 1851, when he became joint proprietor, with Fitzroy, Willard and others, under the firm-name of Willard, Williams & Co.

The business was then located on the corner of Union and School Streets, on the premises now oc-

cupied by N. A. Lombard & Co., and proved successful.

In 1854 Mr. Williams withdrew from the firm, and retired to a farm in the north part of the city, where he resided for a number of years.

In 1858 he bought Charles Ballard's interest in the firm of Ball & Ballard, manufacturers of wood-working machinery, and continued this branch of business under the firm of Ball & Williams until 1861.

On the breaking out of the Civil War they added the manufacture of the Ballard Breech-Loading (Carbine) Rifles, invented by Charles Ballard, the former partner.

The demand for arms of this kind, created by the war, enabled the firm to dispose of their whole product to a single firm of purchasing agents for the State of Kentucky during the entire period of the war. The business proved very lucrative, and Mr. Williams retired from the firm in 1865, with a competence, and has not since been engaged in active business.

He has not, however, been idle, having found ample field for mental activity and usefulness, in congenial duties connected with the banks and other corporate interests with which he has been associated.

For more than fifty years he has been a member of the Union (Congregational) Church, always prominent and active in parish matters.

He was the treasurer of the Building Committee when the present edifice was built, and for many months devoted his personal attention to the superintendence of the work.

One of the original members of the Mechanics' Association, he has been a life member for over thirty years, and has filled various offices in that organization.

As a member of the Legislature he was actively interested in procuring the charter for the People's Savings Bank, and has been on the Board of Trustees of that bank for over twenty years, rendering valuable service on the Financial Committee, and is now one of the vice-presidents of that institution.

He has also been a director of the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company for the past fifteen years, and for about an equal period he has been identified with the management of the Worcester Protective Union as the chairman of its Board of Trade.

He has recently been chosen one of the auditors of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Corporation.

Always a man of strong political convictions, and staunchly Republican, he is as nearly devoid of political ambition as it is possible for a man to be, and although frequently urged to accept public office, he has steadfastly shunned its honors and responsibilities for the past twenty years.

He has, however, served four terms in the State Legislature as a Representative from Ward 8, in the years 1863 and '64, and in 1868 and '69.

During his first term of service the Hon. Alexander H. Bullock was the Speaker of the House, and during his second term his neighbor and townsman was the Governor of the Commonwealth.

It is a matter of record that Mr. Williams was regarded as the Speaker's and Governor's right-hand man as a member of the Committees on Finance and Claims, in all legislation touching the economic administration of the government.

Warren Williams married Harriet M. Whittaker, of Princeton, Mass., in 1838, and the fortunate couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on the 16th of May last.

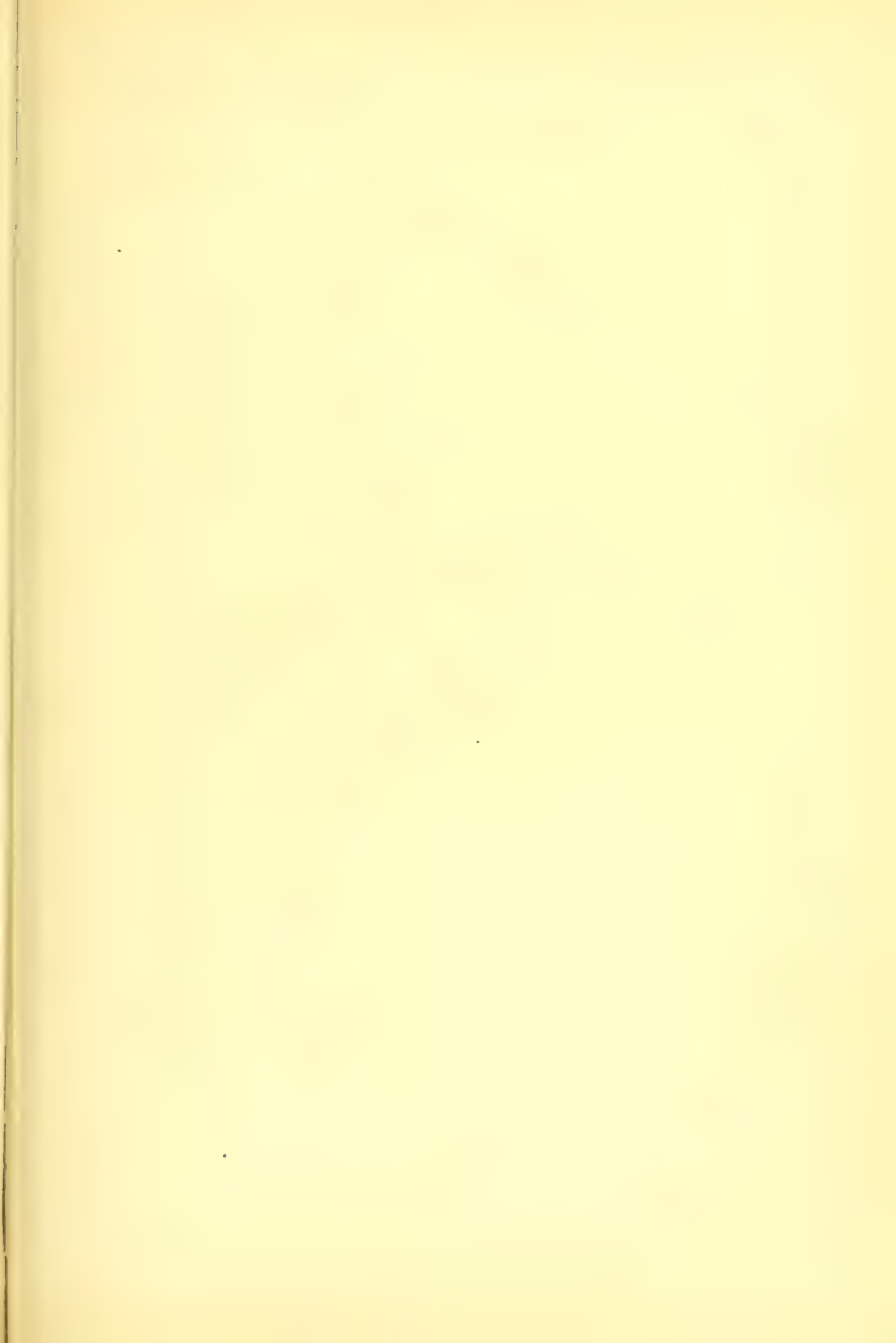
They have two children—a daughter, the sunshine of their declining years, and a son, Charles Austin Williams—the trusted and genial assistant cashier of the City National Bank, with which institution he has been connected for twenty-three years. Two grandchildren—Haskell and Warren, sons of Charles—represent the third generation and perpetuate the name.

Descended from a line remarkable on both sides for longevity, Mr. Williams is still hale and hearty, with his faculties undimmed, although now in his seventy-eighth year.

GEORGE SENNER BARTON.

Among the most extensive manufacturing establishments in Worcester is that known as the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron Company. The number of workmen employed is large and the products are favorably known in all parts of the country. Mr. Barton, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was elected president at the time the company was organized under the act of incorporation, in 1867; he had, however, been connected with the business from 1845, at which time he entered as an apprentice. In the latter capacity he faithfully served his time, and step by step came to be, at the age of twenty-four, a partner. At present the manufactures are chiefly of machinery for paper-making and for printing calico, delaines and woollens, for hydraulic presses and other similar heavy iron work. The business is among the most extensive and prosperous in the city.

At the time Mr. Barton first came Worcester was but an insignificant place compared with what it now is. But she was always fortunate, above most other places, in having among her people individuals conspicuous in various so-called upper walks of life—individuals who gave her a wide reputation and distinguished name. And though at the present time she can number among her citizens those well-fitted to sustain her reputation for statesmanship, for learning and social culture, it may yet be questioned whether she is not fast approaching that period in her history when she will be best known for her achievements in the industrial pursuits; for her great





James T. Lovell

and varied mechanical works; for her many useful inventions, and her countless ingenious labor-saving contrivances. Which class of individuals alluded to—the learned or the mechanical—will prove most conducive to her prosperity and final greatness the writer is not competent to predict.

It is not wise, perhaps, to make comparisons among those to whom Worcester is so greatly indebted, in a mechanical way, where so many appear on almost the same footing. But of the individual whose name is placed above it may be said, without detracting aught from any other whose name stands high on the roll of useful citizens, that his integrity of character and his career of industry, perseverance and self-discipline furnishes an example that may be profitably followed by every young man who aspires to a position of thrift and respectability like that which he now occupies.

The services of Mr. Barton have been in requisition from time to time in public offices where quick apprehension, good judgment and prompt action were necessary. He has served several terms in the Common Council and likewise in the Board of Aldermen; has been a Legislative Senator, and in various offices of a more private character, like that of railroad director and president, and as trustee, vice-president and president of the County Mechanics' Association has rendered valuable service. In all the various official positions he has consented to occupy he has acquitted himself with honor and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. Barton was born in the picturesque town of Millbury, on the 18th of July, 1825, and is yet in the vigor of manhood. His education was better than that of several other prosperous individuals named in the present work, inasmuch as he added to his district school training an academic course. His father, Rufus Barton, was the parent of nine children, George S. being the youngest. At the age of twenty he left home and immediately applied himself to learning the trade of machinist—the trade which of all others was no doubt best fitted to his genius and inclination, a fact which his subsequent uniform success has abundantly verified. We find him now, in the vigor of manhood, a person of dignified presence and genial manners, liberal in his views, and maintaining towards all classes the bearing of a gentleman. In politics he has always been a pronounced supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

It was not, however, in the manufacturing line which has here been chiefly spoken of that Mr. Barton's skill, shrewdness and various talents have been exclusively exercised. In other pursuits he has been active, ever exercising those peculiar qualities that are sure, in the absence of casual interference, to lead on to fortune.

He has been an extensive traveler; not so much in other quarters of the world as in our own country.

If he has not visited every State and Territory of the Union, he has almost every one, as well as some of the neighboring islands,—Cuba and Vancouver among the number. And having circulated among the more intelligent classes, with his observing and inquiring mind, he has stored up a fund of valuable and available knowledge, which he knows well how to use for himself and healthfully dispense to others.

Mr. Barton has had a son and daughter. The son, Charles S. Barton, is now president of the company of which his father is treasurer.

JOHN DANA LOVELL.

Mr. Lovell was born in Worcester on the 30th of April, 1818, and was the eldest son of Cyrus and Lois Lovell, then occupying a farm on the outskirts of the town; and until he was thirty-eight years of age he pursued the vocation of husbandman as his chief employment. His advantages for education were quite limited, the District School, with a year at Phillips Academy, Andover, supplying about all that he could gain. He taught two terms, after which, at the age of twenty, he settled on a farm.

When he had arrived at the age of thirty-eight Mr. Lovell disposed of his farm and stock and moved into the town, which had then adopted the city form of government. Here he continued somewhat in the agricultural line by establishing an agricultural warehouse and seed-store. This was in July, 1857; and he followed the business nearly a score of years, or until October, 1875. At the latter date, having been so successful as to accumulate such a fortune as was deemed sufficient for all necessary wants and reasonable desires, he retired from busy mercantile pursuits, and has since lived a life of ease, so far as the cares, perplexities and annoyances of active business are concerned. But he has by no means passed his time in "inglorious ease," without taking part in the manifold works of charity and benevolence, in which every true philanthropist delights to engage, and in which, at all times, there is enough to do. In all such works he has been active and liberal, to a degree that has received the merited applause of every well-wisher to the community.

During these latter years, however, he has had much to do in a line that requires prudence, judgment and no small amount of patience. The line here alluded to is that connected with the care and disposal of estates as trustee, executor or administrator. He has had much of this kind of business in hand, and has succeeded in settling matters to the satisfaction of all reasonable parties concerned, which is saying a great deal, where so many conflicting interests and jealousies are liable to intervene to the entanglement of claims and interests and the disturbance of the peace of families.

And then, in other offices of honor and trust, he has employed many hours of labor and anxiety in

the endeavor to secure what was equitable and right between man and man. He is a director in the First National Insurance Company, a trustee in the Mechanics' Savings Bank, a trustee in the Rural Cemetery Association and a trustee in the Horticultural Society of Worcester County. His duties in these positions, and others not named, may well be supposed to require such unremitting attention that he can have little time to devote to indolent ease. He is not a shirk, as too many of us are liable to be in offices to which no pecuniary reward is attached.

As may well be imagined, with his time so filled, little could be spared for politics and the stirring affairs of public life; and, besides, his natural taste does not lead that way. He, however, never shrank from the duties that he felt it incumbent to assume. In 1867 and '68 he was an alderman, and in 1877 and '78 he was a Representative in the General Court.

As a party adherent Mr. Lovell was an old-time Whig; on the disruption of that organization he became a member of the Free Soil party, and thence passed into the present Republican party, in which he still remains, ever ready to liberally contribute for the maintenance of principles which commend themselves to him as best adapted to the general good.

In religion Mr. Lovell has always adhered to what is popularly known as the orthodox faith,—in other words, the faith of the old New England fathers,—the Trinitarian Congregational. And he has for these many years been so prompt in his religious duties and so liberal in his contributions for the maintenance of public worship, as well as all approved charitable and benevolent enterprises, that he will be sadly missed when the hour for his final withdrawal arrives.

Mr. Lovell has been twice married. His first wife was Eleanor Winch, with whom he was united April 18, 1843, and who died April 26, 1882. His second wife, whom he married November 20, 1883, was Mrs. Ellen C. Bigelow, widow of Samuel T. Bigelow, and who was the mother of two daughters at the time of her marriage with Mr. Lovell, which daughters and their mother are still living.

A life so full of activity in business and in the performance of social duties as that of Mr. Lovell may well merit a more extended notice than is here given, at least for the sake of example. But some men are so sensitive as to having their trumpets blown, as the vulgar expression is, that one who would willingly accord what is really due is restricted and admonished. To most of us a lively blast on the trumpet of praise now and then is quite refreshing, but Mr. Lovell is not one liable to appreciate laudation, and so no further attempt will be made to thwart his expressed desire.

EDWARD EARLE.

Edward Earle was born in Leicester, Mass., February 10, 1811. He was the fifth generation from Ralph Earle, who was one of the pioneers who settled in Leicester in 1717, and the seventh from Ralph Earle, who came from England about 1630. His father, Timothy Earle (a successful card-maker, like his brothers), was the fifth son of Robert Earle, Jr., whose five sons all settled on neighboring farms in sight of the paternal home. His mother was Ruth Keese, from Peru, N. Y., to which place she removed from Dutchess County, N. Y., with her parents, when but four years of age, her father having purchased a large tract of land in the then wild region around Lake Champlain. Her mother was a talented member of the Halleck family and an intimate friend of many of the prominent personages of her time. From his mother's side he inherited, mainly, "that calmness and soundness of judgment" which were among his chief characteristics.

His father died when Edward was about eight years old, and his mother afterwards married her husband's brother Henry, who, being an invalid for a great part of his after-life, the care of the large farm and the management of the saw-mill upon it devolved upon Edward at a very early age. Here he developed those traits of industry and thrift which were natural to him and which were conspicuous throughout his life. He attended the district school and the academy in Leicester, and completed his education at Friends' School in Providence, R. I. He subsequently taught the school in the district in which he lived. In 1832, soon after he had attained the age of twenty-one, he went to Worcester, Mass., and became engaged in mercantile business, temporarily as clerk in the flour and grain store of his cousin, Robert Earle, and afterwards in co-partnership with Gen. Nathan Heard.

On the 1st of October, 1835, he married Ann Barker Buflum, daughter of David and Susan Ann Buflum, of Middletown, R. I., a woman of great intelligence and decision of character, who joined heartily with her husband in the enterprises of benevolence and philanthropy which engaged so much of his time and attention.

Their only child, Anne Buflum Earle, married, in 1865, James S. Rogers, now of Rockport, Mass.

Before his marriage, in 1835, he had left the flour business and had become connected with Joseph Pratt, under the firm-name of Pratt & Earle. This house was for many years more extensively engaged in the iron and steel business than any other in Worcester County, and he retained his interest in it long after the establishment and the assured success of his additional business, as the senior member of the firm of T. K. Earle & Co.

Soon after the death of his uncle, Silas Earle, in 1842, his brother, Timothy K. Earle, then in his minority, purchased an interest in the machine-card business of their late uncle, and after two changes in

the firm, in a very brief period, Edward bought the interest of his cousin Timothy, and a co-partnership was formed with his brother Timothy K., under the title of T. K. Earle & Co., which continued until his retirement in 1869. For a short period after embarking in this business it was continued in the Silas Earle factory in Leicester, and then removed to Worcester.

After his retirement from the firm of T. K. Earle & Co. he took no active part in business, although his time was fully occupied with his real-estate interests, and in the management of public and private trusts. His public life began in 1843, as a member of the Board of Selectmen of the town of Worcester. In 1851 he was a Representative in the State Legislature—the memorable year in which, after an “earnest and protracted struggle,” Charles Sumner was elected Senator to the Congress of the United States. In 1853 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Worcester, and from 1861 to 1871 he was a member of the School Board of the city, resigning his office in 1871 to accept the mayoralty, to which he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James B. Blake.

While on the School Board he was a zealous advocate of the introduction of drawing into the public schools, was interested in the Training School, and afterwards in the establishment of the State Normal School. “He was always prompt in attention to business and level-headed, while not too conservative.”

As Mayor, he was an “honest, faithful and honored public servant, careful of the rights and property of the citizens; infusing by his personal presence and the purity of his private character into every department of the city government the ideas of honesty, justice and frugality. His motto seemed to be ‘Substance, and not Form,’ and this idea pervaded his acts through life. His was a most illustrious example of that pure, original Quaker simplicity which adorns and beautifies, while it ennobles and Christianizes everybody and everything with which it comes in contact.

“He always bore the burdens and honors of public office with quiet and unostentatious dignity, and labored with his full ability faithfully to discharge all its trusts and duties. At the time when the Government was seeking new methods of dealing with its wards on the frontier, he was selected by the Society of Friends as one of the Indian Commissioners, to act in consultation and connection with the commission appointed by the President. He personally visited the Indians in their places of abode, studied their condition and needs, and pressed his opinions with the vigor of one who knew whereof he spoke.”

He was interested in the anti-slavery movement from the beginning. The wrongs and sufferings of the negro always worked upon his sympathy to a great extent, and his mind was busy with schemes

for the amelioration of the condition of the race generally, or for some individual member thereof. It was not unnatural, therefore, that after the proclamation of emancipation was issued, he should seek to do something to help the colored people to take their proper place in the State and community. He was very early made one of the committee of New England Friends to investigate as to the most desirable place to establish a Freedman's Mission. To this end he, with others, visited various points along the line of division between the North and South, calling upon General Grant at his headquarters and making other interesting visits. Washington was chosen as the point for the operations of the committee. He spent weeks and months there at different times attending to the interests of the mission. After that particular enterprise was abandoned, he continued to contribute to the good work through other schools, although he never took active part in the management of any other. He was also, for many years, a member of the committee in charge of the Friends' denominational school in Providence, R. I.

As a member of the State Board of Charities, and in his later years its chairman, he found a place where the innate tendency of his character, his earnest conviction, clear insight and philanthropic heart made him of more value than men of more shining talents and of restless ambition could have been. He had no theories to defend; no cumbrous equipment of book-learning or class-prejudice in which to encase himself against the impressions of the heart,—the call of duty and of reason. He gave himself wholly to the monitions of the “inward voice,” following as that directed, no matter what might be the outward condition. This is a high quality, sure to give dignity to the conduct and opinions of men in whom it appears; and in Edward Earle it was tainted neither by self-conceit nor by any morose, suspicious or grudging sentiments. He was a plain, good man, with a serious kindness of mien, and in spirit one of those

“Religious men who gave to God and men their lives.”

In his religious sympathies he was with the Society of Friends, in which he was an active and prominent member. He was a Friend, indeed, worthy of the name which the followers of George Fox, with modest discrimination, had chosen for themselves.

His youth and middle life were laborious and successful. No dollar of his wealth was unjustly earned, or left harm or wrong behind in the earning. He did not crave excessive riches, but retired in due season from the accumulation of wealth to what was more consistent with his plan of life,—the moderate and benevolent use of it. He was a faithful steward of what was entrusted to his care, and no small part of his means, as well as of his time, was given to public uses or in acts of charity. The catalogue of

his good deeds is too long to be written on earth, and no man took less pains to publish them. Of his public employments none were very conspicuous. Such he never sought, being more anxious to put his shoulder to the wheel than to ride in the cushioned seat.

It is worth mentioning that he was one of the founders of the American Social Science Association, having signed the call for the first meeting in 1865, and having been a constant member afterwards, though seldom taking part in any but the business meetings. In this, as in many of his other affairs, his wife was one with himself, and they were earnest from the first that women should have a place in the government of the association, which has always been the case. In person he was tall, robust and fine-looking. He generally was blessed with excellent health; but when a severe cold, taken in a damp, unheated car, on a raw spring day, developed into pneumonia, his system failed to rally from the disease, and he quietly passed from this life on the 19th of May, 1877, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His connection with many and varied interests, and the esteem in which he was held by the community led to very general expressions of respect and sorrow in the public prints, from which, and from "Ralph Earle and his Descendants," by Pliny Earle, M.D., of Northampton, Mass., the foregoing account is mostly taken.

TIMOTHY K. EARLE

Of the many beautiful mansions that adorn the picturesque heights of Worcester, and by their solidity of construction, well-chosen and commanding situations, invite the notice of the passer-by, few equal that reared by the subject of this sketch. It is of stone, in a stately architectural style, almost baronial in proportions, and commands interesting views of the city and surrounding country.

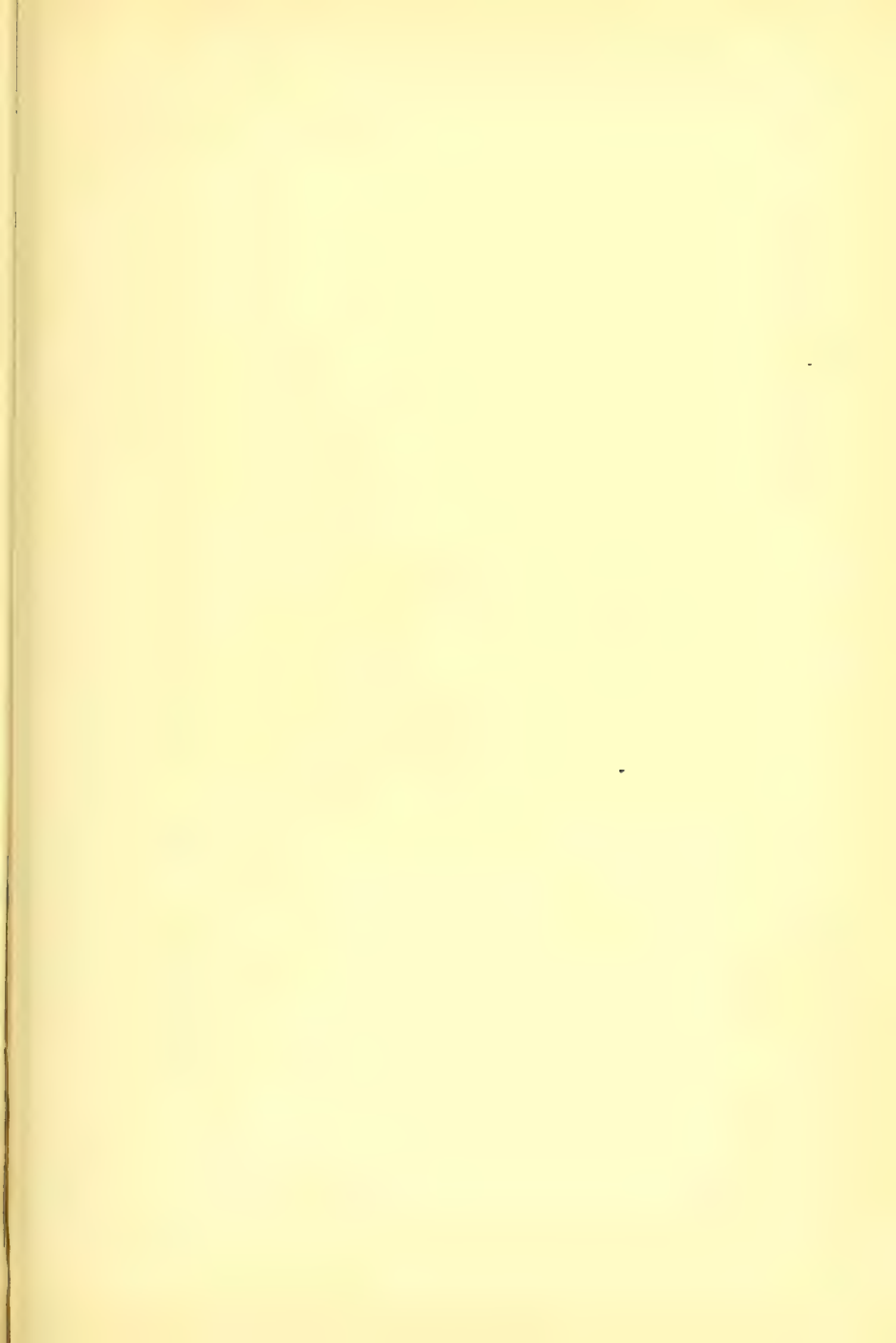
As the stranger pauses to admire this elegant abode he naturally desires to learn something of the one by whom it was reared. To his many friends, and to the great body of his fellow-citizens who knew him in life, his history may appear almost too familiar to need recapitulation. He was born in Leicester, Worcester County, on the 11th of January, 1823, was a son of Henry and Ruth Earle, and a lineal descendant of the seventh generation of Ralph Earle, an early settler of Leicester. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Earle was also named Ralph. He was a noted artist, and is supposed to have produced the first widely-known historical paintings in this country, being four views of the Battle of Lexington. After the Revolution he went to England, studied under West, and became a member of the Royal Academy. Among his works while abroad was a portrait of King George III. After his return, in 1786, he exercised his skill in illustrating various

interesting scenes in American history and scenery, as well as painting a number of portraits of eminent men of the time, among them those of President Dwight, of Yale College, and Governor Strong, of Massachusetts. This Ralph's brother James was also an artist of note, but chiefly confined himself to portraits. Several other members of the old Earle family of Leicester might be named, did space allow, and much added regarding their skill in the mechanic arts, their inventions and their enterprise, all which would tend to show that it was and is a family to which the industrial community, and all others in fact, are greatly indebted.

But it is to the late Timothy K. Earle, who died on the 1st of October, 1881, at the age of fifty-eight years, and whose portrait appears in connection with this sketch, that our remarks must chiefly apply. As before stated, he was born in the good old town of Leicester, January 11, 1823. He obtained the rudiments of education in the common village school, was subsequently a pupil in Leicester Academy and in the Friends' School in Providence, R. I. And though he did not professedly become what the world calls a scholarly man, he was yet competent to take an intelligent part in the discussion of the higher topics of the day. He became a resident of Worcester in 1842.

Mr. Earle was twice married, his first wife having been Nancy T., daughter of William E. Hacker, of Philadelphia, the marriage taking place September 12, 1849. By her he had five daughters and one son. Two of the daughters are now living—Marianna M., wife of Edwin Brown, of Worcester, and Nancy H. His second wife was Caroline C., daughter of Daniel Osborne, of Dover, N. H. By her he had three children, two of whom, Daniel Osborne Earle and Caroline Earle, are now living. The beautiful homestead is still occupied by the family, its many objects of refined ornamentation, the accumulations of wealth and taste, rendering it an enviable home, with only the recollection of the loss of the revered head of the household to mar the enjoyable serenity.

In a carefully-prepared family history, entitled "Ralph Earle and His Descendants," compiled by Pliny Earle, of Northampton, is given a concise account of the business career of Mr. Earle, from which the following is quoted: "He lived with his parents, and when not at school assisted upon the farm until after the decease of his uncle, Silas Earle, when he purchased, in company with Reuben Randall, the card-setting machines, which had contributed very largely to the growth of the estate left by Silas. The several changes of ownership of Randall's interest followed that purchase, until the final formation of the firm 'T. K. Earle & Company,' with Timothy K. and his elder half-brother, Edward Earle, as the sole co-partners, together with the removal of the business to Worcester, have also been mentioned. When this company was formed Timothy K. was still in his min-





William H. Heywood

ority, and neither of its members had any practical experience in the business. But Timothy K. was endowed with a large share of that mechanical ingenuity which had previously appeared in several members of the family. He was quick of perception, apt to learn, industrious, energetic and persevering, and not devoid, withal, of a justifiable ambition, while Edward was a careful and prudent financier, who had acquired a knowledge of mercantile principles and methods from his experience in another line of business, and who possessed a constitutional calmness and soundness of judgment matured by fears and improved by practice."

Thus equipped at the beginning, Timothy K. devoted himself to the work with a degree of assiduity and activity indicative, not only of a mind which acknowledges no criterion but success, but prophetic of the assurance of that success. It is not our intention, as not necessarily our province, to give a detailed account of the business of T. K. Earle & Company, or the steps by which their establishment was enlarged, until it became, as it still continues to be, the most extensive of its kind in the United States. Edward Earle retired from it in 1869, and his interest was purchased by his half-brother, Thomas, who died in 1871. In 1872 Edwin Brown, of Worcester, son-in-law of T. K. Earle, became a partner, and in 1880 a company, under the name of "The T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company," was organized with T. K. Earle as president and Edwin Brown as agent and treasurer. Of Timothy K. Earle it has been justly said: "Quick to recognize ability in others, and to appreciate what was needed in his business, he always associated with himself employees and mechanics of only the highest ability."

Mr. Earle was long an ardent advocate of temperance principles, was a liberal contributor to that and other reformatory and benevolent causes, and his exertions were so highly appreciated, and the reliance on his ability and integrity so great, that the "Prohibition" party, in 1880 and '81, nominated him for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

In religious sentiment Mr. Earle adhered to the Society of Friends, actively participating in their business meetings, and being sometimes a speaker in their worshipping assemblies.

The extensive business relations of Mr. Earle drew so largely upon his time and attention that he had little to spare for the duties of public office, for which, indeed, he had little taste or inclination. He served in hardly any office, excepting that of School Committee.

WILLIAM HENRY HEYWOOD.

Mr. Heywood was born in Worcester on the 14th of April, 1817. He early became aware that his success in life depended on his own exertions, and, without a murmur at the apparently more fortunate situation of others, or a shade of envy, addressed himself

bravely to the work before him. From the time he was able to wield the hoe and rake until seventeen years of age he labored on a farm, during which time he availed himself of the opportunities afforded by the district school to procure such education as would be required in the position he was probably destined to occupy. Not only was this accomplished, but the foundation was laid for such after-acquirements as now enable him to maintain a most creditable standing.

At about the age of seventeen years Mr. Heywood began his apprenticeship at carpentering. Apprenticeship in those days was very different from apprenticeship at the present time, and it may not be invidious to claim that while the labors and hardships of the apprentice of the old time were more burdensome than they could be now, more thorough instruction and discipline were acquired. The employment of machinery nowadays in every department of mechanics and its adaptation to every detail has rendered much of the former personal skill obsolete. Mr. Heywood was a well-instructed workman, and successfully pursued the business of carpenter for some twenty-five years—till 1853. He then engaged in other occupations, that demanded less personal exposure.

After retiring from his earlier pursuits and being in more independent circumstances,—not, indeed, where entire leisure could be indulged in, but circumstances in which his services were not in such constant and imperative demand,—he felt at liberty to accept various duties of a public nature: duties which, though unsought, he could not well refuse. He has been from time to time in the service of the city, and always merited and received the approbation of his constituents by his judgment, skill and carefulness. He served as street commissioner two years and as a member of the Common Council four years. And though in the latter office he did not pose as an orator, his diligence and wise suggestions did not fail to receive the approval of his fellow-citizens.

In various capacities, too, of a semi-public character he has served the interests of the community. He has been much employed in appraising estates and administering estates of deceased persons. And in these, as every one knows who has had much to do in that line of business, great care and patience are required to elucidate complex interests and decide conflicting claims. The best evidence of his success in all matters of this kind is, perhaps, to be found in the circumstance of his having so many and such urgent calls for his services.

Mr. Heywood early imbibed a love for reading, and many a delightful and profitable hour has he spent in following out the thought or suggestion of some approved author. And now, in his advanced years, he finds much satisfaction and solid comfort in the habit so long indulged.

In his religious sentiments Mr. Heywood has ad-

hered tenaciously to the faith of his fathers—the Trinitarian Congregational—or, as it is now most commonly called, the Orthodox—and for many years has been a consistent and liberal handed member of the Old South, or First Congregational Church of Worcester.

Mr. Heywood was united in marriage, December 31, 1844, with Mary G. Sutton, of Worcester. And the fruit of the union was six children, only two of whom (both married daughters) are now living.

It is seen by the foregoing that the life of Mr. Heywood has not been an eventful one. But it is such an one as many who have made a more conspicuous figure in the world, would wish, at the last, they had imitated. By example it attracts and by example it warns, thus accomplishing a most worthy end. To such men it matters little whether or not the trumpet of fame sounds along their path in life, for they realize that its keenest blast can never reach the other shore.

DAVID WHITCOMB.

David Whitcomb was a son, and a true son, of that steadfast commonwealth, the Granite State. Rugged, solid, unhewn, and down out of sight, he was a foundation man and men builded upon him. He came of sturdy stock. John Whitcomb was his earliest ancestor in America and with his wife Frances was living in Dorchester, Mass., in 1638. Removing to Lancaster in 1654, he there died in 1662, leaving his widow to survive him for nine years longer. From this original pair the line descended through three generations of Jonathans to Abner who was in the 5th from John and was the ninth child of his parents. Abner Whitcomb was a man of remarkable physical vigor. Born on the 4th of February, 1733, he outlived three wives and married a fourth on the 21st of February, 1806, when he had just entered upon his 73d year. The name of his fourth wife was Abigail Boynton. When her husband was seventy-five years old, their only child, the subject of this sketch, was born. The place of his birth was Hancock, the westernmost town in the county of Hillsborough. Abner Whitcomb, whose birthplace was Littleton, Mass., had pushed north-westward about thirty miles into New Hampshire and become one of the founders of Hancock. There it was he had found and married Abigail, who was the daughter of Thomas Boynton.

The first settlement of the town was in 1764. Fifteen years after, on the 5th of November, 1779, the town was incorporated and then named after the patriot whose bold and handsome autograph upon the Declaration of Independence is familiar to every school-boy. The suggestion of the name doubtless arose also from the fact that Governor Hancock was a large proprietor of lands within the township. It

is a goodly town, full of hills and valleys and ponds and streams. Of the eight summits within its borders, Skatutakee, the highest, has an altitude of 2100 feet; and of its seven ponds, the largest, Norway Pond, round and shapely, is the jewel on its breast. Lying close by the village street, it is withal nature's skating rink for the youth of Hancock. The streams, numerous but small, diverge from the centre irregularly towards the circumference. Its principal stream, the Contoocook river, skirts its eastern border. On the near southwestern horizon Monadnock looms up in solitary grandeur nearly 4000 feet high. The principal street, running east and west, hardly more than a furlong in length, broadens at the west end into a Common fronted by meeting house, town-house and school-house; while the east end branches into three diverging roads.

On first coming to this town Abner Whitcomb had settled in a level place midway between Bald Hill and Norway Pond and a mile or so north of the latter. There he remained until the marriage of his son John, when the father gave up the homestead to the son and removed a mile eastward. But at the date of his marriage in 1806 he was living in a house built by him in his old age on Main Street. In this house, still standing, David Whitcomb was born on the 30th of May, 1808. His life in the parental household was of brief duration, and the after years of his childhood were cheerless and full of hardship. Put out at the age of seven to live in a family where unkind treatment was his lot, a chore-boy in another family at the age of nine, riding horse to plow, driving cows to pasture, tending a distillery, he found little time for schooling, and never had any from others worth speaking of. But in all his after life he was going to school to himself. Thus he became an apt scholar of a wise teacher; and though it could not be said that he grew wiser than his teacher, he certainly grew as wise. Meantime, his father, very old and wholly blind, died when he was twelve years of age. His mother, leaving him behind, went to reside with her brother, the landlord of the Lamb tavern in Boston; but in the end returned to Hancock and there died, leaving David alone in the world at the age of fifteen. He had never had a boyhood nor enjoyed the amusements of family life. What, as he approached his majority he came to have a sickly and somewhat consumptive habit of body. It was not strange that in later life the deep, almost preternatural furrows of his face told of that hard, harsh discipline of his early years.

At the age of eighteen he went forth into the world afoot to seek his fortune. A farm in the town of Gill, Mass., where now stands Moody's Mount Hermon School, was his first halting place. There he remained till September, 1829, when broken health drove him back to Hancock. He had now attained his majority and found himself in possession of about \$450, derived partly from his father's estate, partly

¹ By Chas. E. Stevens.



David Whitcomb

from his mother's, partly from an uncle's gift and partly from his own earnings. This little capital was David Whitcomb's nest-egg, and the chickens were not long in coming. A step was taken towards that result when with improved health he went to Templeton, Mass., to ask for the place of a pedler from his cousin, John Boynton, who was a tinsmith. But John Boynton was a cautious man and it had not yet been proved to him that David Whitcomb had enough capacity to be a tin pedler. Foiled for awhile in this forth-putting, he went back to Gill, staid a few weeks, then pushed on afoot to Northampton and ultimately to Ware. In Northampton he found a place with one Mrs. Mills to have the care of her horse and help in her kitchen at \$5 a month. In Ware he sought for work in the mills, but found it in the hotel of Deacon Porter in the guise of building fires, helping in the kitchen and blacking boots. No work, however menial, came amiss to this dead-in-earnest young man. At last John Boynton heard of his doings, heard that he was 'smart,' and in January, 1830, invited him back to Templeton. David Whitcomb lost no time. He went by stage to Petersham, thence on foot to Templeton and on the 18th of the same January made his first trip on wheels as a tin pedler. It was a trial trip, and a second followed; for John Boynton, cautious to the last, would not hire without a trial. David Whitcomb did not complain; it was in his nature to approve, rather. The trial was satisfactory, and an engagement for one year followed. For this service he was to have his board, \$100 and a "vest pattern." This was the turning point of his fortunes. It was a humble beginning of what was destined to have a noble ending. Planting his foot thus firmly on the lowest round of the ladder, he mounted rapidly, yet round by round, until he stood at the top. From the pedler's cart he went into the shop, then into partnership with his employer. The partnership was formed in 1831 with an equal amount of capital from each. In the next year a branch was established in Leominster of which as junior partner he was put in charge. Under his management the business of the branch soon surpassed that of the principal establishment in Templeton, and in two years he was recalled to become the practical head of the whole concern. Meantime, on going to Leominster he had taken to wife Margaret Cummings, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Hancock. The union proved a source of lifelong happiness to which three children contributed in full measure.

On becoming established in Templeton he largely extended the business and made it prosper beyond all its former record. The partnership with John Boynton continued for fifteen years in uninterrupted harmony; then, in 1846, was dissolved and Mr. Boynton retired from the business. A new partnership formed in 1843 with Col. Henry Smith, afterwards his son-in-law, was continued until 1853, when Mr. Whitcomb sold out the business to his partner

and brought this part of his life to an end. He had been in the tin business over twenty years. He had worked hard with hand and brain and had accumulated a handsome fortune measured by the standard of a New England country town. But he was still in the prime of life and had no thought of rest. Though never robust, work for him was always pleasure. His next move, therefore, was to the business centre of the county, where he established himself as a partner with C. Foster & Co. in the hardware business. His coming to Worcester was in the spring of 1854; the copartnership began in January, 1855, and terminated in January, 1866. It was for him a new business, but the business soon felt the hand of a new master. What he did not know about the details of the business he more than made up by his knowledge of business in general. Above all, he knew how and when and what to buy. The out-breaking of the Civil War gave him his opportunity. That calamity, which took the business life out of many, put new life into him. He was sure that the nation was not going to pieces; equally sure that because of the war early and large purchases would yield large profits. He bought Russian sheet-iron, stored it, then sold it at a large advance to the great New York iron firm of Phelps & Dodge. A frightened manufacturer offered him linseed oil below the market price; a single cask, or five at most, had been the usual purchase; but Mr. Whitcomb bought fifty casks at a stroke and then sold them at war prices and profits. In like manner a hardware manufacturer, closing up because of the war, offered him staple goods at prices below what had ever been known, and, inevitably, Mr. Whitcomb ordered the purchase of all that could be had. As box after box came in and was packed away in every available place, the conservative senior partner became dismayed, but was afterwards comforted when they were sold out at fourfold their cost. This generalship in business left an indelible impression on the juniors in the establishment who afterwards took the business when he laid it down.

Near the close of his connection with the concern he was taking initial steps towards the most important business venture in which it was his lot to be engaged. In 1864 his son, G. Henry Whitcomb, had been graduated from college and then taken into the hardware store with a view to learn the business. Finding his progress impeded, he threw up the situation and went forth like his father, though in more comfortable guise, to seek his fortune. Taking a journey through the West and scanning the chances in its chief cities, he quickly made up his mind that the place for him was in the East and returned to Worcester. Presently, a newly invented machine for making envelopes attracted his attention. It had a promising look and he laid the matter before his father. The latter listened, left him to work out his own schemes, but furnished the money for the ven-

ture. At the end of the first year the whole small capital had been sunk. This with many, perhaps with most, would have ended the matter. But a second lot of money was thrown after the first, and both were recovered. The scheme looked none the less promising because of the failure. For the failure was in the machine, not in the scheme; and never yet was there a work to do for doing which a machine could not be made if only it were worth the while. To manufacture envelopes by millions a day was surely worth the while. So, that bad first machine was thrown aside, the best machines in the market were bought and set to work, by successive inventions the Whitcomb machine was developed, and in due time, the Whitcomb Envelope Company took its place among the great industries of Worcester. By the end of the year 1866, David Whitcomb had gone out of the hardware business and thrown himself with all needed capital into this enterprise. It was not a new field with a virgin soil for a crop that would raise itself. On the contrary, it was an old worn field calling for deep digging and careful cultivation. There was the sharpest competition to be encountered. The veterans in the business derided these 'prentice hands. A thing so obviously necessary to the ongoing of the world as an envelope had not been left waiting for the Whitcombs to take hold of. What could they expect? So the old envelope-makers laughed at them. But the father's old head and the son's young enterprise proved more than their match. Wisdom, watchfulness, push and perseverance conquered; and in the end the Whitcomb Envelope Company, if not actually at the head of the business in the United States, was a formidable rival for that pre-eminence.

We have sketched the business life of David Whitcomb. A far more important part, both for himself and for his fellow men, remains to be considered. Had he done nothing and aimed at nothing but to achieve success in business he would have been a far richer man at his death but the world would have been far poorer. But when he began to be about thirty years of age, he met with that profound change which is most fitly described as a new birth. A new birth implies a new man, and such David Whitcomb became. In Leominster he and his young wife had made their church home with the Unitarians. On going to reside in Templeton they chose the Trinitarian church for such a home, although a Unitarian society, and a leading one, was there also. Soon afterwards, the Rev. Dr. Sabin became their pastor, and under his ministry, in 1839, they united with the church. The influence of this step at once became visible in the conduct of his life. He set up a family altar and there, morning and evening, maintained family worship. His workmen and pedlars, to the number of ten or more, were invited to share in this service. To all other christian duties he gave assiduous attention. Gradually, he came to be regarded

as not only a pillar, but as the chief pillar in the church of his choice. But the most striking change was in his use of the riches which he was so rapidly acquiring. By nature he was not a liberal giver. *Auri sacra fames* was with him a natural appetite. He loved money and loved to roll it as a sweet morsel under his tongue. This he freely confessed. But under the new inspiration he schooled himself to give. In this thing, also, he put off the old man and put on the new. Deliberately, systematically, persistently, he now made giving not only a business of principle, but a principal business. Beginning with the year following his new birth, he suffered no one of the forty-seven after years of his life to pass without making charitable gifts. In no year did the amount fall so low as \$100; in two years only was it less than \$200; for thirty-two it exceeded \$1000 a year; while in the last seven years of his life the average annual amount exceeded \$12,000. The whole amount of his known charitable gifts, testamentary and otherwise, exceeded \$350,000. No part of this great sum was given to get himself a name. No one knew of it all while he lived. He did not himself know; his right hand knew not what his left hand did. Several times he employed another hand to arrange and file the receipts covering a large part of this giving. When the work was done he was asked if he knew the amount and answered no. He was asked if he would like to know and gave the same reply. One time he gave some thousands to found scholarships in another person's name. He was asked if mention of it might be made in the papers and he answered no. The largest amount of all his giving, save in one particular, was to colleges and other institutions of learning. Because of his own lack in early life he cherished a tender feeling for the claims of young persons seeking an education. But he refrained from giving his money for structures of brick and stone. He had no ambition to build a monument of that sort to his own fame. The spiritual building made of lively stones spoken of by St. Peter was what he had most at heart. An endowment of scholarships that would help a long succession of poor boys and girls was the favorite form of his educational gifts. With one school of learning he had special and important relations. This was the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, now the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. His early friend and partner, John Boynton, had found it in his mind to bestow the bulk of his fortune for the education of the artisan class, the class to which he belonged. His first intention was to make the town of Mason N. H. his beneficiary. But under David Whitcomb's advice he changed his purpose in favor of Worcester. Having no formulated scheme of his own, he finally made over to Mr. Whitcomb by an absolute deed of gift the sum of \$100,000 to be used as the latter should think best for accomplishing the object. Mr. Whitcomb studied the situation, and





Alex. H. Wilder

then took counsel with his pastor, Dr. Sweetser, and with Gov. Emory Washburn the adviser of Ichabod Washburn who had a similar purpose in mind. At a later stage Stephen Salisbury came into the scheme, broadening and strengthening it with his sympathy, wisdom and money. The result, made operative in 1869, was the Free Institute. To David Whitcomb, therefore, the city of Worcester primarily owes that noble school of practical science. Nor was it only by diverting the first great monetary stream from a remote field to the "Heart of the Commonwealth," that he became its benefactor; out of his own resources he added to the treasury of the Institute more than \$27,000. As its treasurer and as trustee also, he watched over and guarded its interests for many years. This is not the place to enlarge upon this new departure in an educational scheme. It is sufficient to say that as it was the first of its kind, so, after full proof of its admirable working, it became the model for others in different parts of the country north and south.

In 1883 Mr. Whitcomb made a voyage to Europe for his health, and it was thought to have prolonged his life for some years. But his work was nearly done. He gradually set his house in order and prepared, as few men do, to take his leave of life. His death occurred on the 8th of July, 1887. The event called forth many warm tributes to his memory from persons of distinction, college professors, clergymen and others whose friendship he had long enjoyed. A sentence from the one by Senator Hoar may well conclude this sketch: "He was one of the best types of the New England character, faithful and true and strong and wise."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON WILDER.

Worcester County has had no more faithful public servant than Alexander H. Wilder, the long-time register of deeds, whose life-work began and ended in that office, covering a period of fifty-one years of continuous service, from 1823 to his death on the 12th of December, 1874. His portrait, which appears in this volume, was taken about ten years before his death.

He was born in Lancaster, Mass., July 20, 1804, and married, November 10, 1835, Harriet Eaton, of Philadelphia, whose mother was Eunice Wilder, another branch of the Wilder family, also of Lancaster, who married Nathaniel Eaton in 1792.

Alexander Hamilton Wilder was the direct descendant, in the seventh generation, of Thomas Wilder, one of the early settlers of Charlestown, Mass., who removed to Lancaster July 1, 1659. Nathaniel, the third son of Thomas, was killed by the Indians in July, 1704, and left four sons: Jonathan, also killed by the Indians in 1707; Nathaniel, of Petersham; Ephraim, of Lancaster, who was a member of the General Court for several years, and Colonel Oliver Wilder, a man of note in his day. Colonel Oliver had

four sons: Oliver, Tilley, Phineas and Moses, the eldest, Oliver, being the father of Samuel, whose son Calvin, born in 1773, married Susannah Solendine, also of Lancaster.

Alexander H. Wilder, the subject of this sketch, was the only son of this union, and came to Worcester in 1823, at the age of nineteen, and entered the registry office as a clerk under Artemas Ward, Esq., whom he succeeded as register in 1846. Mr. Wilder entered upon the duties of the office on the 17th day of June, 1846, and his name first appears in Book No. 409, and is signed for the last time in Book No. 945. Making due allowance for the greater length of modern instruments, it appears that fully one-half of the business of the office from the organization of the registry, in 1731, to the day of his death, in 1874, was performed under his administration.

The following brief extracts from the daily journals of the city, at the time of his death, attest the public esteem in which he was held.

[From the Worcester Evening Gazette, December 12, 1874.]

The intelligence of Mr. Wilder's death, which took place at 2 o'clock A.M., Saturday, will be received with surprise and regret by the community where he has for so many years resided and faithfully performed his official duties as Register of Deeds for this county. Mr. Wilder, at the age of twenty, was seized with rheumatic fever, which left him a cripple for life, but for fifty-one years, as clerk or Register, he was always at his post of duty, except when some special illness detained him, and until a few years past the occasions of his absence were rare indeed. He was a man of deep religious feeling, and contributed according to his means to many religious and charitable enterprises. Besides the large circle, here in Worcester, who will miss him from his usual place, there is a goodly number of prominent men throughout the county—the men who bear the trusts of their fellow-citizens—who have for years visited his office at regular intervals, and in whose minds Mr. Wilder and Worcester were associated as inseparable—men whom he always welcomed with cheerful words, and who will feel that they have lost an old friend.

[From the Worcester Spy, December 14, 1874.]

The death of Mr. Alexander H. Wilder removes a public servant of uncommon modesty, faithfulness and industry. For more than fifty years he has been almost continually at his place in the office of the registry of deeds, and he has held the office of Register by successive elections ever since the year 1846. Of late years he has usually been the candidate of both parties, and elected, of course, without opposition. Probably no one who habitually transacts business with that office can remember the time when Mr. Wilder was not employed in it, and the experience of very few goes back to the time of the Register who preceded him. His unflinching courtesy and patience, his quiet and systematic business methods, his absolute rectitude and accuracy, made him a model official, whose service and example have been of inestimable value to the community.

Mr. Wilder was for many years a member of the Central Church, but transferred his allegiance to the Plymouth Church when that society was formed. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-eight, and his only son, Harvey B. Wilder, is the present Register of Deeds.

HARVEY BRADISH WILDER, son of Alexander H. and Harriet Wilder, was born in Worcester October 12, 1836. Besides the education acquired in the schools of the city, he also attended the Thetford Academy of Vermont, and the Leicester Academy in this county. He began the business of life in the Registry office, under his father's administration, in

1853. In April, 1855, he went to Boston and engaged in the book-store of Ticknor & Fields until August, 1856, when he returned to Worcester and became his father's chief clerk in the Registry office. With the exception of this absence, and the year 1876, when Mr. Charles A. Chase was elected Register of Deeds—to fill the unexpired term of Alexander H. Wilder, deceased—Mr. Wilder has been constantly connected with this office for over thirty-four years. He was elected Register to succeed Mr. Chase, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1877. The office ranks as third in the State in the number of instruments recorded—Middlesex and Suffolk preceding—notwithstanding the loss of five towns,—Fitchburg, Leominster, Lunenburg, Ashburnham and Westminster which were set off as a distinct registry district, and called the Worcester North District, by an act of the Legislature, in August, 1884.

The records cover a period of over one hundred and fifty years, and some idea of the volume of the work may be gathered from the fact that during the last twelve years there have been completed three hundred volumes of records, each of six hundred and fifty-two folio pages. The office has long been regarded as a model of systematic arrangement, orderly classification and accurate indexing.

Mr. Wilder has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts since 1873, and has held rank as second lieutenant in that corps. He is a member of the Quinsigamond Lodge F. and A. M., and is widely known as a courteous official and a popular and companionable gentleman.

He married, October 21, 1862, Anna F. Chapman, of Ossipee, N. Y., who died November 12, 1864. For his second wife he married Mary J., daughter of Dr. Jefferson Pratt, of Hopkinton, Mass., June 14, 1870. They have one son, Charles Pratt Wilder, born April 3, 1873.

CHARLES FRANKS WASHBURN.

The now extensive wire-drawing business of Worcester has an interesting history. It was commenced as far back as 1831, by Ichabod Washburn, who is yet remembered by many as a genial, benevolent and highly respected townsman. By his inventive genius, industry and enterprise he became one of the most wealthy people here, and was a man of marked Christian character and manly virtues; one who had deeply at heart, not only the material prosperity, but likewise the moral and intellectual advancement of his adopted home. He was from a good Old Colony family, a descendant of the seventh generation from that worthy Puritan, Governor Bradford. He came to Worcester in 1819, and here continued laboring for some time as a working blacksmith. He had a twin brother named Charles, who began his business-life as a practicing lawyer in Maine, but who left a fair practice and came to Worcester, where he joined Ichabod in his industrial vocation.

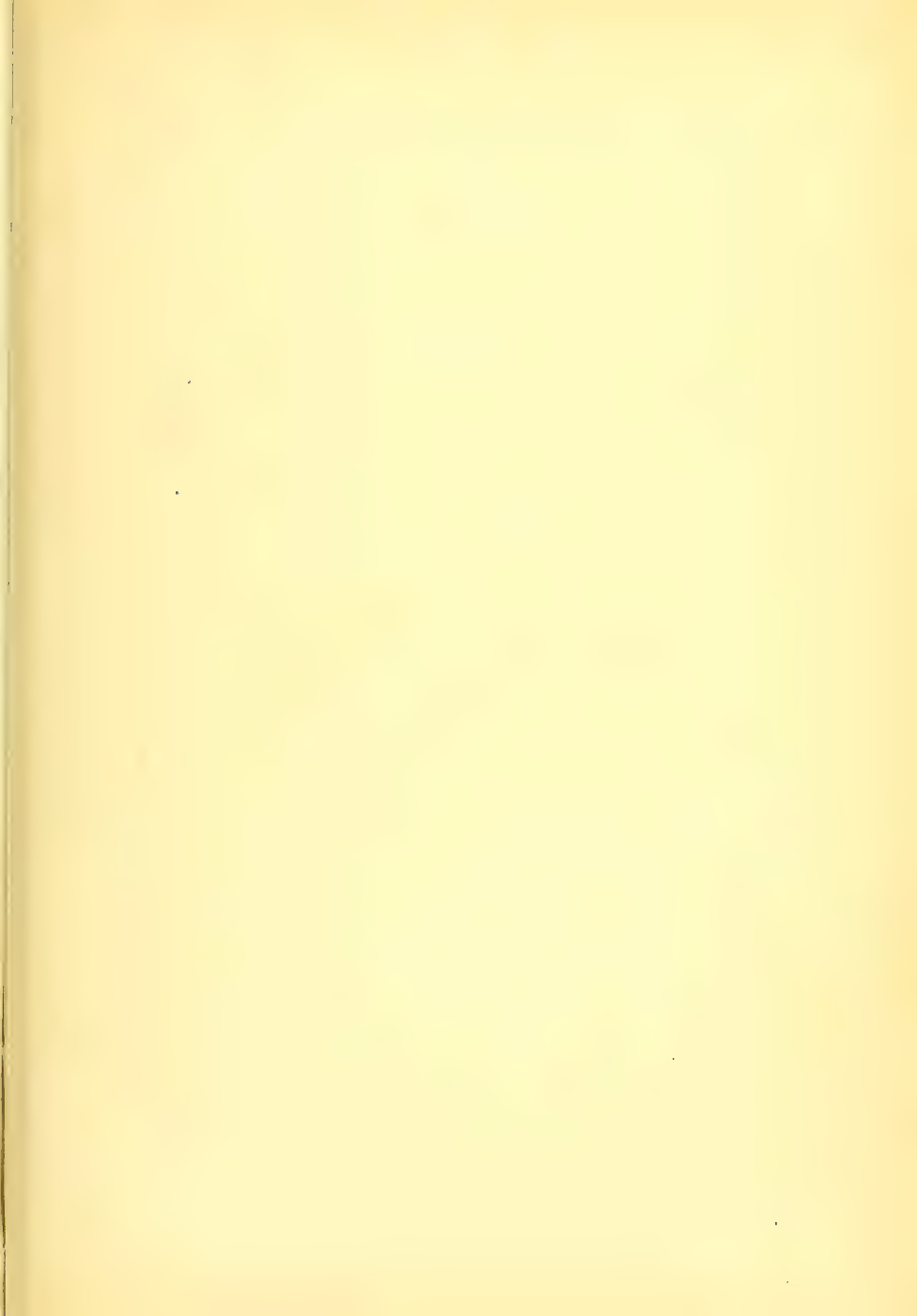
Charles F. Washburn, the subject of this sketch, was a son of Charles Washburn, just named, and, of course, a nephew of Ichabod. He was born in Harrison, Cumberland County, Me., on the 23d of August, 1827, and received a full high school education, but owing to ill health did not take a college course, as had been intended. He, however, in a most practical way supplemented his academic attainments by travel in Europe.

Mr. Washburn early exhibited a decided taste for mechanics, and his first efforts in a business way were as an operative in the works of his father and uncle here in Worcester. And connected with those works he has remained to the present time, rising from one position to another, and now finding himself one of the principals in a business of almost incredible proportions. The corporate firm-name is the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company. Mr. Washburn is vice-president and secretary; and the business is wire-drawing, rod-rolling, galvanizing and kindred work. Their wires for electric transmission, for telegraph and telephone purposes, have an especially high reputation. Their business is so extensive at the present time as to employ not less than three thousand workmen, and to turn out daily some two hundred and fifty tons, as mentioned in the sketch accompanying the portrait of Mr. Moen. In the chapter on Manufactures in preparation for the present work, by the competent hands of Charles G. Washburn, Esq., assistant secretary and counsel of the company, so full an account of this, in common with the other manufacturing establishments of Worcester, will no doubt be given as to render any further notice here unnecessary. And a general remark of similar nature may be made touching the sketches accompanying other portraits in the present work. These sketches are not designed to go much into detail regarding business relations, for matters of business are treated of in other connections; but are designed to be more directly of a personal character.

Mr. Washburn has not been conspicuous as a political partisan, but has served more or less in offices of a non-partisan character. He has been a member of the Common Council; is now president of the Home for Aged Women, a notably beneficent and successful institution; is a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, as well as of the Washburn Memorial Hospital, founded by his Uncle Ichabod, and much commended for its great usefulness and excellent management. In religious sentiment Mr. Washburn is an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

As a politician he ranked with the old Free Soil party, and when the great purpose of that party was accomplished, and its dissolution took place, he passed into the Republican party, whose principles he still maintains.

In September, 1855, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Whiten, and they have been the parents of eight children, seven sons and one daughter.





Thomas H. Rogers

Mr. Washburn is perhaps best known as a business man. As an officer of the great company with whose interests he had been so long and so intimately connected, he has fully appreciated his position. New lines of manufacture, akin to those primarily established, have received his patient investigation and, when found desirable, been adopted and developed. But their abundant means have never been wasted through heedless speculation or too sanguine expectation. To his exertions and judicious management it is reasonable to attribute a large share of the continued prosperity of the famed company with which he is connected.

THOMAS M. ROGERS.

Thomas Moore Rogers, the only son of Nathan and Mary C. Rogers, was born in Holden, May 10, 1818. He found himself in a large family of half-brothers and half-sisters, the father having seven children living and the mother four by former marriages. His mother died in 1828, and his father took for a third wife Sarah Blair, of Worcester, by whom he had three children. As one of this large family, it was a matter of course that young Rogers should, at a tender age, learn to know in what hard work consisted. And he was early taught the lesson of self-reliance, being entrusted, at the age of twelve years, with the duty of driving the team to market with timber, wood and other farm products, and buying stock and supplies for the house and farm.

At seventeen he "bought out his time" of his father for one hundred dollars, which he paid in cash at his majority, and found himself with a little balance over in the savings bank. His education had been by no means neglected; attendance at the district school, with two terms at the "select" or high school, and one at Westfield Academy, served as a training for intellectual faculties which were bright and active by nature.

Mr. Rogers came to Worcester in August, 1840, engaging as clerk with Blake & Trumbull, grocers, in Butman Block. In the spring of 1841 he formed the partnership of Smith & Rogers, for the manufacture of goat-skin shoes, at the north corner of Main and Mechanic Streets. Two months later the entire building was burned down with its contents. After settling all the debts of the firm Mr. Rogers was engaged to start a shoe-store at Oswego, N. Y. He returned to Worcester in January, 1842, and with George E. Chapin began the manufacture of boots over the store of Charles Boardman on Front Street. In April, 1844, he formed a partnership with John P. Southgate, for the sale of leather and "shoe-findings," on the present site of Piper's Block, removing to Paine's Block, at the corner of Pleasant Street, in 1850. Mr. Southgate retired from the firm in 1855. His place was soon taken by his son Reuben H., and Phillip Hunt being also taken as a partner, the firm was known as Rogers, Southgate & Co. In 1873 Mr.

Rogers sold out to his junior partners, who removed to Franklin Square. From 1873 to 1880 he was employed as assignee in the settlement of many bankrupt estates.

Mr. Rogers has been a large and successful dealer in real estate. His first venture was the purchase of an estate on Trumbull Street in 1847. This was followed by his buying a farm in Auburn, and next of a part of the Deacon Brooks farm at South Worcester, over which he constructed Canterbury and Southgate Streets. After several other purchases he bought of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company an estate on Front Street, and built a block thereon, which he sold to George Crompton, with ten thousand feet of land running through to Mechanic Street. In 1866 he bought his old store at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, which he rebuilt in 1869. In 1867 he bought a large and sightly lot at the corner of Chatham and High Streets, on which he built a house to occupy as a homestead. In 1880, with Edwin Morse, he built the Odd Fellows' Hall building on Pleasant Street, and in 1883 built the block on the corner of Park Street and Salem Square, and bought a lot and stable on Market Street and other real estate in the city.

Mr. Rogers has always been interested in the welfare of his adopted town and city. He was a member of the Common Council in 1876-77 and of the Board of Aldermen in 1886-87. He served as trustee and a member of the investing board of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and now holds the same offices in the People's Savings Bank, of which he is also one of the vice-presidents. He was for several years a director of the Citizens' and of the City Bank; is director of the Street Railroad Company and president of the Worcester Electric Light Company. He married, in April, 1843, Mary S., daughter of Israel and Charlotte Rice, of Shrewsbury. The result of this union was two children,—Ellen Frances and Walter Thomas,—of whom the former survives. Mr. Rogers is of the "Orthodox" faith of New England, belonging to the liberal wing of the denomination. In politics he is a Republican, but he believes that all good citizens should have a representation, especially in city affairs.

ALBERT CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis is prominent among the sons of Worcester who have been highly prosperous and who have made for themselves names that will always figure conspicuously in the history of her industries. He was born here on the 13th of July, 1807, and is consequently now to be numbered among her most aged, as he has long been numbered among her most useful and reputable citizens. He was one of a large family of children, and was bereaved of his father at so early an age that he could hardly have realized his loss.

Even before he had completed his first decade of years Mr. Curtis was, to a considerable extent, compelled to provide his own living. After remaining for a time with an uncle in Auburn, and afterwards with an elder brother in Tioga County, N. Y., doing what he was able to at farm labor, he returned, at the age of seventeen, to Worcester, robust in health and with a laudable ambition to so far better his condition as to be dependent on no one for support. His education up to this time was such as he had been able to acquire in the winter district schools, which, at that time, had not arrived at the degree of excellence they have now reached.

His first engagement after returning to the place of his birth was in the service of White & Boyden, who were manufacturers of woolen machinery. In their employ, as apprentice and journeyman, with a brief interval or two, he remained several years. In 1831, with John Simmons and Abel Kimball as partners, he commenced a business of his own, in the manufacture of machinery suitable for use in various departments of cloth-making. His business, from time to time, so broadened that in a few years he found himself not only in the manufacture of cloth machinery, but of cloth itself. He was presently the owner of extensive mill property, at times turning out large quantities of cotton sheeting, satinetts and woolen goods of various descriptions. His early knowledge of machinery stood him in good stead in the various branches of his extensive business, and aided greatly in his accumulation of wealth. During his business career, too, he has formed one or two partnership connections that have been of great assistance, both by their added knowledge and experience and by sharing in the labors and anxieties incidental to so large and constantly increasing business relations.

Twice during his business career he has suffered largely by destructive fires; but, nothing daunted by such vicissitudes, immediately set about repairing and rebuilding.

Having in his early years imbibed a taste for reading, he acquired a good knowledge of books, and that, in its turn, begat a desire to pursue studies in various departments of intellectual culture; particularly has he been interested in historical and antiquarian researches; has been a vice-president of the Worcester Society of Antiquity and an efficient member of some other like associations.

For the last thirty years Mr. Curtis has been the owner of many acres of farm land, and taken unbounded delight in the cultivation of choice products. But as to whether, on the whole, he has taken most pleasure in the "rural sounds" of the farmstead or in the hum of factory machinery, the writer shall not venture to make a guess. He himself would very likely declare that both were, in their way, "music to his ears."

Like most individuals whose lives are devoted

largely to their own concerns, he has spared comparatively little time to public affairs, never seeking office, though not really shunning a public position when it appeared that a valuable end might be promoted. Before the adoption of the City Charter, as early as 1840, he was chosen a selectman of the town and served two years. He was a member of the Common Council the first year of the infant city, and an alderman in 1857.

In politics Mr. Curtis has been an unswerving adherent of the Republican party, having passed into it from its father, the Whig party, and from its grandfather, the old National Republican party, and, may it not be added, its great-grandfather, the Federal. In his religious views he adheres to the Trinitarian Congregational faith, as his fathers did, and became a church member as early as 1828.

The first wife of Mr. Curtis was Mrs. Griffin, of Sterling, the marriage taking place in October, 1833. His second wife was Mrs. Bancroft, widow of Rev. David Bancroft, to whom he was married in 1880.

A Curtis genealogy has been prepared with much labor and care, which gives a good many family tracings and matter of enduring interest, especially to the family connections.

It will be observed that Mr. Curtis has already passed the boundary of four-score years. And were it allowable in a work like this, a good opportunity would be afforded for indulgence in a sentimental strain. What can be more grateful to the octogenarian than to look back upon a well-spent life—to trace, in the serenity of his old age, the progress through the volatile days of childhood, the hopeful years of youth and the ambitious period of manhood—to recall the faces of loved ones, and again live over the pleasant scenes that have been as sunbeams on the path. None of us, however, can indulge in a lifetime retrospect, and not fall here and there upon a gloaming passage. But it is not wise to sigh over what admits of no change; wiser it is to linger on the brighter side. But the octogenarian who has no well-spent life to view in retrospect—what of him?

MARTIN V. B. JEFFERSON.

Martin V. B. Jefferson, of Worcester, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., May 19, 1833. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and also in the War of 1812. His father died when he was but eight years of age, and Martin was "put out to live" with an uncle in Holden, Mass., on a farm, where he received ten weeks' district schooling and his board and clothes as compensation for his labor. At the age of sixteen his natural independence asserted itself, and he went back to Uxbridge and learned the trade of shoemaking, having acquired which, he earned sufficient money by working mornings, evenings and during school vacations to pay his expenses at Uxbridge Academy, which he attended for four years. In 1853



W. B. Allison

he went to work on the Providence and Worcester Railroad as brakeman and baggage-master, but, having an arm and leg broken by a railroad accident, he was obliged to suspend work. On his recovery, in 1854, he went to California, where he remained six years. The first year he kept a restaurant at San Jose, the second year he sold fruit-trees at Sonora, but the remainder of his stay in California was devoted to selling milk from a large ranche where he kept from eighty to one hundred cows.

Having acquired a considerable sum of money, Mr. Jefferson returned to Holden in 1860, where he married a daughter of Deacon William Howe, of the firm of Hall & Howe, who were then running a small, one-set woolen-mill in Drydenville (now Jeffersonville), a village in the town of Holden. In November, 1860, he purchased Mr. Hall's interest in the mill, and for twenty-six years he was in partnership with his father-in-law in that business under the firm-name of Howe & Jefferson. Meanwhile the little one-set mill has been enlarged six-fold, and a second mill, with six sets of machinery, has been added, making a total of thirteen sets, the two establishments employing two hundred and fifty hands. The little village has grown to eight times its former size, and now supports two railroad stations on the Fitchburg and Central Massachusetts Railroads and a post-office.

Mr. Jefferson's business capacity, shrewdness and integrity have secured for him a merited success in business and the confidence and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

For ten years he served as selectman of Holden, a portion of the time chairman. He was a director of the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad for several years, is a director of the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, and also of the Quinsigamond National Bank of Worcester. In 1875 he removed his residence to Worcester for the sake of better educational advantages for his daughter. He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1880 from the Nineteenth Worcester District by a handsome majority, and was returned in 1881. In politics he has been a staunch Republican since he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for President in 1856. He is accustomed to congratulate himself that he has always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, a phrase which fully expresses the general estimation in which Mr. Jefferson is held socially and politically, as it does his financial and business standing. He brought to his legislative duties the same stirring qualities he has displayed in other things, and served on the important Committee on the Hoosac Tunnel, Troy and Greenfield Railroad. Mr. Jefferson was elected to the State Senate from the First Worcester District, which comprised the city of Worcester, in 1884 and 1885, and served on the Committees on Railroads, Treasury and Labor. In 1888 he was chosen as alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Tenth

Congressional District. In 1880 Mr. Jefferson bought his partner's interest in the business, and now runs the mills himself, by the name of the Jefferson Manufacturing Company, making woolen goods.

LUCIUS J. KNOWLES.

Mr. Knowles was born in Hardwick, Worcester County, on the 2d of July, 1819, and was educated in the common school with a three years' course in the well-known Leicester Academy. He early manifested an inclination for mechanics and exhibited rare inventive genius; his boyish contrivances eliciting much attention and many predictions as to future achievements.

He left home at the age of seventeen and went to Shrewsbury as assistant in a store, where, in about two years, he rose to the position of partner. But his penchant for mechanics made him so restless as to induce him to quit that employment, though all along he had found opportunity to indulge his inclination to some extent, and among other things had contrived certain improvements in reed-organs and other instruments and completed models for one or two improved appliances for steam machinery, especially that known as the Knowles Safety Steam Boiler Feed Regulator.

He gave up his store business in 1840 and began to study into the feasibility of the application of electricity as a motive-power. Then he applied himself to gaining a knowledge of photography, at that time a newly-discovered process. For a while on from 1844, having invented a spooling-machine, he was in the manufacture of thread at New Worcester. Soon after that he commenced the manufacture of cotton-warp; and in 1853 he began the manufacture of woolen fabrics. His mind seems to have been almost unremittently employed in devising some beneficial mechanical contrivance; so that during his life, it is asserted, he obtained at least a hundred patents for useful inventions chiefly connected with manufacturing machinery.

It was in 1866 that he came to Worcester and with his younger brother, Francis B. Knowles, whose portrait, with a biographical sketch, appears in the present work, began the manufacture of looms. The business rapidly increased and is now one of the leading industries of the place. The looms, of which it is said a greater variety are made than in any other place in the world, were invented by the partners and are fitted for the manufacture of a great variety of fabrics, from heavy woolen carpets to delicate silk ribbons.

Mr. Knowles was somewhat in public life—was a legislative Representative in 1862 and 1863, was a member of the State Senate in 1869; in 1873 was a member of the Common Council of Worcester; was a director in the Central National Bank; a director in the State Mutual Life Assurance Company; president

of the People's Savings Bank, and president of the Worcester Board of Trade. And various other institutions of a financial and semi-public character have had the benefit of his efficient services.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Williams College in 1869.

Mr. Knowles' death took place in Washington. D. C., February 25, 1884, and was very sudden, occasioned by neuralgia of the heart.

For his mechanical genius and skill Mr. Knowles had a high reputation—a reputation that extended far beyond the limits of our own country; and his inventions have in many ways, and to an untold extent, added directly and indirectly to the comforts and conveniences of the world at large, but his reputation for true manhood, for liberality in the support of charitable and reformatory enterprises, for sympathy with the suffering and relief of the indigent, was almost as extensive, and far more to be envied. His business connection with his brother Francis was characterized throughout not only by the most friendly of trade relations, but by true brotherly complaisance. And so intimately connected were the two in some of their inventions and improvements that it was hard to determine to which the highest honor was due, each being ever willing to accord to the other the greater share of merit.

It is often said that distinguished inventors usually live and die poor; at least such of them as are dependent upon their own exertions for a livelihood, and that others, with more selfishness and worldly shrewdness, reap the benefit of the inventions; in other words, that the inventors beat the bush and the others catch the bird. It is undoubtedly true that the inventor is usually more absorbed in perfecting his invention than in calculations as to the benefit that may accrue to himself—so absorbed as to let slip the best opportunities for self-enrichment. It is also undoubtedly true that some inventors are moved by the lofty purpose of benefiting the world in general, disregarding, or even sacrificing self-interest. But there are others, both broadly benevolent and worldly wise, who maintain a well-balanced purpose of benefiting the community and at the same time advancing their own interest, and in looking at the result of the labors of Mr. Knowles it seems fair to conclude that he belonged to the latter class, for we find that he rose from comparative indigence to affluence, and at the same time so used and so disposed of his inventions as to greatly benefit others, not to mention that all along, with judicious liberality, he dispensed of his gains in ways most helpful to those about him.

FRANCIS HANES KNOWLES.

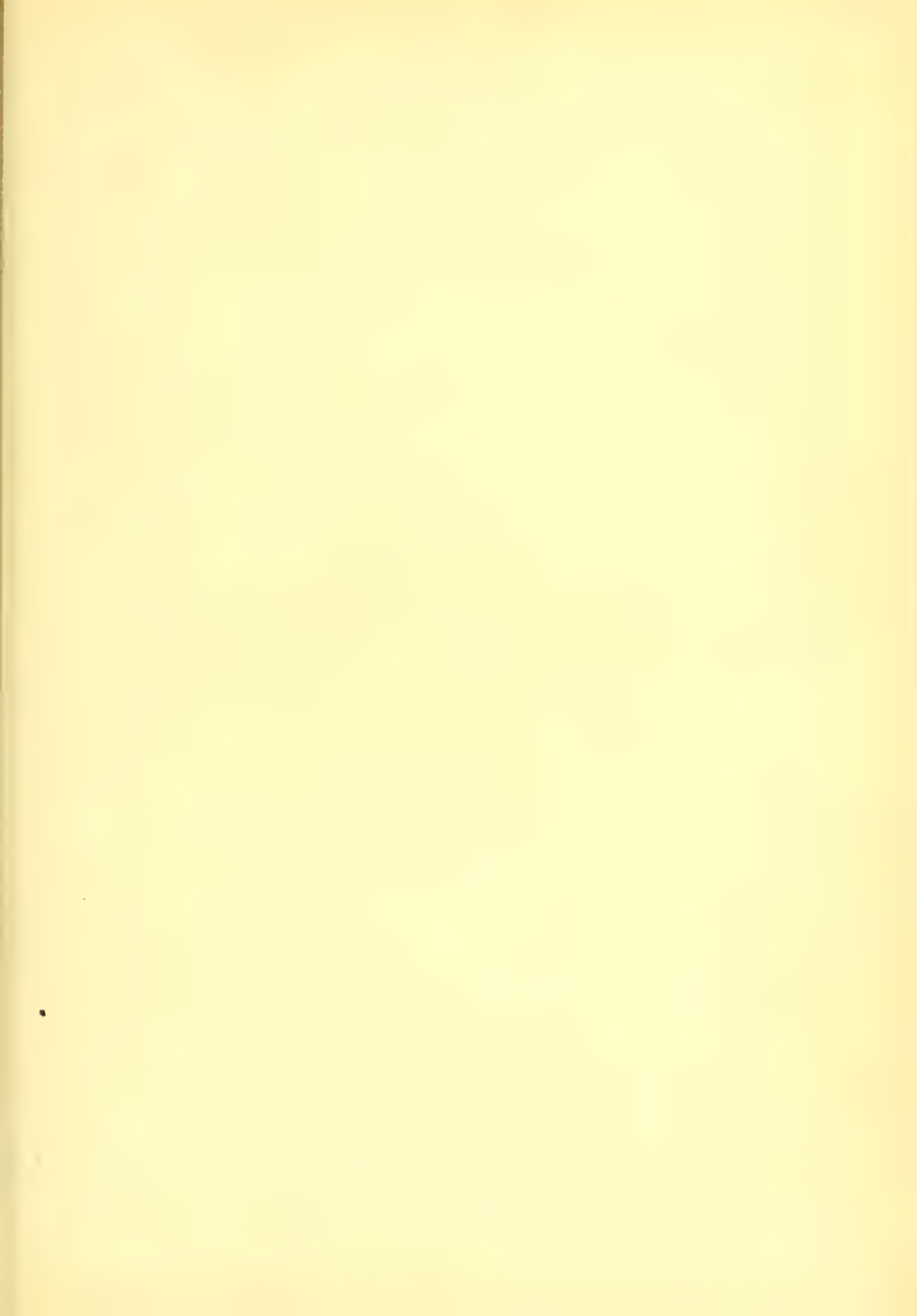
Mr. Knowles is a native of Hardwick, in Worcester County, and was born on the 29th of November, 1823. His early education was sufficient to enable him, at the age of seventeen, to take charge of a district school.

And in the capacity of a teacher he spent a few years, though the profession was not exactly suited to his taste and was pursued with the design of being relinquished as soon as something more congenial presented itself. He well knew that his success in life depended on his own exertions, and that something of broader scope must engage his attention if financial accumulation were to become a leading object. Yet such an object appears never to have actuated him in the light of an end, but as a means. And it is seen by his after-life, when affluence had been attained, that he did not view wealth as an end to enable him to indulge in luxury and barren ease, but as a means by which he could benefit his generation and do something for the good of the world at large. And he was soon pointed to as one who fully recognized the higher duties of life, the paramount requirements of religion, benevolence and good citizenship. It is the example of such an one that stands as a constant admonisher of the drowsy idler, the indifferent and irreverent. It is an example, too, that by its mute warnings and refreshing sympathies is so attractive.

Thus, Mr. Knowles is found a constant and liberal contributor to the churches of the faith in which he was bred and to which he has adhered. To the Plymouth, the Piedmont Congregational and the Pilgrim Congregational, of Worcester, he has been especially helpful. But other religious societies and charitable institutions of various names and pursuing different ways of benevolence have shared in his bounty and received fresh courage through his wise suggestions and unstinted liberality.

Something, however, should be said of Mr. Knowles' business enterprises, through which he has been enabled to gratify to such a degree his generous inclinations. Like many another thrifty New Englander, he seemed, during his years of early manhood, to be searching for his true position—the position he was best fitted to occupy, and which would most surely "lead on to fortune." This is a trait that conspicuously distinguishes the American from the European, inasmuch as the latter seems to feel that the condition in which he was born is that in which he must die; having little conception of the advanced position an aspiring and energetic man might attain. Was it not Milton who wrote that Providence designed a niche for every one—a niche which would, if occupied, ensure the greatest usefulness and the happiest end? If that is so, it would seem, in looking over the community, as if many of us had somehow got into the wrong niches. But be that as it may.

After engaging in several manufacturing enterprises, in a subordinate capacity, Mr. Knowles appears, in 1845, in the first established business of which he was head and director. This was successful. It was the manufacture of buckskin gloves and mittens, and in due time developed into that of general furnishing and the sale of gentlemen's clothing. This was profitably produced for several years, when





James H. Wall.

his elder brother, Lucius J. (since deceased, but at that time a steam-pump maker in Warren), offered a more desirable situation. A partnership was soon formed. The business was removed to Worcester in 1866, and the manufacture of looms on an enlarged scale commenced, a little in the same line having been done in Warren.

Lucius J., the brother, died in 1884, and since that time Francis B., the subject of this sketch, has been the chief director in the business, which has now attained to such magnitude as to rank among the very first of the industries of Worcester. A company was formed under the name of "Knowles' Loom Works," with Mr. Knowles as president, and has already secured a reputation eclipsed by none. The works are thus spoken of in that handsome and valuable volume recently published, entitled, "Worcester: Its Past and Present:"—"The Knowles Loom Works is one of the largest industries of Worcester. . . . The main building is five hundred feet long and three stories high, with an 'L' one hundred feet long. The looms are inventions of the proprietors, and include those adapted to the manufacture of carpets, velvets, plushes, silk and worsted dress-goods, fancy worsteds, cassimeres, fancy cottons, ginghams, tapes, fine hose, suspenders, silk ribbons and others. It is said that a greater variety of looms are made in this establishment than in any other the world over. Six hundred skillful workmen are here employed, and invention is ever busy with new time and labor-saving appliances to increase the capacity of the loom or add to the perfection of the fabric, so that new looms are now complete and more economical than old ones. The volume of their business is constantly increasing. These looms are also built abroad on royalty."

Several of the last winters have been spent by Mr. Knowles in Florida, in which State he now owns extensive tracts. He has orange groves—the pride of that sunny land—and large interest in hotel property, which yields not only a fair income to himself, but affords delightful temporary homes for winter sojourners from the bleak North. But above these temporal matters is the interest he takes in the educational and moral advancement of the people of his Southern home,—an interest especially obvious in his liberality to Rollins College at Winter Park, on which he has bestowed Knowles Hall and a fund for the maintenance of a scholarship for indigent students.

In politics Mr. Knowles has constantly adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and been liberal in his contributions for party ends, though never seeking or desiring official position.

As before intimated, he has been active in religious duties; has adhered to the old Trinitarian Congregational faith; was especially assiduous in the foundation of the Pilgrim, the Plymouth and the Piedmont Churches, and has held the office of deacon in the latter ever since its foundation. Sunday-school

work has especially engaged his attention for many years.

Mr. Knowles has been twice married. His first wife was Ann Eliza Poole, of Gloverville, N. Y., and by her he had one daughter and one son. His second wife was Hester A. Greene, a daughter of John R. Greene, of Worcester, the union taking place April 23, 1867, and by her he has had two daughters and one son.

JAMES H. WALL.

James H. Wall was born in Greenville, Leicester, November 28, 1810, son of Caleb and Sarah (Farnum) Wall. His father was a blacksmith, scythe manufacturer and miller in Greenville from 1799 to 1833, and son of Thomas and Patience (Arnold) Wall, of Smithfield, R. I. The mother of James H. was a daughter of Moses Farnum, a noted minister of the Society of Friends in Uxbridge, by his second wife, Elizabeth Southwick, of that town. The latter was a direct descendant in the fifth generation from Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, who were among those driven from Massachusetts by the persecuting Puritans two hundred and thirty years ago for being Quakers. After attending the public schools, which was only about eight weeks in the year, in his native village, and the usual accompanying labors on his father's farm, till he was in his eighteenth year, Mr. Wall, in the spring of 1828, went to learn the shoemaker's trade with the late Jeremiah Bond, in Paxton. In June, 1831, he started business in a small way for himself, doing custom-work in Clappville, now Rochdale. Here he remained till February 19, 1837, when he removed to Worcester,—then a town of seven thousand inhabitants,—and entered the shoe and leather store of the late Benjamin B. Otis, in what was known as Goddard's Row, first as workman and then as salesman and clerk. In the fall of that year he opened a shoe and shoe-findings store in an old wooden building which stood on the site of Grout's Block on Main Street, between Mechanic and Foster Streets. The following spring of 1838 he entered into partnership, in the same business, with the late John P. Southgate, in the old Denny house, which stood on the corner of Main and Mechanic Streets. In the spring of 1840 he sold out his interest to his partner, Mr. Southgate, and opened a boot, shoe, trunk and findings store in a building which stood where the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Block is. In 1842 he sold out to C. C. Clapp and S. P. Fitch, who continued there, and Mr. Wall opened a boot and shoe store in Brinley Block, where he was in partnership with the late Edward Southwick for a short time. In 1843 he entered into the real estate business, and December 14th of that year bought, with Edward H. Hemenway and Samuel D. Harding, the old Worcester House estate, comprising thirty-three thousand five hundred and forty-eight square feet of land, on the corner of Main,

Elm and Maple Streets, for fourteen thousand dollars, by the subsequent management and sale of which he realized a handsome sum as his portion of the profits, from the advanced value. In other real estate operations he realized similar proportionate profits by his skillful buying and selling at the right time, from rise in values. He has probably owned a longer frontage on Main Street, in the southerly section of the city, than any other person, except when the land was owned and occupied for farming purposes. At various times he has been the owner of nearly fifty acres of land, then vacant, now nearly all built over.

Among the buildings he erected was Lincoln House Block, on the front portion of the old Worcester House estate, and the block of three dwelling-houses on the rear, now owned and occupied by Charles S. Turner, H. H. Bigelow and William H. Morse. Also, he built in 1848 a dwelling-house for his own occupancy on the corner of Main and Benefit Streets, in which he resided till the fall of 1863, and then sold it to George W. Gill, and it is now owned and occupied by the Children's Friend Society, known as the "Orphans' Home."

After forty years' residence in Worcester Mr. Wall in 1877 removed to Boston, where he has since lived, but he has never given up his connection with the First Baptist Church in Worcester, of which he and his wife have been members for nearly fifty years, and he has never relinquished the idea of making Worcester his last dwelling-place, it being the theatre of most of his active business life; and he now considers Worcester his real home and Boston but a temporary one. He has never lost his interest in and love for Worcester, among the renewed evidences of which being his recent purchase of the valuable estate called Paine Block. In Boston he has occupied himself in real estate operations in which he has met with success.

In politics he was a Jackson Democrat on general principles and gave his first vote for Andrew Jackson for President in 1832; but he has since acted with other parties, when, at times, the issues were more in accordance with his views. He was one of the original Anti-Slavery and Liberty party men, and one of the original "Free Soilers" in 1848; secretary of the first Free Soil County Committee, and an active worker in that cause from the beginning of the movement. Many of the impromptu "Free-Soil" meetings on the Common, in the campaign of 1848, were got up by him, and addressed by speakers from the east portion of the City Hall.

On the evening of May 18, 1887, he gave a complimentary banquet at the Lincoln House to his brother, Caleb A. Wall, the veteran journalist of the Worcester *Spy*, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his brother's connection with the Worcester County press. This was a meeting of about one hundred and fifty of the oldest and most honored citizens of

Worcester, described in the newspapers at the time as "one of the most remarkable gatherings ever held here; representing those longest and most closely identified with the varied interests of the city, including men from all walks of life, from the pulpit, the legal and medical professions, the National and State Councils, business, trade and the shops, comprising an array of veterans in experience and the venerable in years never before seen together here."

The following poem, written by Mr. John Howard Jewett, of the *Evening Gazette*, was read on the occasion above referred to:

1837-1887.

DEDICATED TO THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL BANQUET

AT THE HOUSE OF

MR. CALEB A. WALL.

CONFIDENTIAL.

A poem was wanted this I am glad to state.

Most diligent search revealed not a trace.

Of Poet in Worcester, hence, this lesser plan—

I have put forth in a newspaper mate.

The duties and week-days were ready betimes,

With scribbles galore, all chock full of rhymes,

To suit this occasion, and thus it befel

They all got to wrangling about who should tell

This story to-night, and to save discontent

At last 'twas decided to flip up a cent.

I've went the copper—to the writer's surprise

The lot fell to him—the *Gazette* won the prize.

And thus is the story—no legend in rhyme—

Though Pegasus falters, the theme is sublime,

Unfolding a record that's writ on Time's Scroll,

Indelible there, while the centuries roll.

THE LEGEND.

Old Time, with his hour-glass, while counting the years

Of life, with its record of hopes and of fears,

Desires and desires we, sinners, debate,

The legend is all that which history repeats,—

Awakened from slumber of his task, and he find

A trusty and capable "nub" to his mind,

Dropped in on the *Spy*, in its Argus-eyed den,

And found our friend Caleb still wielding his pen.

"Ah, Caleb, old fellow, a grip on the hand!

Delighted to see you!—The gods must have planned

This fortunate meeting, for me, I'll be blent,

I would a vacation, come, give me a rest,

You tireless mortal, just fill in the gap

For a decade or two, whilst I take a nap.

The man of all men, at last I have found;

They'll never suspect that I'm not around,

As usual, Caleb, for you've got the grip

On all that I know, and can give 'em the 'tip.'

Long practice has made you expert with the score

Of life's shifting games;—a few linings more

Will win you the title of Time's Referee,

The Champion Recorder, Historian *per se*.

So turn my old hour-glass, your annals complete,

I'll snore!" and George Rutherford can take a back seat."

Now all the old fellows who know Caleb Wall,

Must know that he never has shirked duty so!

A kindly eye beams 'neath his gray, grizzly locks,

His heart, well, his heart is as big as an ox.

Of course he said "Yes," in his good-natured way,

And took up Time's burden as if it were pay

Time loafed. Caleb toiled in his stead,—he toils yet,

To put upon record what others forget;
To keep the old memories, old places, old names,
Still bright on Time's pages: To score up the game,
Dead yesterday saw, side by side, memory
With those Worcester players on the field of Tuesday.

How faithful his service, all know who can read,
Where he winnowed the chaff, preserving the seed,
With much that's undying his name will be blent,
For he's used every talent that nature has lent,
To rescue and save from oblivion's clutch,
Restore to the living, by magical touch
Of his pen-taking pen, the treasures of old,
Safe garnered, for others to have and to hold.
Nor solely for bread hath he wrought long and well
For full fifty years, for love's charmed spell
Hath hallowed his task, and crowned his ripe age
With good friends, a good name; earth's best heritage.

Then, Hip, Hip, Hurrah! no trouble we'll fear,
We'll toast him to-night. He'll embalm us, 'tis clear,
In History's pages, and hand our names down
To far distant ages. Posterity's crown
He will win, in a night, for us one and all
—The friends and well-wishers of Caleb A. Wall!

INCIDENTAL.

Hush! A word for our host, who gathered us here
To honor his brother, and share his good cheer.
We know him of old, and as man among men,
Not one of our craft, but who writes with a pen
His name in a check-book, on bond, or on deed,
[His autograph pays for this bountiful "feed,"]
That's honored for all which the paper implies;
Whose word is as good as his bond, till he dies;
Whose history, if written for three-score and ten,
Would need a whole volume, and worthier pen.
Yet, to point out the moral adorning this tale,
How honesty, thrift, and good sense will prevail,
And yield a rich harvest, this fact we'll relate:
Our host here was born to an indigent state,
But made his own fortune, nor wronged any man,
Never hankered for office. Instead, 'twas his plan
Of life to keep every promise and word;
To mind his own business:—And who ever heard
Of his failing to do so? That's James H. Wall!
As every one know him, who knows him at all.

Long life to the veteran whose busy career
Has crowned him successful; whose life has no fear
Of want, or dishonor; no secrets to hide,
As he waits on the shore to go out with the tide.

Then echo, ye walls, to the Walls ye surround!
"May brotherly love and good cheer still abound;"
Once more then, Hip! Hip! Let us fill to the toast
"To Caleb and James—Historian and Host!"

WHAT CALEB REMEMBERS.

What Caleb remembers? From the feast of the years,
Some scraps have been saved, for use it appears
At banquets like this. Let us nibble a bit
On well-seasoned chestnuts,—though scanty of wit,—
They may yield some food for reflection, or move
To smiles, and thus moral digestion improve.

What Caleb remembers, would make quite a store
Of family recipes; guides to explore
The art of right living; a digest of Time
For statesmen to chew on, for scribblers to rhyme
And wing nutcracker.—in a word we might say
The Yesterday's viands warmed up for to-day.

Our Caleb remembers, in life's early morn,
Our modern improvements were mostly unborn.
In stages, the wealth, the such better and good
Went shopping to Boston; if walking was good

The poor went on foot. How blankly they'd stare
At cross express trains and our one-dollar fare
Or Raymond's Excursions, North, South, East, or West,
With Drawing-room, Sleeper, Buffet and the rest!

Our Caleb remembers the Pony Express
Was lightning despatch, in haste or distress,
Ere Telegraph Cables encircled the globe.
The Telephone!—torture unknown to old Job
Or else he'd have weakened, his patience worn out
While pretty girls flirted and left him to shout,—
All these comforts and trials, this worry and haste,
Are ours, who have life, but no minutes to waste.

Our Caleb remembers, when he learned his trade,
Hand presses were modern, the fastest then made;
Five hundred an hour, and one side at a time;
Despatches by post from a far away clime
Meant Albany then while the news from Bombay,
Instead of ten minutes, ten months on the way!
Their weekly editions for a year, by hand-power,
Could be printed to-day in less than an hour
On presses that run the big dailies we read.
Ah! how we've outstripped those old fogies—in speed.

Our Caleb remembers, finance in those days
Was saving and safety, and old-fashioned ways
Of honesty, thrift, and to keep best your own;
Not promising bread, to repay with a stone;
Not haste to get riches, to pamper false pride;
But work, slow and sure, earn and save till you died.
Stock gambling and Futures, and Corners in food,
Reward would have found in Stocks made of wood;
The popular route wasn't Canada then,
Nor were places of trust filled by travelling men.

Our Caleb remembers, in matters of State
The people concerned were allowed to debate;
To choose from their number the fittest, to send
Their cause to uphold, their rights to defend.
Sound statesmanship, genius and brains, then controlled
The honors, Bonanzkas buy with their gold.
The lobby existed, no doubt in those days,
And worked for its schemes in legitimate ways,
For beverly huddle,—to bring the point home—
And cheek to apply it, the day hadn't come!
Men strove with great questions, had courage to face
Unpopular issues, nor held it disgrace
To stand and be counted for Right every time.
'Gaiest mob or the "party's" political slime.

Our Caleb remembers when National tasks
Were borne on the shoulders of men without masks;
No coddling, or trucking to socialist mob;
No premature pensions, put up for a job;
No surplus, maintained by duties imposed
For needless protection, and avenues closed
To fair competition, in cost to produce
Nine-tenths of our needs for consumption and use;
No, cry, universal, for some simpler plan
To protect fellow-man from laws made by man.
"Utopian?" Possibly! Mere waste of breath,
When statesmen (alleged) legislate us to death!

Our Caleb remembers,—say! perchance we're rash
To serve you so much of this dubious hash.
We'll therefore, omit all such intricate woes
As Interstate Commerce, which nobody knows;
Reformed Civil Service, which both parties claim;
The Coinage of Silver, nobody to blame;
The Mormons in Utah; the poor Indian "Lo;"
The old bloody shirt, washed in tears long ago;
And divers grave questions the papers discuss,
To make more a muddle, and muddle the muss.
The shield has two sides, we'll gladly admit,
—The bird flutters most, however, that's hit;—
And, if it will soothe any wounded bird here,
We'll own that the prospect improves with each year.

There was a little troubled, troubled heart,
 The people are looking for a better way;
 Just wait a few years, and that early winter
 Which has made a life of its own, will

That life is mispent which is all diatribe,
 And therefore craves pardon, and begs to remind
 The growlers in this world, a better to find!
 For all who will read Caleb's volume aright
 Will find that it pays to "keep honor bright,"
 Don't crowd, fellow-mourners; Be true; Be a man;
 Press forward! I am disappointed, I am not, for you;
 This, then, is the nub we've been trying to borrow:
 Let yesterday's serve for to-day and to-morrow!
 For brotherly greetings, and this friendly call,
 Our Caleb will kindly remember you all.

September 13, 1831, Mr. Wall was united in marriage with Mary Ann, oldest daughter of Benjamin R. and Elizabeth (Davenport) Davis, and she is still living. From this union there were born seven children, four of whom are now living. Two, Mary Ann and Thomas A., died in infancy, and Joseph S. died in 1864, aged nineteen. The oldest, George F., is married, residing in Worcester; Sarah Elizabeth married Sumner W. Balcom, residing in Boston; James H., Jr., is married, residing in Chicago; and Emma Isabella married Charles S. Connell, residing in New York City.

Among the civil positions which Mr. Wall held during his forty years' residence in Worcester, he was three years in each branch of the City Council. Common Councilman in 1852, '53 and '58; alderman in 1854, '55 and '56; two years assessor, in 1849 and '59; and he was highway surveyor for the Centre District the last year of the town, 1847-48.

Mr. Wall has always been considered by those who best knew him, and are best qualified to judge, as a careful and conservative man in all his business transactions. He has frequently been called upon as an expert in the values of real estate, by city, corporate and private parties.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS GOODNOW.

Banking and Beneficence are the two words which mark the claim of Edward A. Goodnow to the regard of his fellow-men. As a banker he enjoys the reputation of being one of the most eminently successful in New England; as a giver of large gifts for educational uses his name is a familiar word in schools and colleges at the east and west and south and beyond the sea. Having a talent for making money and a disposition to give it away, he has scattered his heap as fast as it has accumulated and thus refrained from becoming what he might easily have become, a millionaire. And having no children of his own he has used his wealth for the education of the children of his fellow-men.

Mr. Goodnow was born in the town of Princeton on the 16th of July 1810. Princeton is one of the

noteworthy towns of Massachusetts. Within its borders rises Wachusett mountain, the most elevated, save one, in the commonwealth. From its summit may be seen in the far distance the golden dome of the State House and the Atlantic ocean, while in the near distance almost numberless white villages and shining little lakes nestling among low hills captivate the eye, with the populous city of Worcester twelve miles away emphasizing the landscape. Princeton village and farms, clustering around the foot of the mountain, are perhaps at a higher elevation than any other inhabited spot in the state. Because of these natural advantages—the sightly mountain, the salubrious atmosphere, and the nearness to the great cities—Princeton more than fifty years ago began to be a favorite place for summer resort, and with each returning year has been growing in public favor.

To this town, sometime in the last century came Edward Goodnow from Sudbury, on his way sojourning in Northborough long enough to find and espouse a wife. Born to them was another Edward, who in turn became the father of Edward Augustus the subject of this sketch. He was consequently the third Edward in succession and in the third generation from Edward of Sudbury. The name of his mother was Rebecca Beaman. She was born in Princeton and lived to the great age of eighty-seven. In the primitive days of her girlhood it was the custom of the girls of her neighborhood to fetch the Princeton letters from Worcester, their nearest post-office; and Rebecca took her turn with others. Alone, on horseback, guided only by "blazed" trees through the "forest primeval," the intrepid maiden often made her way in the performance of this service.

The house in which Edward A. was born his grandfather had built in 1786. Large, roomy, with stately elms in front and standing on the highway from Boston to Deerfield and "the back towns," it was well suited and situated for a tavern; and as such the father of Edward A. opened it to the public about the year 1823. By the wayside swung the sign bearing the inscription, "E. Goodnow, Inn." The mail-carrier of the earlier day as landlady of the new hostelry showed herself so apt in providing good cheer for her guests that the Goodnow Inn became a house of fame. Drives of cattle, sheep, hogs and turkeys found it a place much to be coveted for a halt over night, and to make sure of their quarters were wont to give notice of their coming, in advance. Then for a night the premises would be populous. The driven cattle browsed in the adjoining field or rested their jaws on each other's necks, while roosting turkeys filled the apple-trees with unwonted crops. The inn was kept open for twenty-one years and then closed. The fine old house, now the residence of William B. Goodnow, is still in a state of excellent preservation and bids fair to outlast the second century on which it has already entered.

¹ By Chas. E. Stevens.



E. S. Johnson



Tavern life is well fitted to quicken a boy's wits and make him alert. In a measure, also, it is a substitute for travel; the wide world comes to him instead of his going forth into it. The boy Edward Augustus had his full share of such influences and they did much in fitting him for his after life. The common school also did something; and three terms in Hadley Academy did something. This was all the strictly educational outfit he received. Farm work occupied a large part of his young years, and to work of all sorts he was well inclined. But he had a set rather towards trade, and at the age of nineteen went to work for wages in the store of an elder brother in Princeton. At the end of two years or so, the brothers formed a partnership which continued for about ten years. The general business of a country store, the manufacture of palm-leaf hats and the marketing of country produce made up the business of the firm. For several seasons Mr. Goodnow was his own teamster, rising at two o'clock, driving forty miles to Boston, and spending a good part of one night on the road. This was a regular weekly trip. In 1836 the firm took in a third partner with a view to engaging in the manufacture of shoes. At a later period Edward A. sold out his interest in the concern and engaged in the shoe manufacture by himself. Meanwhile he had taken to wife Harriet Bagg, a daughter of Dr. Henry Bagg the leading physician of Princeton, with whom he lived happily for some five years. After her decease Mary Augusta, the only remaining daughter of Dr. Bagg, became his second wife; but after a like period of domestic happiness her decease also left him once more alone. His next matrimonial venture proved more fortunate. In 1846 he secured the hand of Catharine Bowman, eldest daughter of Seth Caldwell Esq. of Barre, by whom for the next quarter of a century his home and all his social surroundings were made a source of unalloyed satisfaction to himself and his friends.

At the age of thirty-seven he found that the limitations of country trade in a country town were not giving him his chance and he began to look out for a broader field. Accordingly, in 1847 he sold out his Princeton business and left the town. During the period of "prospecting" which followed he had charge for a time of the store connected with the great cutlery establishment of Lamson, Goodnow & Co. at Shelburne Falls, making sales at the rate of \$60,000 a year. But neither this nor a manufacturing prospect in central New York offered him the chance he was seeking. Then he retraced his steps and in the city of Worcester found his chance. He was now forty-two years old, with small capital but large capacity, untiring energy and thorough practical training. In Princeton he had become familiar with the ins and outs of the shoe trade and had seen that, of necessity, it was one of the leading industries of the country. At the same time, he was well aware that abundant competition awaited each new-

comer. Notwithstanding, he felt that still it was the shoe trade which offered him his best chance, and that if he was to stand well on anything it must be on shoes. Accordingly in 1852 he bought out a small concern in Worcester and began. Retail and jobbing were combined, but the trade was chiefly of the retail sort. Mr. Goodnow soon learned that if money was to be made in large amount it must be by the jobbing business. At the end of four years, therefore, he sold out the retail branch and proceeded to establish the first exclusive jobbing house of any kind in Worcester. This jobbing business was conducted in a store under Mechanics Hall. For the first year it amounted to \$130,000. At the end of ten years it had increased to nearly \$400,000.

He was in the thick of this prosperity when the Civil War broke out. It did not daunt him in the least. On the contrary, he welcomed the issue, since it needs must be, and gave himself to the cause of the Union with all his soul. He had long been preparing for the crisis. In Princeton years before he had adopted the principles of the Free Soil party, being among the first eight, and he felt the war to be the legitimate outcome of those principles. With these views he was forward in doing his part. Thirteen of his clerks one after another, encouraged and helped by him, enlisted in the Union ranks. One had his wages continued while he was gone and his place kept open for him against his return. The proposal of Governor Andrew to raise a regiment of colored troops engaged his liveliest sympathies, and he headed a subscription with \$500 for their equipment. All the while he maintained unswerving confidence in the government and the final success of its cause. He subscribed liberally to the first issue of its bonds in the face of distrust in high quarters. And when the national bank act was passed and the old state banks were backward in reorganizing under it, he took a leading part in forming the First National Bank, which because of such prompt show of confidence was made and continued for many years the exclusive depository of the government funds.

With the close of the war he closed up his business and gave himself a respite. After a year or two of leisure he accepted the office of president of the First National Bank to which he had been unanimously elected. In some banks the president, full of other business, is often only a figure head; Mr. Goodnow was the real head. Able boards of directors, accomplished cashiers, expert tellers and other officers did their full share in promoting the prosperity of the bank. But the potential voice was still that of the president. All the paper passed through his hands and he passed upon it all. He took risks which timid men never dare to take and ignorant men never know how to take. He secured large deposits by a liberal attitude towards

depositors. For many years the First National was the only bank in the city which offered interest on special deposits subject to check at sight. Men with large balances were quick to see the point. Because of this, a prominent director in another bank made a deposit of \$20,000 at one time. The results of this policy were disclosed by the magnitude of the item of "individual deposits" in the published statements of the bank's condition. Then, as he was ready to pay interest on the deposits in his own bank, so he was careful to obtain the best possible interest on the deposits by his own bank. On first taking the management he found the bank had been receiving what he deemed an inadequate rate from its Boston depositary. This he increased by one per cent, which, in the aggregate, gave the bank a handsome addition to its income. When he took office the stock of the bank had a market value of 110; under his management its par value was doubled. On a capital of \$300,000 the surplus was raised at one time to more than \$200,000. Of fifty or more semi-annual dividends, only one or two were at the rate of nine per cent., while all the rest were at the rate of ten and twelve. For many years the uniform rate has been ten per cent. In recognition of Mr. Goodnow's agency in producing this great prosperity, his associates on the board and the stockholders at their annual meeting in 1881 unanimously adopted and made of record these resolves:

1. That the success of the First National Bank of Worcester, during its management by the Hon. George Goodnow, is due to the wise and judicious management of the affairs and conduct of its business, the promptness of its collections and its financial operations, and the high character of its management, Mr. Goodnow is hereby acknowledged.

2. That the success of the said bank is due to the fact that the Hon. George Goodnow has long and faithfully discharged the duties of the bank and for the great success achieved in its behalf.

The secret of this success was an open secret. Mr. Goodnow gave himself wholly and absolutely to the business of the bank. "This one thing I do" was his motto. An eminent member of the Worcester bar, still living, was wont to say that in a suit he knew no one but his client. "All his might, mind and amity" were engaged for him. Towards all others in such an issue he was relentless. Of Mr. Goodnow also it might be said that he was relentless for the bank. His financial pity was reserved for that; and no stockholder was ever known to complain.

We have seen how Mr. Goodnow made his money. It will be interesting, and pleasant, also, to see what he has been doing with it. In early life he became, as he hoped, a christian and took upon himself a vow to live and do for others. This he remembered; and as his gains increased he increased his giving. He had of course his choice among the objects incessantly presented for his favor, but still his chosen objects were both numerous and various. To the great benevolent societies he was a large and con-

stant giver. His subscriptions to the city missions commonly headed the list. His own church shared largely in his giving, of course; but other churches also shared largely. To more than one he gave a communion service. To one not his own he gave \$500 for its organ. Again, he gave in order to provide a free gospel. When a new church was about to be organized in the city he left his own and joined the new to help make it a free church. In the meeting for organization he made a motion to that effect; and in proof that he meant what he said gave \$1500 a year to secure free seats for all. He hated a church debt and gave an organ and chime of bells costing about \$11,000 as an incentive to the extinguishment of such a debt. All such giving was open and more or less read of men. But unnumbered private gifts went out of his hand of which no man can tell the sum but to which this writer can testify. The aggregate of his gifts at the time of writing this sketch exceeded \$200,000.

In the beginning it was said that Mr. Goodnow's munificence was bestowed largely for educational uses. It may now be added that much the larger part was so bestowed. The amount given in this way cannot have been less than about \$140,000. Scholarships for needy and worthy girls was a favorite because self-perpetuating form of educational investment. Probably not less than fifty young women are to-day receiving their education at Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, Northfield, Oberlin, Berea in Kentucky, Hampton in Virginia and elsewhere, because of Mr. Goodnow's charitable foundations at those schools. And the procession will go on until a hundred times fifty will have had reason to remember the name of the founder as interwoven with their own best history. Besides scholarships, many thousands were given for the erection of educational buildings. When a cyclone swept away the entire group of Iowa College buildings, Mr. Goodnow gave \$15,500 to provide for the erection of a building of stone for library and observatory and of a cottage for the accommodation of the female pupils of the College. Another sum of \$15,000 was given to Huguenot Seminary in South Africa for a building there. Huguenot Seminary was conceived on the plan of Mary Lyon's School. To aid in realizing the plan graduates from Mt. Holyoke were called for, and among others Miss M. Lizzie Cummings responded to the call. After a time it was found that a large Hall was exceedingly needed and Miss Cummings returned to America in quest of funds for the purpose. She presented her cause in public and private but failed to obtain much help. Then she bethought herself of her cousin, Mr. Goodnow. Her appeal touched his sympathies and secured all the help she needed. Because of entire lack of timber in the region the frame was prepared in this country and shipped to South Africa with all the requisite furniture. In due time the building stood complete and was named by the Seminary authorities

Goodnow Hall. Then the grateful pupils of their own motion prepared and transmitted to the giver a handsomely illuminated testimonial to which were appended their autographs to the number of one hundred and sixty-nine.

Other educational gifts were: the sum of \$5000 to found a John Brown Professorship in Washburn College, Kansas; \$5000 to provide the Catharine B. Goodnow fund for the Young Women's Christian Association of Worcester; \$700 to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; to Worcester High School a marble bust of Gen. Grant and marble tablets inscribed with the names of soldier-students who died for their country; to Mechanics Hall life-size portraits of President Garfield and Vice-President Wilson.

But his crowning educational gift was reserved for his native town. In 1884 he completed and gave to the town a building which he named *Goodnow Memorial Building*, in memory of his first two wives and only child. Constructed of granite and brownstone finely harmonized in color, with a clock-tower and clock and bow front and gable, and standing on a most commanding site, the building presents to the eye an object of exquisite architectural beauty. Its design embraces the double purpose of a library and a school. Two rooms are specially fitted and furnished for a graded grammar school. The decoration within answers to the beauty without. A charming reading-room occupies the ample bay and looks out over a landscape that stretches miles away. Accompanying the gift of the building was a gift of five thousand dollars in money to provide for the care and repair of the building the purchase of books for the library and the beautifying of the grounds. Including some thousands of dollars given towards the construction of the attractive Town-Hall which stands near, the whole gift amounted to about forty thousand dollars. When both buildings were completed and all things were ready, the busy town turned aside from its business and on the 6th of September 1887 gave itself up for the entire day to an elaborate dedication of the two buildings.

It is one of the distinctions of Mr. Goodnow that he has never been an office-holder nor an office-seeker. One office of much responsibility and no emolument came to him unsought. In 1867 he received from Governor Andrew the appointment of trustee of the Westborough Reform School for a term of three years. At the end of the term he was re-appointed by Governor Bullock. Although a very busy man, he gave himself up to the service of the institution beyond the ordinary measure of his duties. He was especially in earnest to provide for the moral and religious instruction of the young wrong-doers who thus came under his official supervision, and to that end he did not spare his own purse.

Mr. Goodnow has had his trials, but they have not hardened his heart nor closed his liberal hand.

GEORGE CROMPTON.

The textile manufacturing interests of New England have heretofore been greatly benefited by the skill and inventive genius of men from the Old World. And to the Crompton family, especially, much is due. The father of the subject of this sketch—William Crompton—who was the inventor of the widely known and highly approved Crompton loom, was a Lancashire man; but neither he nor his son, George, had ever been practical mechanics or had worked at machinery; yet from true theoretical knowledge both father and son were destined to accomplish great wonders in the art of weaving. Cartwright was the inventor of the power-loom, but his loom could only weave heavy fabrics, like sail-cloth; not a yard of fancy cassimere was ever woven by power till William Crompton's invention. To the fulfillment of the demands of the time William Crompton sedulously devoted himself. One or two mills were established by him in Worcester County, and for a time he prosecuted a thriving business. But he finally became financially embarrassed; not, however, before he had, by his skill, inventions and suggested improvements, given an impetus to manufacturing—an impetus which is felt to this day. The Crompton loom has a world-wide reputation, and the works, at this time, are among the most extensive in Worcester, second only, indeed, to the wire-mills.

George Crompton, to whom this sketch refers, was born in Tottington, Lancashire, England, on the 23d of March, 1829, and came to this country when about ten years of age. Up to the time of his father's failure he had had nothing to do with the mechanical part of the mill, but simply kept the books. At the time of the failure, being left entirely to his own resources, he entered Colt's Pistol Factory, at Hartford, and remained there about a year, at the end of which time he began himself the manufacture of his father's loom, at Worcester. The knowledge gained while at Colt's factory enabled him, when the Civil War commenced, to enter upon the business of gun-making, which he pursued to great pecuniary advantage. But the principal business of his life was loom-making, which, having languished during the war period, on the return of peace, again became exceedingly profitable.

Mr. Crompton was gifted with a power of keen insight into mechanical principles, and the adaptation of mechanical appliances—a fact which is abundantly testified to by his having secured more than a hundred patents, most of them connected with manufacturing machinery.

It cannot be said that Mr. Crompton, during his whole business career, was uniformly successful, or above the common vicissitudes incidental to business life. He lost largely by the devouring fire of 1854, and by financially crippled debtors during the war-time, and his law expenses in defending his patents drew largely upon his purse. But by his indomitable

courage, financial ability and unwearied activity he triumphed, and, on the close of a life of many beneficences, left a very large estate. He always had a tender regard for his credit, well knowing that to be a fundamental requisite for success, had a horror of long-standing accounts, and, especially in all minor transactions, kept his affairs well squared. At the time of his decease there were some seven hundred hands at his works, all well paid-up. "His inevitable rule," says the writer of the biographical sketch of him in the handsomely illustrated and well-prepared volume, published in 1888, by Oliver B. Wood, and entitled "Worcester: Its Past and Present," "was to pay his help monthly until a few years ago, when he adopted weekly payments, and it was his boast that he never failed to pay his men on the exact day named. During his earlier business years he once found pay-day approaching and no funds to meet it. He at once started on a collecting tour. The evening before pay-day found him with the money in his pocket, but on the wrong side of the Connecticut River, swollen with a spring freshet and filled with large cakes of ice, with no bridge in the neighborhood upon which he could cross. He hunted until he found a boatman with a small boat, who was willing to risk his life for an adequate compensation, and the two started across the river. It was several hours before they landed on the opposite shore, at a long distance below the starting-point, and completely wet through, but Mr. Crompton's men were paid before night on their regular pay-day."

Mr. Crompton was a man of taste in its broader sense, and an admirer of the beautiful, as well in art as nature. His elegant residence, surrounded by finely embellished grounds, and commanding extensive and rich landscape views, and within supplied with many works of art and objects of refined adornment, give evidence of ample means and cultivated taste. Worcester, with its breezy hill-tops, sunny acclivities, and in every way charming surroundings, affords numberless lovely sites for residences, and many are becomingly occupied. But very few, if any, of the estates yet to be seen are more attractive than the Crompton.

Mr. Crompton was, in 1853, united in marriage with Miss Mary Christina Pratt, a daughter of Charles Pratt, of Cork, Ireland, by whom he had twelve children, nine of whom are living.

Mr. Crompton was remarkably quick of apprehension, very social in his habits, and loved to relate in anecdotal form his early experiences, often giving a humorous or pathetic turn to his recitals or impressing some useful thought. He was a deep thinker, and had a wonderful power of mental concentration and self-abstractness, inasmuch that he was sometimes called absent-minded. He was educated in the private schools of his native town, and continued his studies till his seventeenth year at the Millbury Academy, at the end of which time he became his

father's clerk. But, although obliged to leave school so young, because his rapidly developing talents made him invaluable to his father, he continued his education at home. His father procured a good library and his son profited by it.

Mr. Crompton was not especially active in public life. He, however, served as alderman and as a member of the Common Council of Worcester, a year or two in each position, and in 1871 he was a candidate for the mayoralty. He also took such a strong interest in public affairs as led to exertion in behalf of any project that promised benefit to the city.

BENJAMIN WALKER.

Mr. Benjamin Walker, whose death occurred on January 28, 1888, was a citizen whose active life was identified with the life and growth of this his adopted home. He was descended from a line of Worcester County yeomanry, though he was born (November 8, 1808) in Greenfield, to which place his father, Benjamin, had removed from Barre, the old home of the family. His mother, Nancy Lee, was the granddaughter of Henry Lee, one of the original proprietors and early settlers of Worcester, a selectman, assessor and justice of the peace. This Lieutenant Henry Lee, a native of Concord, descendant from John Leigh, who came from London in 1635 and settled in Ipswich, was evidently a man of strong character. His name appears very frequently upon committees appointed by the proprietors; he was granted a prominent position for his "pue" in the first ("Old South") meeting-house; but his independence and firmness are strikingly portrayed in a letter, preserved in the State Archives (Vol. 102, page 153), in answer to a circular letter from the secretary of the province, denouncing the "Land Bank Scheme," and ordering the courts and magistrates "to prevent the spreading of the great fraud," and "by no means to pass, receive or countenance" the bills issued by the bank. Squire Lee replied that he had examined the scheme and was determined to support it; that his privilege as an Englishman was sufficient warrant therefor; that to be punished in any way for differing with the Governor and Council in his opinion would be a civil persecution; and to be deprived of his office until he were proved unfaithful in it or violated the laws of the land would be an invasion of his natural rights, but that to sacrifice his post for the interests of his country would be infinitely more honorable than to keep it on the base conditions of blindly following the inclinations, not supported by laws, of those above him. The letter was dated April 14, 1741, and on the 30th he was removed from his office of justice. His death followed within a few years.

Mr. Walker came to Worcester in the spring of 1834. He had learned the trade of a blacksmith in New Salem, and followed it for a year or two at West



Benj Waller





Clubbie, Boston.

Boylston. But this great stage centre offered a better opening for his business than did the smaller towns, and establishing himself on Columbia (now Exchange) Street, he set to work to hammer out the foundation of the competency which he was to leave to his family. He was six feet of stature, with a strong frame and a face in which amiability and strength of character were commingled. An intimate friend of Mr. Walker's, his neighbor in business for several years, says that he seemed from the first to be guided by a determination to meet all his obligations; he believed in work and always earned his breakfast before he ate it.

The last forty years of Mr. Walker's life were spent in a pleasant and remunerative business, which gave him sufficient leisure to attend to duties which his fellow-citizens imposed upon him. About the year 1848 Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood introduced into Worcester the system of supplying private families and hotels with the luxury of ice, obtaining his supply from the pure source of Lincoln's Pond, immediately west of the present residence of P. L. Moen, Esq. Two or three years later Mr. Walker and the late Stillman S. Sweetser purchased the outfit and rights of Dr. Heywood, secured the right to cut ice from the larger pond of Mr. Salisbury, and for several years occupied the field without competition. Mr. Sweetser retired after some years. Later Mr. L. G. White, son-in-law of Mr. Walker, was taken as a partner, and Coes' Reservoir was secured for an additional and purer supply of what is regarded no longer as a luxury, but as one of the necessities of life.

Mr. Walker's innate sound judgment was of great service to himself and to the community. It led him to make some excellent investments in real estate, and he was often called upon as an expert in the appraisal of property. The Worcester County Institution for Savings, of which he was for twenty-one years a trustee, called him to serve on its Board of Investment; and on the creation of the commission to manage the trust funds of the Jaques Hospital he was appointed a member, serving in that capacity until his death, and as chairman for the last eight years. He was a director in the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company from its organization, in 1868. He served as city assessor for three years, was a member of the Common Council in 1852 and of the Board of Aldermen in 1854, 1862, 1881 and 1882. He was a zealous member of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association; and a fellow-member has declared, since his death, that "to him the association owed more than to any other man for sustaining it in the time of its financial peril and weakness."

Mr. Walker, who, as we have seen, was the great-grandson of one of the most prominent of the original proprietors of the town, married, in November, 1837, Charlotte, daughter of Nathaniel Eaton and great-granddaughter of that Adonijah Rice who was

the first white child born in Worcester. Mrs. Walker survives, with their two children—Charlotte E., wife of Elisha D. Buffington, and Agnes Lee, wife of Levis G. White. The daughter of the last-named couple, Helen Agnes White, is the direct descendant, in the sixth generation, from Lieutenant Henry Lee and Adonijah Rice.

CALVIN FOSTER.¹

Calvin Foster was the architect of his own fortunes. He had no ancestry to boast of, and no one to help him so much as he helped himself. He was born in the early part of the century on Court Hill in a house which stood where now stands the First Unitarian Church. Worcester was then a village of about twenty-five hundred inhabitants. On Court Hill stood the old court-house, the house in which Isaiah Thomas was then living and the printing-office from which every week he issued the *Massachusetts Spy*. In the Square below, on its south side, stood the old stone jail fronting the Salisbury mansion on the north side. Just around the corner in Summer street stood the small frame school-house where Calvin Foster learned his first lessons. In the midst of these surroundings he passed his early years. Living, as he did, hard by the court-house, it was one of his childish pleasures to watch the court officials as they passed in and out. Especially impressed on his memory was the figure of General Ward the Sheriff, as clad in official blue and buff and breeches and cocked hat and sword he escorted the Judges to and from the court-house. When past the age of seven he went as an inmate of his father's family to reside in Rutland, and afterwards alone to live in Barre. In the latter place he remained until the age of sixteen when he returned to Worcester. While on a visit to a relative in that place, he looked about for employment which he soon found in the store of Caleb Newcomb then standing on what is now Harrington corner. Mr. Newcomb was a manufacturer of tinware and a dealer in stoves hardware and metals. The parental consent having first been obtained, Calvin engaged himself as an apprentice to this business. His time was divided between benchwork in the shop and selling goods in the store. At the former part of his duties he proved to be less apt than at the latter. "Calvin," said his employer, "you're a better salesman than mechanic" and so kept him chiefly in the store. He however learned enough of the mechanical part of the business to furnish him with a practical knowledge of the class of goods which was afterwards to be the basis of his fortune. In this situation he remained until after his majority when he went to Fitchburg and bought an interest in the hardware business of Horace Newton. This was in September 1834. Remaining un-

¹By Chas. E. Stevens.

til the next April he then sold his interest and returned to Worcester. Meanwhile he had attracted the favorable regard of Col. Ivers Phillips who manifested his interest by appointing Mr. Foster on his staff as adjutant of the "(light infantry) regiment in the second brigade and sixth division of the militia of the commonwealth." This appointment, so flattering to a young man, was accepted by him and confirmed by a commission from Gov. John Davis. The old compulsory militia system had just before given place to the volunteer system and the young adjutant was one of the officers who assisted at its inauguration. His first muster-field was in Leominster where he formed his first regimental line. A restive horse by rearing and plunging severely tested his nerve in the face of his troops; and while he was in the air a private stepped forward to seize the bridle and bring him to earth. But Adjutant Foster declined the proffered aid and conquered the misbehaving steed for himself. Having made proof of his military efficiency he was, in the following year, 1835, elected major of the same regiment; in 1837 its lieutenant-colonel, and a year or two later its colonel. His next muster-fields were successively in Princeton, Westminster and Sterling. Before occasion arose for acting under his commission as colonel he had obtained his discharge and brought this military episode to an end.

Several years before, he had resumed his old place in the establishment of Mr. Newcomb. Continuing in it as clerk until 1840 he then bought out his employer and formed a partnership with Amos Brown under the name of C. Foster & Co. At the end of two years Lemuel I. Fox was added to the firm. In 1848 the death of both partners opened the way for Augustus Whitman who came in as one of the company in the following year. The accession of David Whitecomb in 1855 was followed at the end of two years by the purchase of Whitman's interest. Through all these years and with all these partners the firm name continued unchanged and so remained until Mr. Foster himself retired. In 1836 the business had been removed from Harrington corner to a frame building on the corner of Main and Pearl streets. This building was of two stories and of the same length as the fine brick and iron block by which it was superseded. It had been erected by Hon. Charles Allen about the year 1825 and occupied by Daniel G. Wheeler & Co. as the first exclusive dry-goods store in Worcester. The new block was erected by Col. Foster in 1854 and first occupied by his firm for the hardware business in March 1855. The front was constructed of iron from flagstone to roof finely relieved in each story by columns of the Corinthian order and noteworthy as being the first iron front in New England. Before commencing the building Col. Foster had conceived the idea of a new bank with a part of the new block for a banking-house. The scheme met with the warm approval of

friends whom he consulted. With characteristic promptness he at once proceeded to obtain subscriptions to the stock and had \$75,000 on his paper before beginning to build. With some aid from others the subscription was increased to \$300,000 which was the amount of capital proposed. A petition for a charter was now prepared and presented to the legislature. Quite unexpectedly, the committee to which it was referred came to the point of making an adverse report. Worcester, it was said, did not need another bank. An intimation of what was impending reached the ears of Col. Foster before the report was made. Without loss of time he called a trusty person to his aid and set him at work to collect and classify all the statistics of the various branches of business and of the mechanical and manufacturing industries of Worcester. In two weeks the work was done and laid before the untoward committee. This brought the charter with a capital of \$200,000. Though less than asked for, the amount was accepted to be afterwards increased to \$400,000. The new bank, named the City Bank, was first opened for business in September 1854 on Harrington corner where it remained till the January following when it was removed to the new building, by that time completed, on the Pearl street corner. The organization of the corporation was effected in the law office of Henry Chapin on Foster street. A list of directors made out by Col. Foster was duly elected. The question then came up, who should be the President of the bank? Several named Colonel Foster; and there was no doubt that he could have been elected had he desired. But he refused the honor and steadily remained content with the office of director. Once launched, the bank had a career of prosperity for many years; and then, by the wrong-doing of one, fell into mishaps. From having paid ten per cent. dividends it fell to passing its dividends. Then it became clear that the man to put at the helm was the man to whom the bank owed its origin. Accordingly, Col. Foster was made President and the management placed in his hands. The good effects of this course soon began to appear. Payment of normal dividends was resumed, and in no very long time the surplus had risen from \$53,000 to \$170,000. And this was largely the result of a new and distinct line of policy proposed by the new President. He believed in going west for loans. His experience as a hardware merchant had let him into this secret. His associates came round to his point of view and a maximum of profits with a minimum of losses amply justified the policy. In all this it is not intended to under-estimate the important share which the board had in restoring the prosperity of the bank. No one could be more forward than Col. Foster to recognize their claims in that respect or less forward to assert his own.

Besides the City Bank, Col. Foster had a prominent part in the organization and administration of various

other corporations. Of the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company he was one of the projectors and the first to procure subscriptions to the stock; heading the petition also for a charter. The primary design of this institution was to relieve the bank vaults which had become inconveniently crowded with the private boxes of depositors. When this was found to be unprofitable the charter was enlarged so as to make it a bank of discount also. The People's Savings Bank was another monetary corporation which he helped to organize, although at the time a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings. When, some time after, a law was passed that no person should hold any office in two Savings banks at the same time, Col. Foster elected to remain with the one of which, if not the father, he was at least the foster-father. This, though the youngest of all the Worcester savings banks, has outstripped all except the oldest. From the beginning Col. Foster was one of its vice-presidents and one of the board of investment. Still another concern of which he was one of the originators was the Bay State Fire Insurance Company. It was the second stock company of the kind in Worcester. Unfortunately, the great Boston fire came before it was in a condition to resist that tremendous onset, and like many others it went down.

With the railroad system of Worcester Col. Foster identified himself from the first. The Nashua, Norwich and Providence roads all felt the benefit of his aid. But his sympathies and efforts were chiefly devoted to the Gardner road. To retain the northern trade of the city and to prevent the division of the county were the two objects which he proposed to accomplish by this enterprise. In the lead were Levi Heywood, Stephen Salisbury, Calvin Foster and Ivers Phillips. But the building of the road proved to be a hard job. The subscriptions went on slowly. Col. Phillips, who had been enlisted to work up the enterprise, after awhile became disheartened and declared he had a mind to give up the business. But Col. Foster kept him in heart, put him in the way of getting subscribers, and staid by until the road was built. It is the testimony of a fellow-director that Calvin Foster did more for the road than any other man in Worcester. He became one of its directors and also one of the executive committee and so remained as long as the road retained an independent existence. At one time he was elected President of the road, but this position he absolutely declined.

When Worcester became a city in 1848, he was elected a member of its first common council, Governor Lincoln being the first mayor. He thus had a hand in shaping and giving character to the new organization. Two or three years after, under the mayoralty of Isaac Davis, he was elected upon the board of aldermen. During this period of his connection with the city government Edward Everett came to the city to repeat his oration on Washington. A re-

ception was tendered to him by the city government, and it fell to the lot of Col. Foster as one of the reception committee to express the words of welcome to Mr. Everett. This for the first time brought him into personal relations with the commander in chief from whom in early life he had received one of his military commissions. Gov. Everett was affable and Col. Foster greatly enjoyed his conversation. It all ministered to a desire which he habitually cherished of seeing and hearing and, if it might be, conversing with persons of distinction. On going to reside in Fitchburg he had met and made the acquaintance of Gov. Everett's brother, Alexander H. Everett, who invited him to his house and loaned him books from his library. In his youth he had been wont to spend his leisure hours in the court room for the purpose of gratifying this laudable curiosity. In this way he had the rare good fortune, as he esteemed it, of seeing and hearing Daniel Webster at the bar. Many years after, he met Mr. Webster as a fellow traveller on the same steamer. The two being alone in the saloon, Mr. Webster accosted him and a conversation ensued. In the course of it Col. Foster told of having seen him at the Worcester bar. "And how did I look," quoth Mr. Webster. "Tall and thin, with long arms and a big head," responded the Colonel. Mr. Webster laughed, became companionable and when the journey was continued by rail they took the same seat together and on arriving at Springfield Mr. Webster invited his companion to a seat beside him at table, although in the course of the journey he had been joined by a personal friend. That Col. Foster should have treasured up in his memory this incident is not surprising in view of the hero-worship which Daniel Webster called forth from every New Englander.

It has often been said that out of every hundred men engaged in business ninety-five sooner or later "fail." Never at any time in the course of a business career extending over half a century was Calvin Foster numbered among the ninety-five.

The domestic relations of Col. Foster were a source of happiness to himself never interrupted except by death. Of his remoter ancestors he knew but little. His grandmother he had seen, and he paid her the homage of saying that "she was the handsomest woman he had ever beheld." His mother was provided with a home and tenderly cared for by him for more than thirty years and until her decease. He was three times married but outlived every wife. Of five children born to him two survive. The education that he had always felt the need of for himself he provided for them with all ample appliances and means. Nephews and nieces also were made to share in such educational provisions.

When this sketch was written Colonel Foster was living in the enjoyment of a serene old age and in the assiduous discharge of daily duty as President of the Bank of which he had been the founder.

WILLIAM F. MERRIFIELD.

William Trowbridge Merrifield, manufacturer, contractor and builder, son of the late Deacon Alpheus Merrifield, was born at Worcester, April 10, 1807, and being connected on the maternal side with the Rice brothers, becomes identified with the earliest permanent settlers of his native town. He worked on his father's farm until the age of fifteen, the last two years of which doing his full share of labor on a farm of eighty acres; here he laid the foundation of a rare physical development. During the winter school-days he enjoyed the advantages of the district school. At the age of fifteen he began a six years' service as an apprentice at the carpenter trade. At the age of eighteen he was entrusted with the erection of several buildings, and soon after attaining his majority he erected a block of houses, a store and a mill. In 1830 he began his career as a builder, and soon became a prominent and leading contractor of that day. In 1832 he also included a general lumber business. In 1840, Mr. Merrifield put in operation one of the first, if not the first, steam-engines in Worcester, and added the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and builders' finish, introducing into Worcester the first power planer. Two years later he erected at Princeton a steam saw-mill, and, so far as is known, this was the first engine set up in the woods for the manufacture of lumber. In 1844, Mr. Merrifield took the contract for building the Lancaster and Coach Lane Mills at Clinton, which, with the eighty dwelling-houses, and other buildings, covered several acres of ground; this being before the days of railroads, he employed fifty teams to transport the necessary building material. The contract price exceeded three hundred thousand dollars, a notable outlay at that day, and from this beginning the industrial development of Clinton dates. In 1848, Mr. Merrifield realized the advantages in making Worcester a leading mechanical centre, and with a large investment laid the corner-stone of her material growth and industrial progress. In those experimental days of industrial transition, the inventors and mechanics needed power and rooms, that they might perfect their various specialties. Mr. Merrifield furnished these at an all important era in the history of Worcester; he erected a series of buildings, exceeding one thousand two hundred feet in length, forty feet in width and four stories high, with over one and a half miles of main shafting, turned by a steam-engine of five hundred horse-power, and suitably dividing the buildings to meet the mechanical needs of Worcester at that day, and rented the same to fifty individuals and firms, many of whom now have world-wide reputations. New industries were immediately developed in these buildings, and Worcester, mechanically, was greatly expanded. From this point of beginning dates the energizing impetus which gave her the possibilities that have made her what she is. In 1854 these buildings were burned, and immediately re-built,

substantially as before, and devoted to the same general purposes. Mr. Merrifield has always retained his natural love for agriculture and horticulture; upon his farm of one hundred and thirty acres he has a herd of high-grade Jerseys, having been a breeder of valuable stock for over fifty years. For twenty-five years or more he has been a prominent exhibitor at the annual fair of Worcester County Agricultural Society; for many years was president of the Worcester County Horticultural Society which made large drafts upon his green-houses at their annual exhibitions; his contributions of rare exotics and specimen plants added much to the society's success. In both of these honored societies he has rendered valuable aid in educating public taste to a higher level of appreciated merit. He has been a member of both branches of the city government of Worcester. In 1856 and '57 he was a member of the Legislature; he held for ten years the office of trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital, and was made a director of the Mechanics' Bank on its organization, which office he held for ten years; he was for some time president of the Worcester Mechanics' Association, also for ten years director in the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1836 he was one of the first members that organized the Union Church in Worcester, and has ever since been a constant attendant. He has been married twice. On the 27th of April, 1830, he married Margaret, daughter of the late Jabez Brigham, of Worcester. William F. and Henry K. are the surviving children of this marriage. On March 9, 1847, he married Maria C., daughter of the late Captain Charles Brigham, of Brigham Hill, Grafton. One daughter survives, Harriet, wife of Hon. W. T. Forbes, of Westboro'. In common with all marked men, who have been pioneers in shaping the material growth and prosperity of a community, Mr. Merrifield has those sturdy characteristics which clearly define a strong individuality—self-reliance and even temper under the severest exigencies, a uniform courteous bearing. Kindness of speech, tenacity of purpose, courageous in action, and unquerable by discouragements, are some of the more pronounced traits of character on which Mr. Merrifield has built a symmetrical manhood of substantial moral worth—a clear type of a sturdy, self-made, New England character, which took deep root in the early years of the century.

PHINEAS BALL.

Mr. Ball is a native of Boylston, Mass., and was born on the 18th of January, 1824. He was a son of Manassah Ball, who was the youngest son of Elijah Ball. His mother was Clarissa Andrews, and is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His father and grandfather were well-to-do farmers, and the farm which they owned is still in possession of the family. His education was such as the district school afforded, supplemented by a course of instruc-



Henry H. Merrifield.



Thirukas, Ball





Frank S. H. Cross

tion in the academy of the neighboring town of Berlin, then under the charge of Preceptor Josiah Bride.

An uncle of Mr. Ball, Gardner Smith, of Woonsocket, R. I., in the winter of 1840, taught him the rudiments of surveying and leveling, and this was the foundation of his attainment in civil engineering, a profession in which he has since become so accomplished. He commenced field-surveying when about seventeen years of age; and his acquirements in other branches of engineering have been derived from actual practical work, and close, though self-directed study.

Mr. Ball's natural temperament leads him to great activity in his chosen pursuits, which are often of a multifarious character, and, to use a trite, though expressive figure, he is sometimes found with "many irons in the fire" at the same time, but owing to his care and watchfulness, none seem often to become over or under-heated.

He came to Worcester in March, 1847, and since that time his home has been here. Civil engineering and kindred pursuits have been the business of his life. From April, 1849, to April, 1860, he was in partnership with Elbridge Boyden, the first who, for any length of time, maintained an architect's office in the city. The firm-name was Boyden & Ball, and they conducted the general business of architects and civil engineers, and their office was at No. 14 Central Exchange. During this time he did chiefly a jobbing business, assisting much in the architectural department of the office, drawing up nearly all the specifications and contracts. Since 1860 the most of his time has been devoted to cities and towns, to making plans for water-works and sewers, and attending to the construction of the same. Among his other achievements it may be mentioned that he acted as engineer of the State Board of Health and Harbor Commissioners in presenting a plan for the abatement of the Miller's River nuisance in Somerville and Cambridge. He also built the Springfield water-works.

Mr. Ball's efficiency, prudence and alertness have been availed of, from time to time, in various ways, by his fellow-citizens. He was Water Commissioner from 1863 to 1867, and City Engineer from 1867 to 1872. He was a member of Common Council in 1862 and '63, and in 1865 he was Mayor. In all these positions, by his fidelity to the city's interests, he merited and received the approbation of his constituents.

In religious sentiment Mr. Ball is a Unitarian, in which faith he may be said to have been born and bred. He has been connected with the Second Parish of Worcester from 1849, and for seven years (1866-73) he was president of the Worcester County Conference of Congregational (Unitarian) and other churches.

Politically, Mr. Ball early imbibed the old anti-slavery views, thence passing on to the Free Soil,

and thence again to the Republican party, in which he is now found, a firmly-grounded adherent.

Mr. Ball does not claim to be a great student of books, but is a man of strong reflective powers and a close reasoner. He is not one who can boast much of foreign travel, but he can boast of a large acquaintance with leading men of New England, with whom the interchange of opinions and the discussion of principles has led to the formation of views at once sound and liberal.

The bent of Mr. Ball's mind is strongly in the line of mechanics, where he has developed genius and skill of a marked character. Several valuable inventions of his, probably not less than twenty in number, have been patented. The business of the Union Water Meter Company of Worcester was commenced November 9, 1868, and has been carried on ever since, largely by the aid of some of these inventions. He has been clerk, treasurer, director, vice-president and president of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association.

Mr. Ball has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Augusta Holyoke, daughter of William Holyoke, of Marlborough, Mass., the marriage taking place December 21, 1848, and their children were: Allard Holyoke Ball, who died in October, 1857, and Helen Augusta Ball, born April 25, 1858, and who is now living. Mrs. Ball died January 14, 1864. His second wife was Mary Jane Otis, a native of Worcester and daughter of Benjamin B. Otis. The marriage took place in Lancaster, November 29, 1865; the wife is still living, but no children have been born to them.

FRANK LORING R. COES.

To that class of the young men who were animated by love of country in her hour of need, and whose short lives tell only the simple story of patriotic devotion, must be assigned Frank Loring R. Coes, the eldest son of Loring Coes, and the subject of this brief sketch. He was born at Worcester June 9, 1837. He received his early education in private schools and subsequently attended Leicester Academy and Middleboro' Academy. He early developed a taste for military affairs, and at nineteen was lieutenant in the Worcester City Guards. In the early part of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers and served until nearly the close of the war, when, by reason of disability, he was compelled to return to his home. He subsequently became associated with his father in business continuing to the time of his death. In 1867 he married Persis J. Putnam, daughter of Salmon Putnam, of Worcester.

There survives him his widow and one son, Frank L. Coes. While never of a robust physique, his untimely death at the early age of thirty-four was precipitated by his exposure on the field of battle.

HIRSH FOBES.

The best criterion by which to judge of a man is the general reputation he sustains in the community where he is best known. No one whose good qualities do not predominate will be the subject of popular commendation, the conclusion of the community being a sort of digested summary, which is not much affected by individual opinions that may be founded on personal likes and dislikes. Now, judging by this criterion, it is certainly safe to say that the subject of this sketch will not suffer. It would not do to say of any one that he is without blemishes, as that would be making him more than human. The wise historian, Hume, after speaking in the highest terms of King Alfred, significantly adds, " . . . we wish to see him delineated in more lively [life-like] colors and with more particular strokes, that we might at least perceive some of those small specks and blemishes from which, as a man, it is impossible he could be entirely exempted." No one, better than the writer of biographical sketches like those in the present volume, can realize how prone we are to view a character from one particular standpoint; in other words, to illumine the whole by radiations from one prominent trait. Perhaps the Old Testament furnishes some of the most truthful models for biographical sketches that can be found. But it would require no small degree of boldness to follow those models in many cases that occur among us. But this may seem a little overcharged as the introduction of a notice of one who makes no pretension to expand above the common condition of life.

Mr. Fobes was born in Oakham, Worcester County, on the 25th of September, 1829, and was a son of Peres and of Melissa Nye Fobes. His early life was, like that of most country youth of the period, one of industry, if not of hardship, or what in these days would be called hardship. His education, gained in the common school, was practical and available, as far as it went, and formed a substantial groundwork for the attainment in after-years, by reading, study and association with people of culture, of all that was necessary for favorable standing in a community like that of busy, progressive and fastidious Worcester.

He remained in his native town till 1846, when he came to Worcester and commenced labor as an apprentice at the provision and marketing business. And that traffic he followed in a subordinate capacity till 1854, at which time he began business on his own account in Front Street. He was remarkably successful, inasmuch that in about twenty years he had accumulated enough to warrant his retirement from active trade. It was in 1875 that he closed his business in the line that had so carried him on to fortune. He did not, however, then abandon himself to indolent ease, but continued, to some extent, to deal in real estate and live stock; and by shrewd and careful management his means were considerably increased.

Few men are better known in Worcester than Mr. Fobes; and none are more respected for integrity and trustworthiness. As a citizen he stands conspicuous for liberality both in public and private affairs. His hand is never closed against the appeal of penury; and every enterprise of a public character that promises benefit to the community at large, finds in him a liberal and a working friend.

Mr. Fobes has not been much in strictly public office, though he has served in both branches of the city government. He was a member of the Common Council in 1879 and '80, and an alderman in 1881 and '82; and his course in these positions was marked by affability, prudence and a conscientious regard for the public interest. His services have, however, been in almost constant requisition in offices of a semi-public nature; in positions of trust and responsibility, where prudence, ripe judgment and vigilance were primary requisites, such as director in the First National Fire Insurance Company, director in the Safe Deposit Company and in the Street Railway Company.

In religious sentiment Mr. Fobes can hardly be ranked as a sectarian, though his place of worship is of the Trinitarian Congregational order. Theologically, his sentiments are liberal; practically, his conduct is governed strictly by the moral law. In politics he has steadily adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and, though not a zealous, or rather not a vociferous partisan, has been always ready to contribute his share for the furtherance of the policy he believed most beneficial.

Mr. Fobes was married on the 29th of September, 1870, to Celia Elizabeth Brayton, of Smithfield, R. I., and the fruit of the union was five children, three sons and two daughters, only two of whom, one son and one daughter, are now living.

MATTHEW JOHN WHITTALL.

Mr. Whittall, who is another of those energetic and skillful manufacturers to whom Worcester is so much indebted for her prosperity, was born in Kidderminster, England, on the 10th of March, 1843. His father's name was Eli and his mother's Eliza. His father, at the time of his birth, was a hand carpet-weaver.

At the age of fourteen the subject of this sketch began his industrial life in the employ of Messrs. Humphries, carpet manufacturers, at Kidderminster. There, by his industry, dexterity and aptitude, he, within a few years, became assistant superintendent.

At the age of twenty-one he left the Messrs. Humphries, and entered the employ of T. B. Worth, carpet manufacturer, at Stourport, as superintendent of his works. There he remained till 1869, when he took a similar position with Messrs. Fawcett & Spurway.

In the latter part of 1870 he commenced a corre-



Hiram Hobbs



spondence with the late George Crompton, with the view of coming to Worcester to superintend the Crompton Carpet Works. The result of the correspondence was that hither he came in May, 1871, and remained with the company until they dissolved, in 1879.

Mr. Whittall then returned to England and purchased machinery for manufacturing Wilton and Brussels carpets. He started business in South Worcester with seven looms, in a building owned by the Wicks Manufacturing Company. His business has greatly prospered, inasmuch that he has already built two large mills, and is now doing the most extensive business of any individual manufacturer of Wilton and Brussels carpets in the United States.

In his religious connection Mr. Whittall is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been an officer in St. Matthew's ever since the edifice was erected, in 1871. The parish was organized in 1874, at which time he was elected a warden. Recently he has been elected president of the Episcopalian Club of Worcester.

In political sentiment he is a Republican, quietly giving expression to his views by his vote rather than by noisy demonstration.

Mr. Whittall was married at Stourport, England, October, 1868, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Henry Paget. Several children have been born to them, only two of whom are now living—a son and a daughter.

A great deal has of late been said against the incoming of laborers, artisans and others from foreign lands. But certainly no true statesman would object to any number of incomers were they of the character and habits of the individual to whom this brief biographical sketch relates. It is hardly reasonable to conclude, after taking a fair review of the industrial history of Worcester, that she would have attained the proud position she now occupies as a manufacturing centre had she not received and encouraged the location within her borders of some of those from other lands whose careers have been outlined in the present work. And to none, perhaps, is she more indebted than to Mr. Whittall, who, in his particular line of manufacture, presents an exceedingly beautiful and excellent style of goods, which have made not only his own name, but that of Worcester, favorably known throughout the country.

CHARLES B. PRATT.

Hon. Charles B. Pratt is a native of Worcester County, and is one of its best-known citizens.

His early years were marked by toil and hardship. He lacked educational advantages, and was almost without home training; yet, by his native ability and energy, he overcame these early disadvantages, which would have daunted a less determined and hopeful spirit, and achieved in his mature years not

only business success, but the highest political honors his fellow-citizens could bestow upon him.

Mr. Pratt was born in Lancaster, Mass., February 14, 1824. His parents were very poor, and at the tender age of nine years he left his father's house to make his own way in the world. He worked in a cotton-mill in Fitchburg for three years, and then, impelled by the restless spirit of adventure which marked his early years, he went to Rochester, N. Y., where, at the age of thirteen, he bound himself during his minority to learn the moulder's trade. The year following, his attention was called to an exhibition of submarine diving, and, having secured his release from his apprenticeship, he spent the next six years of his life in thoroughly mastering the details of work under water. At the age of twenty, having saved up a large portion of the money that had been paid him in wages, he returned to Worcester to finish his trade as moulder at the old Wheeler foundry. Before reaching the age of twenty-one he married Miss Lucy Ann Brewer. This union was a particularly happy one.

No small part of Mr. Pratt's success in life has been due to his happy domestic relations and to the shrewd good sense and clear-headed judgment of his chosen help-meet. Seven years later Mr. Pratt went into the submarine business on his own account, and for twenty years followed it with great success, undertaking many important and hazardous operations along the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes. He held high rank in his business, and some of his contracts were very profitable. In 1871 he retired from the submarine business in order to devote his entire time to his interests in Worcester, which had become large and engrossing.

In December, 1876, Mr. Pratt was nominated by the Democrats for mayor of Worcester. His personal popularity proved a very important factor in the campaign and he was elected over Joseph H. Walker, the regular Republican candidate, though the candidates for aldermen on the Walker ticket were elected by handsome majorities. He was re-elected mayor in 1877 and again in 1878, running on a non-partisan ticket and receiving the support of leading men of both parties. His political opponents could find no fault with his thoroughly successful, business-like administration of city affairs, and he enjoyed the entire confidence and good will of the community. During his three years in office he settled all the claims for damages arising out of the breaking away of the Lynde Brook reservoir dam, built the Foster Street extension in accordance with the terms of the legislative act accepted by a former administration, and constructed the great sewer through the ledge from Cambridge Street to Quinsigamond village, thus draining and making valuable a large tract of real estate in the "Island" district. These three items of extraordinary expenditure amounted to over five hundred thousand dollars; yet, all this work was

accomplished during the three years of Mr. Pratt's administration with a net increase of the city debt of less than fifty thousand dollars, and average net tax rate of less than \$14.50 per thousand dollars. During Mr. Pratt's administration the shiftless policy that had prevailed in regard to the management of the great funds of the City Hospital was changed, and commissioners were appointed who put into the market the land on the west side left by Mr. Jaques, thus adding largely to the material and taxable wealth of the city. It was also through his persistent efforts that the city finally carried out the conditions of the Jaques bequest, although the actual work of building the hospital was not begun until he had retired from office. Mr. Pratt gave up the mayoralty at the end of his third term in order to be able to give more time to his private business, refusing flattering invitations from representative men of both parties to accept a re-nomination. His success in the office of mayor was due mainly to his excellent business capacity, his sound judgment and his exceptional tact in dealing with men. When he first came into office he found a Board of Aldermen solidly opposed to him in politics, but he ignored entirely partisan considerations in his administration of city affairs and soon had the entire confidence and hearty support of his associates.

In 1883 Mr. Pratt was nominated by the Democrats for State Senator in the city district and was elected, receiving a majority of two hundred and twenty-six votes over the late Judge Dewey, the Republican nominee. This election was another striking proof of Mr. Pratt's popularity, for Judge Dewey's associate candidates for minor offices on the Republican ticket received between four hundred and fifty and five hundred majority in the city. During his term in the Senate, though belonging to the minority party, Mr. Pratt held a prominent and influential place. He was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and was active in defeating the project for a division of Worcester County, which was one of the issues before the Legislature that year. He declined a re-nomination to the Legislature.

Mr. Pratt's public career includes service in both branches of the City Council of Worcester, and both branches of the Legislature, and it is a remarkable fact that though not a member of the Republican party, which has always been in the majority in this city, he has never but once been defeated, when a candidate for an elective office before the people. Soon after retiring from the city government he was elected one of the three commissioners to manage the funds of the City Hospital, and also an overseer of the poor, both of which positions he still holds, to the great acceptance of his colleagues and all others with whom his official duties bring him in contact.

Mr. Pratt was for sixteen years president of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, and in that capacity had much to do with bringing the exhibitions

of the New England Society, of which he was a trustee, to this city, and arranging and managing the details. During the last year of his presidency of the society there was talk of selling the fair-grounds on the west side. In order to bring the land into market, Mr. Pratt suggested the expediency of running horse-car tracks to the grounds. He pushed the scheme with characteristic energy, and uniting with some out-of-town capitalists, organized the Citizens' Street Railway Company, of which he was chosen president. Under his management tracks were laid, not only to the West Side, but to South Worcester, Quinsigamond Village and out Grove Street. This was in 1886. The next year the old and new companies united, and Mr. Pratt was made president and general manager of the consolidated company, which position he now holds.

Mr. Pratt has been a leading spirit in the organization and management of several other well-known Worcester corporations. He was one of the original board of directors of the Worcester Theatre, and was its heaviest stockholder, and for years he has been a director in the Bay State House corporation. He helped to organize the L. W. Pond Machine Company, and is now its president. He has been president of the First National Fire Insurance Company since 1872, and for many years was sole manager of its business. In this way he became well and favorably known to the underwriters of New England. When the insurance companies organized the Worcester Protective Department, which maintains the Fire Patrol, he was made its president, and has held the position by successive re-elections ever since. He has been a director in the First National Bank since its organization, and has been for many years a trustee of the old Worcester Institution for Savings. He is a member of very many secret societies and social organizations. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in Freemasonry, and is a member of the Worcester County Commandery of Knights Templars. He is, besides, a member of various Odd Fellow and Pythian organizations.

Mr. Pratt possesses not only fine business tact and executive ability, which have won for him marked success in all his undertakings, but he has a kindly heart, a cordial greeting and a ready sympathy that have given him a warm place in the affections of his friends. He gives freely in private to worthy objects, but he is not one of those whose charities and benefactions are ostentatious.

NORCROSS BROTHERS.

James A. Norcross and Orlando W. Norcross. The names and some reference to the business of this firm cannot well be omitted from any enrollment of our representative men. For nearly twenty years their enterprise and sagacity has been creating for them a place and rank as building contractors held

by few and surpassed by no others in the United States. If there is such a thing as heredity of a calling, these brothers came naturally by their vocation. Their father, Jesse S. Norcross, was a man of remarkable mechanical ability. Their mother, whose maiden-name was Whitney, was a native of Westboro', Mass., Jesse Norcross was kept busy among the woods of Maine, setting up saw-mills. At an early age, however, by the death of their father, the sons were left dependent upon their own resources, and for a time the family were thrown upon the exertions of the eldest of these brothers. From the circumstances of the itinerant calling of the father, James A. Norcross was born in Winslow, Me., March 24, 1831, and Orlando W. Norcross in Clinton, in the same State, October 25, 1839. Through early self-dependence the sons found their way to the calling of carpenters and builders, pursuing their trade in the eastern part of this State, starting business together in Swampscott, Mass., in 1864, the association and its openings at first affording nothing more than ordinary promise. But the beginnings of success were not far away, for in 1866 the Norcross Brothers were given the contract for building the Congregational Church in Leicester, an undertaking of most modest proportions in the test of their later business, yet it seems to have proved the golden key of success, and the brothers Norcross still cherish with warmest remembrance the kindness and aid of Leicester friends who gave them their first strong assistance on the highway to fortune. Worcester had begun a marked stage of improvements, and the Norcross Brothers found here their opportunity. In the period between 1868-70 they built the Crompton Block on Mechanic Street, the First Universalist Church and the noble Worcester High School building—the latter their first structure of like prominence and cost. A few seasons later they built the beautiful All Saints' Church in this city. Their reputation was by this time established; not the reputation the heedless, lucky man leaves to take care of itself, but one to be cared for and built upon, and so it grew. The story of their work since that time gives them a succession of building triumphs, such as have in like numbers and prominence fallen to few American builders. We leave the mere list to be told most compactly, as shall follow, but no mere enumeration, however rich, can tell the whole story of such success as this—the painstaking skill, the diligence, the strength of will and purpose, that not only make fortunate circumstances, but conquer them, can only be imagined. It was the exceeding good fortune of these brothers to have been, on notable occasions, made associates with the late lamented architect H. H. Richardson, in some of the best work of that grandest of all masters and experts in stone as a material, and their work will stand with his for generations to come as some of the best known in this century. This can be readily noted from the appended list, that gives some of the best and most notable

structures of the time, in all classes for public uses—ecclesiastic, educational, memorial. To this end we have given the classification that follows, a noble story of twenty years' work by the Worcester builders, extending through thirteen States and to be summed up in millions of dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Hampden County Court-House, Springfield, Mass., contract 1872, cost \$175,000; Woburn Library, 1877, \$80,000; Ames Library, North Easton, Mass., 1877, \$36,000; North Easton Town Hall, 1879, \$50,000; Crane Memorial Library, Quincy, Mass., 1880, \$44,000; Albany City Hall, 1881, \$295,000; Allegheny County Court-House and Jail, Pittsburgh, 1885, \$2,500,000; Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, 1887, \$530,000; Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, 1887, \$98,000; Malden Library, 1885, \$90,000.

CLUB HOUSES.—Union League Club House, New York, contract 1879, cost \$255,000; Boston Art Club House, 1881, \$54,000; Algonquin Club House, Boston, 1886, \$177,000.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.—Newport, Annie W. Sherman, contract 1875, cost \$40,000; Boston, Oliver Ames, 1882, \$68,000; Boston, C. A. Whittier, 1881, \$107,000; Albany, Grange Sard, Jr., 1882, \$32,000; New York, Block for Union Theological Seminary, 1883, \$60,000; Wellesley, Brownlow Hall, 1883, \$60,000; Cambridge, A. Agassiz, 1883, \$95,000; Washington, D. C., B. H. Warder, 1886, \$112,000; Great Barrington, "Kellogg Terrace," 1885, \$600,000; Boston, John F. Andrew, 1885, \$140,000; Boston, C. C. Converse, 1886, \$55,000; South Lancaster, John E. Thayer, 1886, \$85,000; Chicago, Ill., J. J. Glessner, 1886, \$85,000; Dedham, Mass., A. W. Nickerson, 1887, \$175,000; Springfield, Ohio, A. S. Bushnell, 1887, \$90,000; New York, J. N. A. Griswold, 1888, \$48,000.

EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURES.—Worcester High School, contract 1870, cost \$120,000; Latin High School, Boston, 1878, \$170,000; Harvard College Gymnasium, Cambridge, 1878, \$91,000; Harvard College, Sever Hall, 1878, \$104,000; Harvard College Law School, 1882, \$136,000; Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1882, \$286,000; Vermont University, Burlington, 1883, \$92,000; Lawrenceville School Building, New Jersey, 1883, \$320,000; Durfee High School, Fall River, Mass., 1886-87, \$200,000; Crouse Memorial College, Syracuse, N. Y., 1888, \$220,000; Memorial Building, Yale College, New Haven, 1888, \$135,000.

BUSINESS BLOCKS.—Crompton's Block, Worcester, contract 1868, cost \$75,000; Cheney Block, Hartford, Conn., 1875, \$337,000; Ames Warehouse, Boston, Kingston and Bedford Streets, 1882, \$133,000; Turner Building, St. Louis, Mo., 1883, \$208,000; Marshall Field Building, Chicago, Ill., 1885, \$900,000; New York Life Insurance Building, Omaha, Neb., 1887, \$525,000; New York Life Insurance Company Building, Kansas City, Mo., 1887, \$520,000; Burnside

Building, Worcester, 1886, \$92,000; Lionberger Building, St. Louis, Mo., 1888, \$275,000; Fiske Building, Boston, 1887, \$350,000; State Street Exchange, Boston, 1889, \$1,410,500; Ames Store Building, Essex and Lincoln Streets, Boston, 1889, \$192,000.

CHURCHES.—Congregational Church, Leicester, contract 1866, cost \$30,000; Congregational Church, South Adams, 1867, \$20,000; First Universalist Church, Worcester, 1870, \$30,000; South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., 1870, \$150,000; Trinity Church, Boston, 1873, \$390,000; Norwich Congregational Church, 1873, \$90,000; All Saints' Church, Worcester, 1875, \$95,700; Trinity Church Parsonage, Boston, 1879, \$28,000; Winthrop Congregational Church, Holbrook, 1879, \$22,000; Grace Church, New Bedford, 1880, \$40,000; Presbyterian Church, Albany, New York, 1882, \$80,000; First Spiritual Temple, Boston, 1883, \$120,000; St. James' Episcopal Church, New York, 1883, \$130,000; Newton Baptist Church, Newton, 1885, \$43,000; Holy Trinity Church, New York, 1888, \$185,000.

RAILROAD STATIONS.—Station at South Framingham for Boston and Albany Railroad, contract 1885, cost \$48,000; station at Springfield, Mass., for Boston and Albany Railroad, 1888, \$100,000; station at Hartford, Conn., for New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 1888, \$200,000.

Norcross Brothers also built the Ames Memorial Monument at Sherman, Wyoming Ter., at a cost of \$62,000. It has medallions of Oakes A. and Oliver Ames on either side, cut on the solid stone, sixteen times life-size. This monument is situated on the highest elevation of the Rocky Mountains that is crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad, and commands an extensive view from this point.

The Norcross Brothers have filled a very important line of building construction, in railroad structures of the best and most permanent class, represented in the new passenger station on the Boston and Albany, Old Colony and other railroads. These contracts have been executed in the best of all known building materials, but very largely, in the case of some of the more notable structures, of the beautiful, compact and grainless Longmeadow Brownstone, which was comparatively unknown when they began to employ it about 1873. It is a material massive and not laminated, and hence free from splitting and exploitation. Another material, a favorite with them and their patrons, is what they term the Worcester granite, the fine pink-tinted stone from their quarries in Milford, in this county. Of this last material are being built the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and the immense structure the Court-House and Jail at Pittsburgh. The contracts of the brothers Norcross, in many instances, are such as the skillful architect best loves, an all-including affair that gives the finished building, complete. To this end no small share of their skill has been devoted to workmen and

machinery that give to the interiors their own impress of perfection.

Some of the carved wood-work from their shops has been the envy of connoisseurs. Theirs has been the art to summon to their aid the best forms of art in every department of architectural achievement and finish.

A word as to the *personnel* of the two brothers, both in the prime of active life. James A. married at the age of twenty-one, his wife being Mary Ellen Pinkham, of Peabody, Mass., eminently well-fitted for her share in the sacred contract. Nine children have blessed their union, six of whom—four sons and two daughters—are now living. Mr. Norcross takes a lively interest in the affairs of the day, and is, as is his brother, a strict and consistent friend of temperance. He was a member of the City Council in 1877.

Orlando W. Norcross, at the call of the country in the War of the Rebellion, enlisted in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Infantry, which became the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He was in the service for three years. In May, 1870, he married Ellen P. Sibley, of Salem, Mass. The children resulting from this marriage have been two sons and three daughters, the daughters only living. In wide and deserved recognition of his skill as a building expert, he was a member of the notable commission set to investigate the condition of the Federal Building, Post-Office and United States Courts at Chicago, Ill., a most difficult and delicate task, which will long be remembered in building annals with the fact that no suggestion or finding of this commission has failed to be sustained by subsequent events.

LOOKING BACK.

Perhaps no class have so greatly added to the prosperity and extended the fame of Worcester as her inventors, her ingenious and skilled mechanics. True, she has had the honor of reckoning among her residents, during all periods of her history, men of renown as statesmen, jurists, historians and savants, in all departments of mental culture. But it may be questioned whether all of them have done so much for the general good of the community as the mechanical class just alluded to. Any one who takes an observant round among the huge manufactories that give a busy air to almost every neighborhood cannot fail to be impressed with the idea that more and deeper thought must have been expended in perfecting some of the subtle machinery than could ever have been applied to the production of many a great book, the elaboration of many a great political scheme or the elucidation of many a great philosophical problem.

In the present volume appear the portraits of a number of those who have done good work for Worcester and not in a small degree added to her fame. And these portraits are accompanied by biographical

sketches, which, in several instances, exhibited a remarkable upward growth in individuals from native indigence to wealth and social distinction. They are all worthy of being had in remembrance, and will be so held from generation to generation, until respect for benefactors becomes a lost virtue. Among them will long stand conspicuous the name that appears at the head of this sketch.

Daniel Coes, the father of Loring Coes, was a farmer in the outlying district now known as New Worcester. Like most of the farmers in this vicinity during the first part of the present century, he was compelled to labor hard for little more than a bare subsistence, and hence was obliged to have all the assistance that his son could render, up to the age of fourteen; the opportunity which winter vacations from farm-work afforded was gladly taken by young Coes for attendance on school;¹ and thus was laid the foundation for a subsequent superstructure of self-education, which ultimately proved of the most practical and useful kind.

Loring Coes was born in Worcester on the 22d of April, 1812, and consequently has now reached something more than the "common age of man" in his life's journey. On the 14th of January, 1834, he

was united in marriage with Miss Harriet N. R. Read, daughter of Russell Read, of Attleborough, Mass., and by her has had four children, two of whom are now living—Ellen S., wife of M. O. Whittier, and Chester E. B. Frank L. R., the eldest child, married Persis J. Putnam and died in 1871, leaving one son, Frank Loring. A fourth child, Annie R., died in infancy.

But the business relations of Mr. Coes form that part of his history in which this busy community would probably feel most interested, and, on the whole, would perhaps be the most appropriate in the present connection. As intimated, his first work was upon the farm of his father; then, bidding adieu to home, for some ten years, or from the age of fourteen, he worked at carpentering in Worcester and in Leicester. Then, in 1836, in partnership with his brother, Aura G. Coes, he began the manufacture of woolen machinery, and built up a very satisfactory trade. Two years after, however, they lost their entire outfit of machinery and tools by fire, a calamity which, added to the general depression which still prevailed as a lingering effect of the commercially disastrous year 1837, they were compelled to give up their hopeful anticipations and retire from a business exclusively their own. They went to Springfield, Mass., and began the manufacture of tools, hiring a portion of the Laurin Trask factory, and it was there that their inventive genius resulted in lasting benefit. While there they—for the brothers seem both to have been gifted with great mechanical ingenuity—invented that useful implement now everywhere known as the "screw-wrench," and for which they obtained a patent in 1841. They had returned to Worcester in 1840, and now set up in that town the manufacture of wrenches, which presently became a very lucrative business. In addition to the manufacture of wrenches they subsequently established a large factory for the manufacture of hay-cutters and shear-blades. The brothers dissolved partnership in 1869. A. G. Coes died, as the result of an accident, in 1875, but his sons continued the separate business commenced by him until 1888. After the dissolution of the partnership Loring Coes built the extensive factory at Coes Square, and took into partnership his son-in-law, Melvin O. Whittier, who continued with him until 1886. In 1888 the interests of Loring Coes and of the sons of his deceased brother in the wrench business were united, and incorporated under the name of the "Worcester Wrench Company." The Coes screw-wrenches were patented in 1841, 1875 and 1876. They have a world-wide reputation, and the sale must be immense. The factory buildings are pleasantly located on the margin of the picturesque sheet of water known as "Coes' Pond," which furnishes a part of the needed power. The buildings are extensive, and it is one of the busiest places in ever-busy Worcester.

It can hardly be supposed that one whose mature

¹ The writer has had occasion in more than one instance, while speaking of an enterprising and successful individual, to remark that his education was procured in the common district school. It is always interesting, while reading of a person, to have some information regarding his early educational opportunities. But something more is involved in the present case, namely, the value of those elementary institutions themselves. What New England would have become had not the early settlers taken anxious care in establishing and fostering a system for the universal instruction of her youth, it is useless to inquire. What she did do has merited and received genuine and unstinted praise among the thoughtful and wise. Religion, undoubtedly, was uppermost in the thoughts of our ancestors, and they looked upon learning as her hand-maid, a fact which accounts for so much pains being taken to instruct in the dead languages as well as in the elements required for common business transactions. The various grades of common schools known at the present day could not, of course, at first be established. The legislative enactment of 1647 commences: "It being one chief project of y^e could delinor, Satan, to keepe men from the knowledge of y^e Scripture, as in former times, by keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times, by perswading from y^e use of tongues, y^e at so least y^e true sense and meaning of y^e original might be clouded by false glosses of saintseeming deceivers, y^e learning may not be buried in y^e grave of our fathers in y^e church and commonwealth, y^e Lord assisting our endeavors: It is therefore ordered y^e every township in this jurisdiction after y^e Lord hath increased them to y^e number of 50 householders shall then forthwith appoint one within their towne to teach all such children as shall resort to him, to write and read," &c. . . . "And it is further ordered, y^e where any towne shall increase to y^e number of 100 families, or householders, they shall set up a grammar schoole, y^e master thereof being able to instruct youth so farr as they may be fitted for y^e university, provided y^e if any towne neglect y^e performance hereof above one year, then every such towne shall pay £5 to y^e next schoole till they shall perform this order." In 1654 the court prohibited the teaching of schools by persons of "unsound doctrine." All this is sufficient to show how intimate our fathers considered the connection between religion and learning. But about "unsound doctrine," who, in this progressive age, would undertake to determine what that is? But whatever may be said for or against the common-school system, established so long ago, and continued on with modifications to this, our day, none can doubt its inestimable value. Observation need not be extended beyond Worcester itself for countless examples of its beneficial effects.

life has been so filled with private business operations on so large a scale could spare much time for the public service. Yet Mr. Coes has done well his part. For several years he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council. He has been a Representative in the General Court for two terms, and his financial ability has been in requisition as a director in the City National Bank for more than thirty years, and he has honorably filled many other positions of trust and responsibility.

CHARLES H. MORGAN

Charles Hill Morgan, an eminent mechanical engineer, has, for more than a quarter of a century, been prominent in the industry of wire-rod rolling and drawing in America. For the greater part of this time he was general superintendent of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, thus having been identified with the development of probably the largest wire manufacturing establishment in the world.

The Morgan family in the United States are descended from the three brothers, James, John and Miles, natives of Wales, who in 1636 came to Boston.

James settled in Connecticut, John in Virginia, and Miles joined the party that, under the lead of William Pynchon, settled Springfield. The descendants of the three brothers are numerous, and have a proud history in the various fields of commerce, mining, manufacturing, warfare, politics and law.

Charles Hill Morgan is a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Miles Morgan. He was born January 8, 1831, at Rochester, N. Y. His father, Hiram Morgan, was a mechanic in wood-working. His mother—Clarissa Lucina Rich, daughter of Dr. Noah Rich, of Penfield, N. Y.—was a woman of superior ability and force of character. Hiram Morgan moved to Michigan, and, finding the climate unfavorable, returned to Massachusetts and settled in Clinton. The advantages his son Charles had were such as the common schools fifty years ago afforded. His best schooling was at Lancaster Academy, under the charge of Isaac Woods.

When fifteen he began to learn his trade in the machine-shop of his uncle, J. B. Parker, builder of machinery for Bigelow Bros., the founders of manufacturing in Clinton. Mr. Morgan became interested in mechanical drawing, and requested John C. Hoadley, the civil engineer of the Clinton Mills, to give him lessons in mechanical drawing. Mr. Hoadley, though a busy man, engaged in large enterprises, kindly received and granted the request. Those thirteen lessons did more than any one thing for Mr. Morgan. Mr. E. B. Bigelow, knowing of these lessons, encouraged Mr. Morgan and loaned him mechanical books from his private library.

In 1852, when twenty-one, Mr. Morgan was put in

charge of the Clinton Mills dye-house. He devoted himself to the study of chemistry with great zeal, and filled his new position with entire success, and gained valuable experience in the management of subordinates.

The same year he was married to Harriet T. Plympton, of Shrewsbury. Their children were C. Henry and Hiram Plympton. The latter died in infancy.

For a time Mr. Morgan was draughtsman for the Lawrence Machine Company. Later, from 1855 to 1860, he was mechanical draughtsman for the distinguished inventor and manufacturer, Erastus B. Bigelow. In association with him and Charles H. Waters, the agent of the Clinton Wire-Cloth Mills, Mr. Morgan gained an invaluable experience and may be said to have been trained in a hive of invention.

Mr. Morgan introduced a system of designing and constructing cam curves for looms. This system proved of great value and was later the subject of a valuable paper read before the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and subsequently published by Mr. Morgan in pamphlet form.

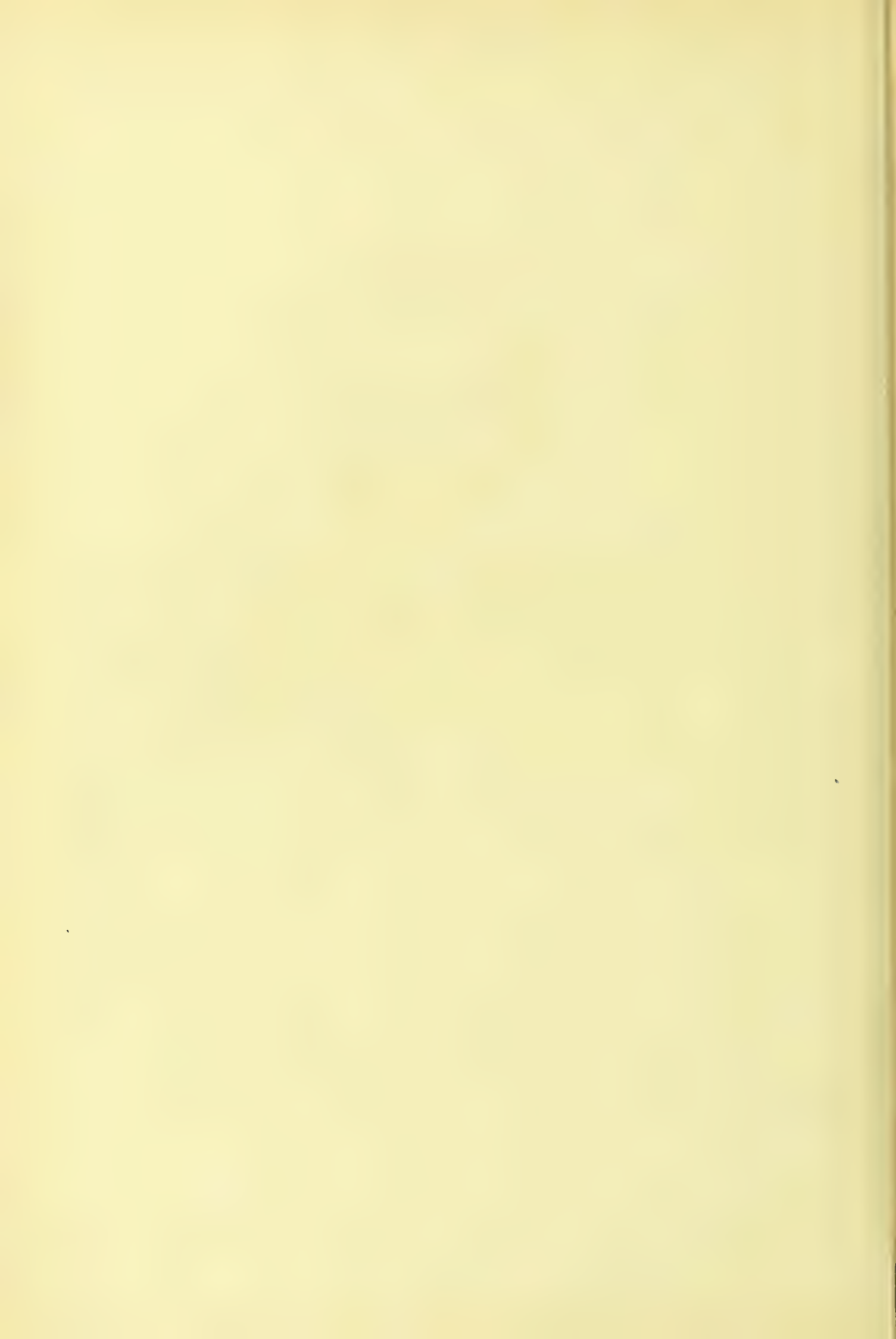
In 1860 Mr. Morgan joined his brother, Francis Henry Morgan, in Philadelphia, and was for two years engaged in the manufacture of paper-bags. Mrs. Morgan died in 1862, and in 1863 Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Rebecca Beagary, of Philadelphia. Their children are: Harriet, Charlotte, Paul and Ralph.

In 1864 Hon. Ichabod Washburn was in need of a superintendent for his works for the manufacture of wire at Worcester, Mass. His friends at Clinton, engaged in the manufacture of machinery and wire-cloth, warmly recommended Mr. Morgan. Mr. Washburn accordingly engaged Mr. Morgan as superintendent of manufacturing for the firm of Washburn & Moen. Four years later, when a joint-stock company was organized and incorporated under the name of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, Mr. Morgan was general superintendent. He made seven different trips to Europe for the purpose of visiting the mills of England, Belgium, Germany, France and Sweden. From these visits, from publications devoted to wire manufacturing, and from patents issued both in Europe and America, he kept himself informed of all changes made or improvements adopted. The fruit of this devotion was seen in the increased excellence, variety and amount of the company's manufactures. He was for eleven years one of the directors of the company.

An advance step in the wire business was the improvement of the continuous rolling-mill, designed and constructed in Manchester, England, in accordance with the designs of Mr. George Bedson and under his supervision. This continuous rolling constituted a great advance on the ordinary rolling previously practiced. After starting the Bedson Mill in 1869, it became evident that its production was limited by the imperfections of the ordinary hand-reel.



Chas. H. Morgan.



Mr. Morgan's first important improvement was a power-reel operated by the engine driving the mill; the second one, the invention and construction of a continuous train of rolls, having only horizontal axes. The first continuous rolling-mill had alternately horizontal and vertical axes. Experience has shown that this mill, consisting of a series of horizontal rolls with intermediate twisting or turning guides between the rolls, giving the metal one-quarter of a turn in its passage from one pair of rolls to the next, was far superior to a mill with alternate horizontal and vertical rolls. Nine years after the construction of the Bedson Mill, another mill, from new designs furnished by Mr. Morgan, was built on the Belgian and continuous plans. This mill, the result of Mr. Morgan's studies, was known as the Combination Mill. The next improvement suggested by Mr. Morgan related to automatic reels, with a vertically moving platform. These reels were completed and a successful test made March 10, 1886, and patent applied for later in the same year. They are now in use at the company's works.

Since severing his connection with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company in 1887, Mr. Morgan has been consulting mechanical engineer of the American Wire Company, of Cleveland, and has there introduced new and valuable inventions. In 1889 he completed and put into successful operation at Dollar Bay, Michigan, a large copper mill, for the owners of the Tamarack Mine, one of the mines producing the famous "lake copper," so highly prized for electrical purposes.

In 1868 Mr. Morgan designed, and Milton P. Higgins made drawings for, the first direct hydraulic elevator introduced into New England. This lift was built for a new form of annealing furnace in the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company's works. Mr. Higgins made valuable improvements in these hydraulic elevators, and they have ever been a most important part of the work done by the Washburn Machine Shop.

Mr. Morgan's great force of character has not been wholly confined to the above-mentioned pursuits. He has been engaged in religious, corporate and educational enterprises in the city of Worcester. He has been an earnest Christian worker in the Sabbath-school, Young Men's Christian Association and the church. He was one of the founders and deacons of Plymouth Church. For years he has been a director of the First National Bank, and president of the Morgan Spring Company.

It has been granted Mr. Morgan not only to bear a leading part in the wire industries of America, but, in his capacity as trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, to render a service of signal importance. It is probable that of these two services the last was the most indispensable. Economic interests would have called for some man to develop the wire industry, but rarely would another be found under whose

guidance the Washburn Machine-Shop would have been successful.

In March, 1886, the Hon. Ichabod Washburn made his gift to establish the machine-shop and working mechanical department of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. That shop was to be unique in its plan. It was, to all intents and purposes, to be a business establishment and not a school. The coming of the students into the shop for instruction was to be an important feature, but a feature added to an establishment complete in itself without the students. One of the trustees of the Institute, who has served as a trustee from its founding, says:

"I regard the service of Mr. Charles H. Morgan as one of the most important benefactions ever conferred upon the people of Worcester. When Deacon Washburn endowed the machine-shop connected with the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, now known as the 'Polytechnic Institute,' everybody who took an interest in that school felt the gravest anxiety as to the result, Deacon Washburn was getting to be an old man, and his health was feeble. So far as the trustees were informed, there had been no instance in this country, and very few in the world, where an institution of education had conducted profitably a manufacturing establishment, unless the work were of the simplest and cheapest character. To undertake the management of a machine-shop, requiring a high degree of skill, and to make costly and complicated machinery, such as engine-lathes, was a most hazardous experiment.

Deacon Washburn recommended to the trustees to elect Mr. Morgan as one of their associates, with the expectation that he would give the shop the benefit of his great mechanical genius and large experience.

Deacon Washburn died before the establishment was fully under way. Mr. Morgan's sagacity, his constant oversight, his inventive genius and his great business capacity have been constantly at the service of the school. The machine-shop has been entirely successful, and is now recognized everywhere as a most important and valuable part of the institution. Its plan has been copied far and near. I will not say that no other person could have been found under whose guidance that shop would have been successful, thereby contributing the largest part of the success of the school itself, but I have never known or heard of a person who would have done it, and certainly what has been done there is largely his work."

Mr. Morgan's election as trustee took place February 27, 1886. The walls of the Washburn Machine-Shop were about half finished when Mr. Washburn was stricken down with his last sickness. To Mr. Morgan he gave the charge of finishing the shop and equipping it with machinery ready for use. He also commissioned him to select a superintendent of the shop. Mr. Morgan chose Milton P. Higgins, a graduate

of the Chandler Scientific School at Hanover, N. H. Mr. Washburn sent Mr. Higgins' name to the trustees, who elected him superintendent. From the outset Mr. Morgan and Superintendent Higgins have insisted upon having every equipment of the best quality and the best tools only used for work of the highest standard. Much of what has been accomplished in this real business shop for the practice and instruction of mechanical engineers is the outcome of Mr. Morgan's co-operation, supervision and support. No fame is more sure than that of a benefactor of a well-rounded institution of learning, certain to live and repeat its beneficent influence age after age. Mr. Morgan's title to the grateful remembrance of the students trained in the Washburn Machine-Shop will strengthen as the years go by.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD

The portrait in this volume which bears the signature of "Samuel R. Heywood" presents the well-known features of a strong, earnest man, whose native force of character has made him one of the recognized factors in the industrial growth and substantial progress of this community, from the Worcester of a generation ago to the Worcester of to-day.

Of stalwart physique, and a natural dignity of presence, he unites with a quiet but resolute bearing, a kindness of manner born of quick sympathies and a generous nature. A man of strong convictions and unflinching moral courage, he has been largely honored with the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and has filled such offices of public trust as have come to him, without the sacrifice of his sturdily self-respect and characteristic devotion to his own principles of life and conduct. One of the old-time Free Soilers, his first vote was cast for James G. Birney, and it naturally follows that he has been a life-long Republican. He was a member of the Common Council in 1859, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1860 and '61. In 1873 and '74 he was again elected to the Common Council, and was the president of that body the latter year. In 1875 he represented the city in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and was re-elected for the two succeeding terms 1876-77, serving on the Railroad Committee in each session. During the latter session he was an early and efficient advocate for the election of Hon. George F. Hoar to the United States Senate, and rendered valuable service in that memorable contest. Always a staunch temperance man in precept and practice, he has always shown an uncompromising devotion to the cause of temperance, and a marked absence of those time-serving traits which sometimes determine the "availability" of a candidate for political honors.

This fact, however, has not prevented him from rendering valuable service to the State for the past ten years in connection with the administration of the system of State Charities of this Commonwealth.

In 1877 he was appointed a trustee of the State Reform School at Westboro' and he was one of the seven trustees retained by the Governor out of the whole number of twenty-one, when, in 1879, the State schools at Monson, Lancaster and Westboro' were consolidated under one management by an act of the Legislature. This position he held until 1888, and to its duties he gave much thought, and showed a sympathetic feeling for unfortunate youth, and spirit of generous helpfulness towards these wards of the State.

In business life his record is that of a successful man, whose steady progress from the start has been due to habits of industry, thrift and temperance, supplemented by more than the average amount of energy, enterprise and sagacity.

Although not generally known, it is a genealogical fact that Mr. Heywood shares a somewhat distinguished ancestry. Samuel R. Heywood was born in Princeton, Mass., Nov. 24, 1821, and was the second son of Ezra and Dorcas R. Hoar. Ezra Hoar was the son of Captain Stephen Hoar, and his father was Daniel Hoar, a native of Concord, Mass., who removed from that town early in life and became one of the first settlers of Westminster.

Captain Stephen Hoar was one of the leading business men of the town, and married Hannah Wood, of Westminster, whose family was also one of prominence in the northern part of Worcester County.

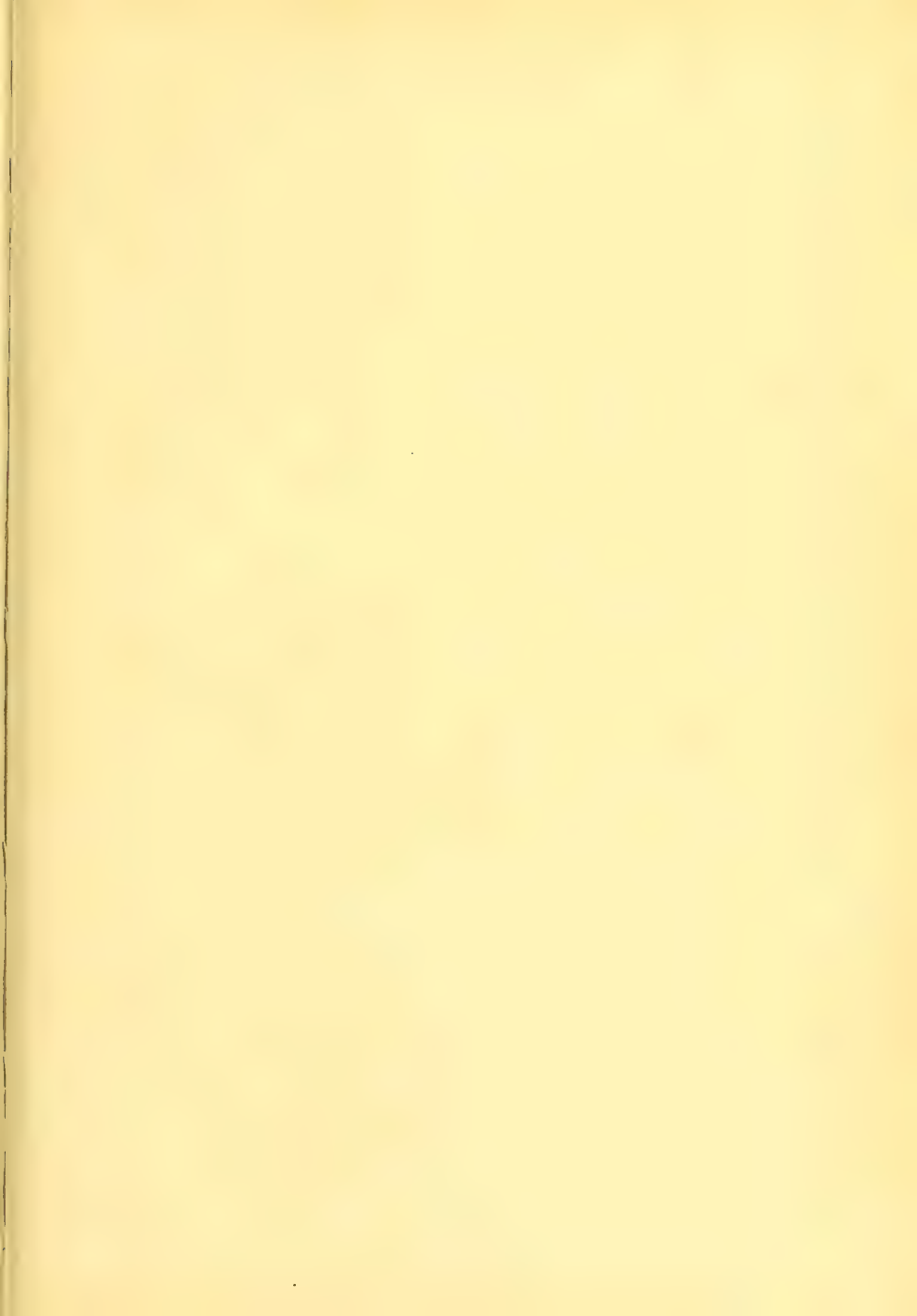
Ezra Hoar, the son of Captain Stephen Hoar, married Dorcas, the daughter of John and Dorcas Roper, the latter a daughter of Col. Timothy Kilburn, of Sterling. Both the Roper and the Kilburn families were held in high esteem in Sterling in their day and generation.

Ezra Hoar was an enterprising farmer of Princeton, and died in July, 1845, leaving a widow and nine children.

In 1848, these children, six sons and three daughters, by the authority of the General Court of Massachusetts, approved by the Governor, May 10, 1848, changed their family name from Hoar to that of Heywood.

The subject of this sketch spent his early years on his father's farm in Princeton, attending the district school in the winter season until twenty years of age, after which he continued his education for two terms at the Westminster Academy, the expenses of which were defrayed by his own earnings. These years, spent among the rugged and fruitful hills of Princeton, rooted the habits of industry, self-reliance and simple taste, and laid the foundation upon which he has builded a useful and successful life.

On leaving the academy he entered the service of E. D. & E. A. Goodnow, who manufactured shoes and carried on an extensive country store business in Princeton. In August, 1848, he engaged in the country store business on his own account, as a partner in the firm of Heywood & Warren, in Hubbards-





Benjamin Booth

ton, and at the end of three years he bought his partner's interest and continued to carry on a large and prosperous business until January, 1855.

In the month of February following, Mr. Heywood removed to Worcester, and became a partner of E. A. Goodnow, under the name and firm of Goodnow & Heywood, and built up an extensive business in the wholesale and retail trade of boots and shoes. This partnership was dissolved in 1856, Mr. Heywood taking the retail department, and doing a successful and increasing business until 1864, when he sold out and began the manufacture of boots and shoes, in which he has since been constantly engaged. No house stands higher in the quality of its wares, which of late years have been extended to the finer grades, and the annual product has in some years reached half a million dollars.

In 1879 Mr. Heywood erected the Wachusett building on Winter Street, which is one of the largest and best equipped boot and shoe factories in this region.

The firm of S. R. Heywood & Co. was incorporated in 1883 as the Heywood Boot and Shoe Company, with Mr. Heywood as president, and is still so continued.

In financial matters Mr. Heywood holds an important place in the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has been a director of the Central National Bank since 1865, and was a charter member of the People's Savings Bank, organized the same year. He has served as trustee and on the Board of Investment and finance committee of the People's Savings Bank for the twenty-four years of its existence, and has been its president since 1885. He is also a director in the Cotton and Woolen Mutual Insurance Co. of Boston.

Formerly connected with the Salem Street (Congregational) Church, he has been prominently identified with the Plymouth (Congregational) Church since its organization, active in matters pertaining to the building of that edifice and the financial management, and especially interested in lifting the burden of its debt, toward which purpose he was a most generous and cheerful giver.

Mr. Heywood married Harriet Butler, daughter of Z. T. Milliken, of Chelsea, in June, 1856. Five children—three sons and two daughters—have been the fruit of this marriage. Two sons are now living, Frank Everett and Albert Samuel; the former (Harvard College, 1882) is now the treasurer of the Heywood Boot and Shoe Co., and the latter is a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '87.

BENJAMIN BOOTH.

Mr. Booth is another of Worcester's citizens who, though not native-born, have added largely to her renown as a manufacturing centre by their ingenuity, skill and industry. He was born in Manchester,

England, on the 3d of March, 1831, and came to the United States when nine years of age. He lived in Fall River, Bristol County, until the great fire of 1843, by which his home was destroyed and everything pertaining to it lost. After several changes of residence he settled at Lawrence, in Essex County, and became connected with the Pacific Mills as an engraver. His fidelity and ability were recognized, as was shown by his rapid promotion to positions of trust and importance. He was made superintendent of the company's telegraph, water and fire apparatus and general supervisor of their property. As a citizen he was very popular, being elected superintendent of the Fire Alarm and chief engineer of the Lawrence Fire Department, which offices he held eleven years.

It was in 1870 that Mr. Booth made his permanent residence in Worcester, being employed by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, and was soon made superintendent of their Quinsigamond Works, which position he still holds.

He grew up to be an ardent lover of American institutions, and though by no means an aspirant for political honors, has been willing to do his part in the public service. He is a Republican so far as party affiliation is concerned. But his popularity with his fellow-electors evidently rests on his integrity of character, his prudence and conscientiousness, rather than on any party consideration. In 1880 he was elected a member of the City Council from a ward that is at all times overwhelmingly Democratic; and in 1882 he was again elected, thus serving four years. In 1886 he was elected alderman, having no opponent; and to the same office he was again elected in 1888, receiving a larger majority than was ever given a candidate for the office who had an opponent.

The school education of Mr. Booth was good—quite sufficient as a foundation on which to build that after-superstructure reared day by day by reflection, association with people of culture and the reading of instructive works. He has been somewhat of a traveler, having twice visited Europe, first in 1867 and again some twenty years later. These visits, though not, perhaps, for the ordinary purposes of pleasure travel, but rather as a refreshing pilgrimage to the scenes of his early days, were well calculated to infuse new energies and impart new ideas, such as are ever circulating in so busy and so progressive a place as old Manchester. The return of Mr. Booth from both of his European trips was celebrated by his fellow-citizens by testimonials of such a character as to leave no doubt of the warm place he held in their affections.

In religious sentiment Mr. Booth is an Episcopalian, and has long been a devoted member of All Saints' Church.

Mr. Booth was married, in 1853, to Miss Chamley, of Lowell, the fruit of the union being two sons and one daughter.

Mr. Booth has been successful in life; and it

seems not difficult for one who follows his career and marks the elements of his character, to determine to what points his success is, in a great degree, attributable. We all have good intentions and aspirations; but indolence and indifference keep many lagging behind them. Mr. Booth's habits are neither indolent nor indifferent, but alert, watchful and interested in whatever promises healthful advancement. Some are sharp and unscrupulous, and by pursuing questionable ways lose the confidence of those with whom they have to deal. He has not been one of these, but conscientious and fair-dealing to the degree that wins confidence and esteem. Some, by undue parsimony and little ways of selfishness, loosen the bonds of good-fellowship; but he, by open-hearted and open-handed ways, makes friendships on every side. Some possess a haughty bearing and repellent manners, but his bearing is unassuming and his manners complaisant. In short, it may be remarked that such characteristics as he possesses will surely, under all ordinary circumstances, lead to popularity and success.

WILLIAM HOGG.—WILLIAM JAMES HOGG.

The two portraits of father and son, which accompany this sketch, represent the second and third generation of a family which has been prominently identified with the marvelous development of the carpet manufacturing industry for over fifty years, and may be considered to rank among the pioneers of this branch of manufacture in this country.

The present representative of the family, Wm. Jas. Hogg, the proprietor of the Worcester Carpet Company, is not a native of the city or State, but is one of the many enterprising young men whose brains and capital have been attracted to Worcester as a promising field for business enterprises, and a desirable place of residence, and whose skill and energy have aided in making the city a great manufacturing centre.

William Hogg, the father, was born in Philadelphia September 3, 1820, and died June 8, 1883. He married Catharine L. Horner, the daughter of an old and well-known Philadelphia family, who still survives him.

William James Hogg is the eldest son of this union, and has four sisters living. He was born in Philadelphia June 5, 1851, and was educated in the schools of that city and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

The genealogical record of the family in this country begins with William Hogg, a wealthy linen manufacturer, born in Scotland, who came to this country early in the present century and settled in Northumberland County, Pa. His son, William Hogg (2d), a staunch Scotch Presbyterian, removed to Philadelphia when a young man and engaged in the manufacture of shawls and other woolen fabrics, and in 1832 he began the manufacture of carpets.

At that time this branch of industry was in its infancy in this country, and many of the present carpet manufacturing concerns in Philadelphia date their origin from this house, where their founders were employed in various capacities.

The business became prosperous, and in 1846, having amassed a competence, he withdrew, and was succeeded by his son, William Hogg (3d), who continued the business, in connection with a younger brother, James, until 1850.

This partnership was dissolved in that year, and the business was thereafter conducted and enlarged by the senior through many prosperous years.

William James Hogg began his business life with his father in 1868, and acquired an interest in the firm in 1871.

In July, 1879, he came to Worcester, and, in company with his father, bought the Crompton Carpet Company's plant, on Russell Street, changing the name to the Worcester Carpet Company, the firm-name being William J. Hogg & Co. William J. retained his interest in the Philadelphia house until 1882, when he withdrew from that firm and bought out his father's interest in the Worcester Carpet Company, becoming the sole proprietor.

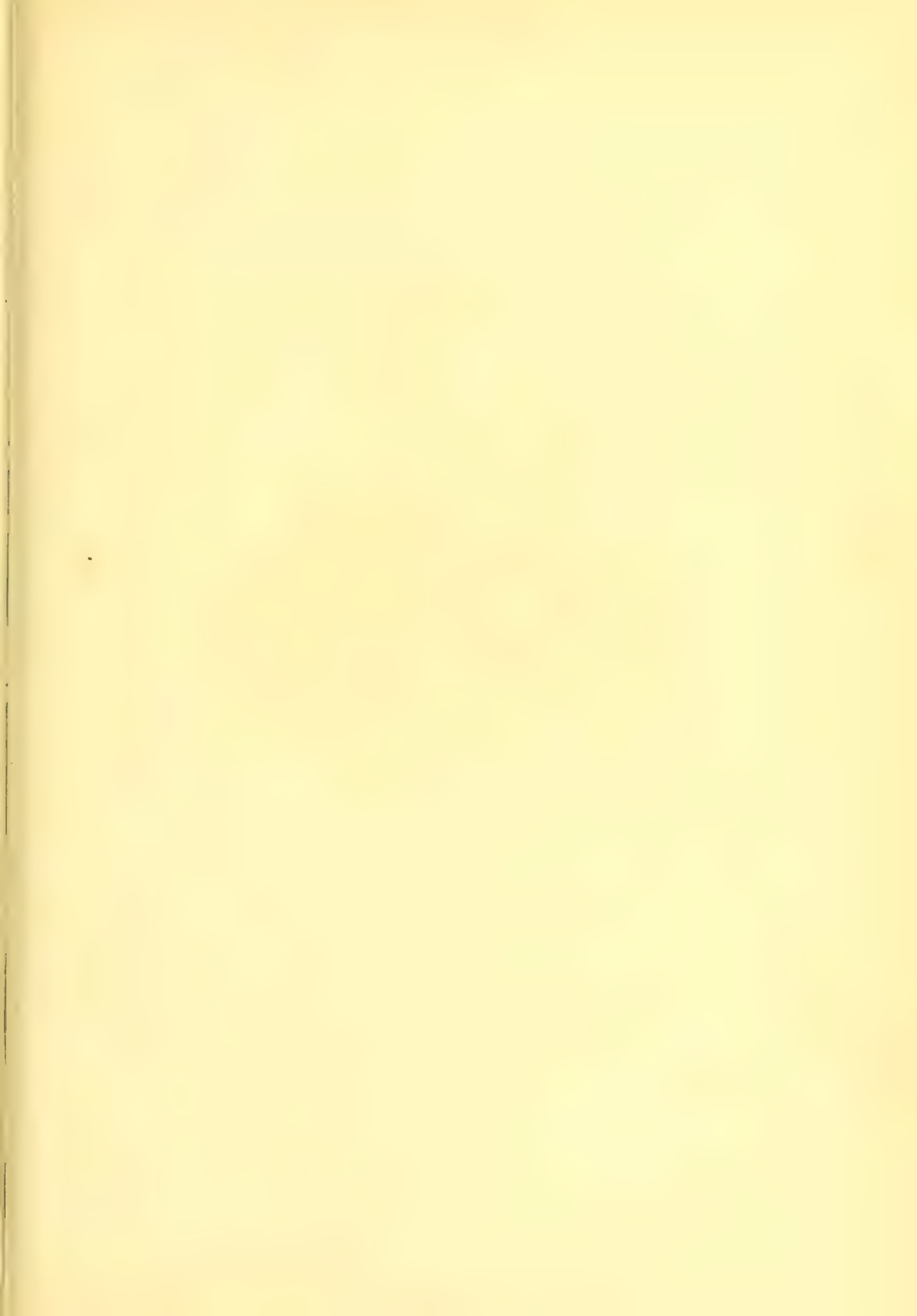
He built a new mill in 1883, enlarging the weaving capacity of the mills one-third, and in 1884 he added to this plant the factories known as the Pacachoag Worsted Mills, and engaged in spinning his own worsted yarns. In 1885 this spinning plant was further enlarged to meet the demands of the rapidly growing business.

The product of the Worcester Carpet Company's Mills is Wiltons and body Brussels of the finer grades, and is sold to the trade direct, through the company's own agents. The business has been steadily prosperous from the start, and now gives employment to about 350 operatives, producing about 15,000 yards of carpet per week, and this product finds a prompt market all over the United States.

In addition to the carpet mills, Mr. Hogg, in company with Herbert L. Stockwell, bought the property known as the Stoneville Mills, Auburn, in 1887, which were refitted and furnished with new machinery for the manufacture of worsted and woolen yarns under the name of the Stoneville Worsted Company. The product of these mills is sold to the carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia and elsewhere, and gives employment to 150 operatives, nearly all of whom reside in the village of Stoneville, in cottages, all of which are owned by the company.

Like his father, who was largely interested in real estate in Philadelphia, Mr. Hogg has for several years been a large investor in building lots in the southwest section of this city, where he owns large tracts of land, which he has improved by opening new streets and building a number of modern houses for investment.

In politics Mr. Hogg is a Republican, and a firm





Wm. H. Dudley

believer in the principles of protection to American industries. He is a member of the Masonic order, and ranks as a member of the Royal Arch Chapter of Philadelphia.

William James Hogg married Frances Happoldt, of Philadelphia, in 1871, by whom he has three sons and two daughters living.

Though not yet forty years of age, he has already won a prominent place in business circles, chiefly by his own energy and enterprise, and is widely known as a successful manufacturer, a liberal and public-spirited citizen and a genial gentleman.

WILLIAM H. JOURDAN.

To attempt to condense the noteworthy events of a long and busy life into a brief personal sketch is to invite failure at the outset.

When the subject of such a sketch is a modest man, who is still living, the task is doubly beset with embarrassing limitations.

In the present instance only "a plain, unvarnished tale" is permitted, for wherever William H. Jourdan is known at all, he is known as a modest man, too honest and sincere in his nature and habit to covet or tolerate even the most artfully disguised form of eulogy.

William Henry Jourdan's life, from his birth in the neighboring town of Grafton down to the present time, is an open record of an honorable and successful business man, whose original stock in trade consisted chiefly in that old-fashioned family legacy,—personal industry, honesty and brains.

Thus equipped, it is not strange that he has earned a large measure of success and an honorable recognition in the ranks of Worcester's respected and substantial citizens.

The general verdict of a man's contemporaries—if such a many-sided expression were possible—during his life would be a truer estimate of his real worth than the glowing memorials which find their way into the obituary columns of the newspapers when a good citizen or a great man dies.

Tried by this standard, the quiet, genial, unassuming and generous traits of William Henry Jourdan would call forth a practically unanimous tribute of good-will and esteem from his fellow-townsmen, and a hearty assent from a widely-scattered host of friends and business associates.

These qualities of heart and mind, united with rare business tact and sagacity, sound judgment and a conservative, yet by no means narrow, temperament, and above all, an unswerving fidelity to his own convictions, have won him their natural rewards in firm friendships and easy fortunes, during his long and steadily successful business life.

In brief outline the record of his early years is that of the typical New England-bred boy and man.

Born in the rural but thriving town of Grafton

July 7, 1826, young Jourdan's educational advantages were limited to the excellent common-school system of the town.

At the age of fourteen his school-days ceased and he went to work with and for his father, with whom he remained, after the good old-time custom, until he was "twenty-one."

In October, 1847, having arrived at man's estate, he came to Worcester and entered the service of the Providence and Worcester Railroad as a passenger conductor, in which capacity he remained until January, 1850, when he was promoted to be the general agent of that corporation at Worcester.

After thirteen years of faithful and efficient service as agent, he resigned the position September 1, 1863, to engage in his present business, having bought of Thomas Sutton his interest in the wholesale and retail coal trade, established then, as now, in the Lincoln House block on Main Street.

For many years Mr. Jourdan was the sole proprietor of this constantly growing business, which has kept pace with the city in its growth from a population of less than thirty thousand in 1863 to that of over eighty thousand, during the last quarter of a century.

The present firm of William H. Jourdan & Co. was formed in 1885 by the admission to partnership of his only son, Mr. William S. Jourdan, who had been identified with the business since 1872, and Mr. William G. Strong, who has been associated with Mr. Jourdan during the whole period, and had previously served for several years in the office under Thomas Sutton.

The firm is to-day probably the largest wholesale and retail house of its kind in the State, and in the magnitude of its annual transactions is second only to one of the many great manufacturing corporations in the city.

Mr. Jourdan has always been a staunch Republican, but without a trace of political ambition in his nature.

He has, however, been called to serve two full terms on the Worcester Board of Aldermen, from 1873 to 1877, where he rendered able and valuable service during those trying years of financial disaster and hardship.

For more than twenty years he has been a director of the Worcester National Bank, succeeding Governor Lincoln on that board, and for the past sixteen years he has been one of the trustees of the Worcester County Institution for Savings.

He has also been a director of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company for many years, and served several terms on the Board of Direction of the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Jourdan comes from sturdy New England ancestry on both sides. His mother, Susan Adams, was of the historical Adams family, her father being a cousin to President John Quincy Adams.

David Jourdan, his father, was a native of Thomp-

son, Conn., whose ancestry date back to the French Huguenots of that name, who were among the early settlers of the country.

This branch of the Jourdan (or Jordan) family settled in Connecticut; another in Maine, from which Eben Jourdan, of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, is a direct descendant; a third in Virginia, now represented by General Jordan, of Confederate fame; and a fourth in Ohio.

William Henry Jourdan was the eldest of five children— one daughter and four sons— born to David and Susan, and married Emily Boyden Saunders,— deceased September 19, 1871,— the eldest daughter of Esek Saunders, of Saundersville, whose line runs back to Roger Williams, of Rhode Island.

Previous to the death of Mr. Jourdan's father, in 1884, at the ripe age of eighty-six, the family gatherings included four generations of male representatives in direct line of descent, from David to Harry Putnam Jourdan, only son of William, now eight years of age.

At the age of sixty-two years the present head of the line is still in daily attendance at his office and now, as ever, a peace-loving man, who, in all his long business career and extensive dealings with men and affairs, was never sued, or (with a single trifling exception) ever brought a suit in court; never failed to meet every financial engagement promptly, and was never known to deny an honest and deserving appeal for help or charity from his fellow-man.

If this be eulogy, may the coming generations strive to merit it in the same way and measure.

JEROME WHELOCK

The picturesque town of Grafton (known since the colonial days as one of the "Praying sections" of the Indian Apostle Eliot), essentially a farming town, but long since noted for its product of men born within its borders who have gone out to join in the great conflict in life, and by their own efforts have helped push the world along, and become distinguished.

Jerome Wheelock, now so widely known the world over as the inventor of the Wheelock Engine, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Grafton, June 20, 1834. His parents were Daniel and Susan Pratt Wheelock.

One of a family of six, raised to hard labor and few opportunities, attending the common schools of the period, he received such education as the limited terms could supply to a youth who was inclined to original investigation and to do his own thinking.

A noteworthy event of young Wheelock's life was the seceding from the parental home and effectually concealing his whereabouts against the most strenuous efforts at discovery, sustaining his position until his independence was established.

The natural bent of his mind was soon gratified through the influence of the Hon. Abraham M. Bige-

low, by a situation in the Taunton Locomotive Works. Here he remained and served a full apprenticeship, and started on his career with the following endorsement from the management of the locomotive works: "A good mechanic, steady, honest and of industrious habits," from the locomotive works young Wheelock went out, turning his attention to the practice of the steam-engine, and locating in various points. Ample and interesting material would tempt to a long description of his early mechanical life; but the limits of this sketch will not admit.

He came to Worcester in 1858. Subsequently, while engaged with the Washburn Iron Works of this city, he invented the now widely celebrated Wheelock Steam Cylinder Packing, which soon commanded such recognition among steam users that it became necessary to make arrangements for its extensive manufacture. Accordingly, the firm of Wheelock & Wheeler (a co-partnership with Mr. Charles A. Wheeler) began the manufacture in 1865. By the death of Mr. Wheeler, in 1867, Mr. Wheelock assumed the business and rapidly developed several inventions.

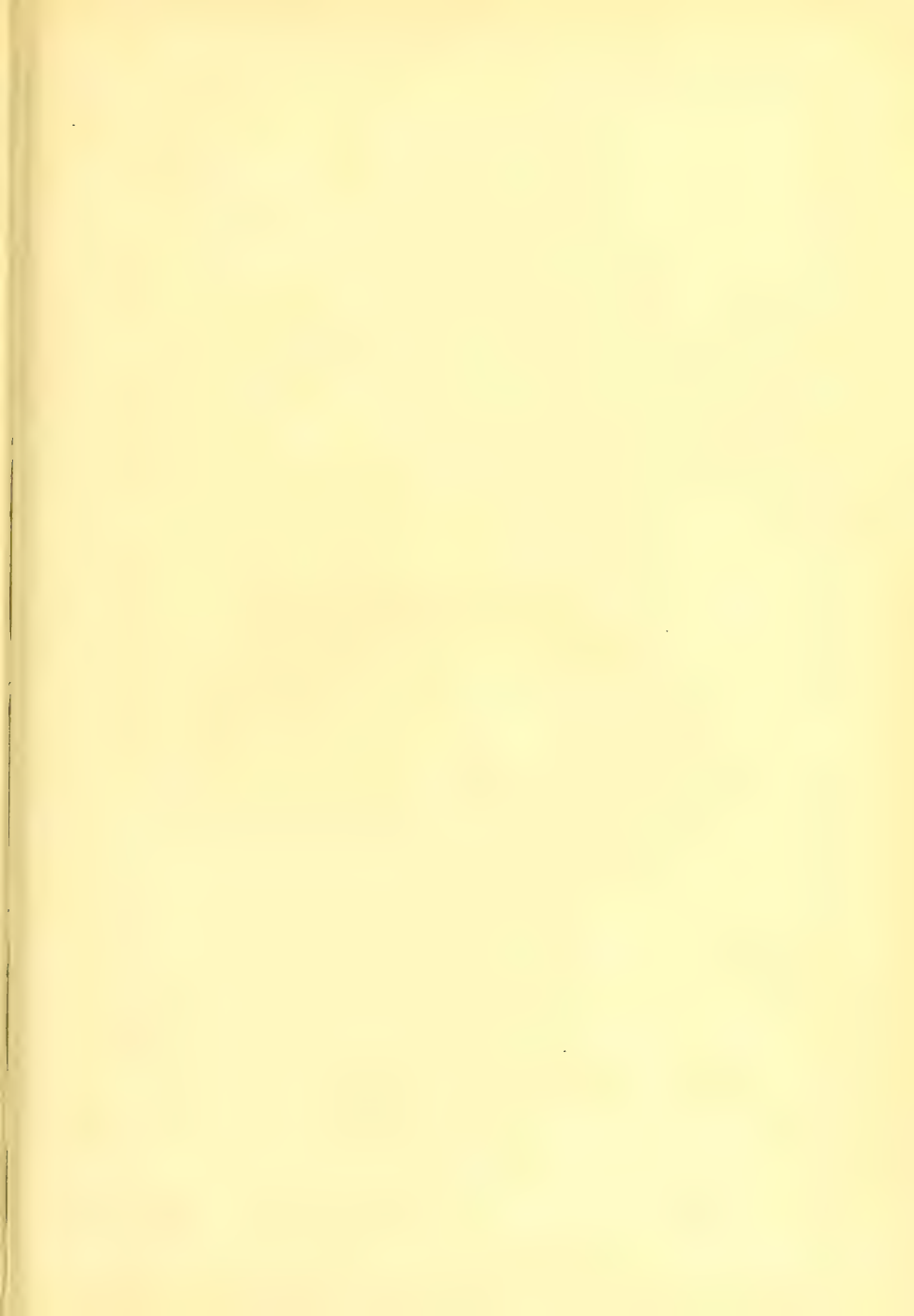
In 1870 he removed to the shops on Union Street, where the Wheelock Engine was first manufactured, and where, in the struggle for existence for almost a decade, there was a striking illustration of "one hand washing the other," the success of many smaller inventions making money to be spent in the experiments of developing the Wheelock Engine. Long and patiently was the labor carried on.

At length, by a few devices full of that simplicity that always characterizes valuable thought, the machine was completed. The fullness of his success is best attested by the universal applause bestowed on his work by the highest grade of mechanical experts in all parts of the world. At international exhibitions the Wheelock Engine has been a prominent feature, and at every contest has been victorious. The American Institute of New York, in 1875, awarded Mr. Wheelock the great gold medal of progress (the only one ever given for a steam-engine, and considered a great honor). He also received the medal and diploma of the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

The Paris International Exposition of 1878 awarded Mr. Wheelock the grand prize, the only one for a steam-engine, and one of eight coming to this country.

The First International Millers' Exposition at Cincinnati, in 1880, offered a large award for the best steam-engine. Mr. Wheelock entered the Wheelock Engine, and, after a severe contest with the best known types, came off victorious, and received what is admitted to be the finest award in existence.

From this the growth of the engine business was rapid, and the improvements and inventions of Mr. Wheelock have been hailed almost with acclamation





Stephen A. Hays

throughout the mechanical world. At London, Edinburgh and Brussels, where foreigners have exhibited, the Wheelock Engine has received large gold awards.

In addition, and no less flattering, have been the encomiums bestowed in more private ways by the most competent judges and experts in all countries where machinery and mechanical principles are best understood.

The late Colonel Forney, in a letter to the *Philadelphia Press* from Paris, spoke very highly of the engine exhibited by Mr. Wheelock, and of the many favorable notices of it, and relates a conversation with a son of Mr. Wheelock, a lad of sixteen, who was in sole charge of the engine.

"Your father," he remarked, as he took the hand of the youth, "has given you a prouder name and a richer heritage than any king could give his son;" and a prominent writer, noticing Colonel Forney's remarks, adds: "Without quarreling with that proposition at all, and speaking within the sober limits which history is bound to prescribe to itself, there is no doubt that Mr. Wheelock has placed his name high on the roll of distinguished mechanics, whose works adorn their country and their age."

In November, 1855, Mr. Wheelock entered Franklin Lodge of Free Masons, and since has passed through all the successive degrees to the thirty-second. He is a member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and in 1879, after his success in Paris, the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain made him a member without solicitation, a conspicuous honor much appreciated.

In June, 1858, Mr. Wheelock married Lydia Ann Robinson, a native of Concord, Mass., a daughter of Henry and Myra Robinson. Five children were born—four boys and one girl. Three have died, two sons are living.

In 1888 the local business carried on in Worcester was merged into a corporation, Mr. Wheelock desiring to be relieved of the local management, the better to enable a more extended development of the usefulness of his inventions.

Several large steamers, having their engines constructed on the Wheelock system—notably one of the Long Island Sound steamers, the "Connecticut," has engines of six thousand horse-power of the Wheelock system, while some of the largest manufacturing in the world are being operated by this system. Recently a two thousand horse-power engine was sent to India to operate a 100,000 spindle mill for an English house.

In politics, Mr. Wheelock acts with the Republican party. Although often urged to take an active part in public office, he has left that for others. Striving for his success in his chosen profession, he has not

been diverted by "pyrotechnics," but, doing right for right's sake, with truth, sincerity and integrity, coupled with a firm reliance on a kind Providence for his religion, few people ever attain a more wide or enviable reputation.

STEPHEN SAWYER.

Stephen Sawyer, son of Alvin and Sarah (Newton) Sawyer, was born in Berlin, February 22, 1813. His childhood life was in a quiet family of a quiet country town. He was the youngest of six brothers—all reared in industry and the common school. Two younger sisters settled in Worcester; Mrs. Julius L. Clarke and Mrs. E. S. Brigham.

Stephen Sawyer was diligent in scholarship, and in early manhood took on him the responsibility of schoolmaster which he bore very creditably. Industries of the farm and some mechanical labor gave him such support as satisfies many young men. He identified himself early in religious interests and the church of his fathers. In this he stood in company with a goodly number of other young men. Most of these cast in their lot with their fellow-townsmen. This outlook was not wide enough for the inherent business impulse of young Sawyer. The stir of mercantile life was more congenial to his inspirations, and more promising to his hopes. Against much sincere and earnest advice he chose to cast himself into "business life." That was the day when H. B. Claflin had inaugurated a new order of business into the already vigorous blood of Worcester merchants. Sawyer's ideas of what a business life is, grew upon him. He found an opening in the liveliest house in Worcester County. Indeed, for life and energy, we might say, in the Commonwealth. Outsiders heard of it as "dusk." But its foundations were solid business principles. Worcester soon took knowledge of H. B. Claflin. The country did, finally. Mr. Sawyer obtained there a position which met his aspirations. When Mr. Claflin sought his wider field, Mr. Sawyer was retained as salesman in the succeeding firm, Hurdon, Hunt & Brown. The firm was soon reconstructed with Mr. Sawyer as partner, B. L. Hurdon & Company. In that firm Mr. Sawyer was well-known in all the heart of Worcester County. He stood on the same ground, as it were, from 1841 to 1856. At this date, through ill-health, he retired from active business; but in sympathy still with the life of the city.

After ten years respite and recuperation, his business trend led him into partnership with T. A. Clarke, and E. W. Ball, who bought the stock of crockery, china, glassware, paper-hangings, etc., of John Firth & Company, and rented the store they occupied in Flagg's Block. They soon out-grew their accommodations, and rented two large stores in Taylor's buildings. A few years more, and these premises were again too small, and with George Richardson included in the firm, and E. W. Ball retiring, they

rented the third store, their present place of business, 475, 480, 485 Main Street, Worcester.

No greater assurance of a high-minded and energetic business house can be given than constant increase of trade. Clarke, Sawyer & Co. occupy more floor-room and transact a larger wholesale and retail trade than any other house of the kind in Massachusetts outside of Boston.

Increased public appreciation of Mr. Sawyer's integrity and business talent is manifest in his being chosen director in the Worcester Mechanics' National Bank, also in the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, trustee in the Worcester Five-Cent Savings-Bank and one of the aldermen of the city during the mayorship of Wilson, Pratt and Kelley, together with other important trusts. Starting in life without money or influential family friends, whatever success he has attained, is but one instance among many, showing the possibilities that are within the reach of every young man.

Mr. Sawyer's first marriage took from his native town one of the choicest young ladies of one of the best families, Lucy Fairbanks, daughter of Deacon Oliver Sawyer. Her very early death was a common grief. A second happy connection was formed in marriage, December 2, 1858, with Miss Mary W., daughter of Silas and Silence (Pierce) Bigelow, of Worcester. Mr. Sawyer has often very generously aided the church of his fathers.

HENRY SALEM PRATT

The portrait accompanying this sketch presents the familiar features of an unassuming, respected and prosperous citizen of Worcester.

Henry S. Pratt, the senior member of The Ware-Pratt Co., is a successful business man whose claim to this title does not rest wholly upon the magnitude of the firm's business, or the amount of his private fortune.

His success, and a modest competence, have been fairly earned by the gradual processes of steady and intelligent application to business, courage and enterprise in his methods, simple tastes and habits, and a keen sense of the value of a sound reputation for honesty and fair dealing. To summarize the stages of his business career, and to give the picture in outline, we have, a country-bred boy at the age of twelve years at work bottoming boots with his father, in the summer, and attending the village school in winter until his seventeenth year. At seventeen, beginning life in Worcester, working for his board for several months in a retail shoe-store; later, employed in a dry-goods house for two years, and then finding his level and life-work as a salesman in the clothing trade. Ten years later a partner in the firm, and for the past twenty years the head and controlling spirit of one of the largest firms of manufacturing and retail clothiers in central Massachusetts. To lend a

touch of commercial romance to the picture, we add, that he counts among other substantial rewards, the ownership of the Hillcroft farm, a valuable suburban property, on which he has lately built a fine private residence, and the Chadwick building, one of the handsome, modern business blocks on Main street, which he built a few years ago on the same site where he resolutely began life in Worcester as a boy, working for his board in the retail shoe-store.

The record of the present firm of The Ware-Pratt Company begins with A. P. Ware & Co., one of the pioneers in the ready-made clothing trade of the city, with whom Henry S. Pratt began as salesman in 1855.

In January, 1866, a branch firm, under the name of Ware & Pratt was formed, the management of which was entrusted to the junior partner, Mr. Pratt. At the end of three years the two firms, A. P. Ware & Co. and Ware & Pratt were consolidated under the name of Ware, Pratt & Co., Mr. Pratt assuming the burden of the active management of the then struggling enterprise. The new firm at once moved the business from the Paine block to the First National Bank building, incurring a heavy rental for the times, and began that year, 1869, the manufacture of clothing in connection with the retail trade.

In 1871 Mr. A. P. Ware retired from business and a new firm was formed under the same name, consisting of Henry S. Pratt, Edward T. Wardwell, and William W. Johnson, by whom the business was successfully continued for seven years, when Mr. Johnson's interest was bought by Mr. Pratt and Mr. Wardwell.

On the death of Mr. Wardwell, in 1880, Mr. Johnson returned to the firm, taking charge of the custom department, Mr. Pratt continuing to be the general manager of the large and steadily growing business.

January 1, 1888, a stock company was formed, and the business incorporated under the name of The Ware-Pratt Company, with William W. Johnson as president, Henry S. Pratt treasurer, and Charles E. Black as secretary, a part of the capital stock also being apportioned among the faithful salesmen and attaches of the house.

The firm manufactures the greater part of the ready-made clothing sold over its own counters, furnishing employment to a large force of workmen the year round.

At the age of fifty-three Mr. Pratt is still the active manager of the business and the undisputed possessor of a good name, which stands for business integrity, modest worth and an upright life wherever he is known among men. He has been, for several years, a director in the Citizens' National Bank.

Henry S. Pratt was born in Brookfield, Mass., November 18, 1836, but was reared from infancy in Charlton, his father's native place, to which town the family returned the year of Henry's birth.

Salem Pratt, his father, married Sally Hobbs,



Henry S. Trux



the daughter of a well to do farmer of Sturbridge, Mass., by whom he had two sons and two daughters, Henry S. being the eldest.

Captain Joseph Pratt, the father of Salem, was an officer in the War of 1812, and his father was a full-blood Indian of Maine, whose copper-colored skin and long black hair were distinctly remembered by the third generation.

In politics Mr. Pratt's sympathies have always been strongly Republican, but political ambition was an element entirely foreign to his nature, and his business cares have left him no time to cultivate this disquieting guest of a mind serene.

Mr. Pratt married, December 24, 1857, Melora Fletcher, of Worcester, and the Chadwick building derives its name from the maternal side of her family.

Both are adherents of the Unitarian faith, and share generously and helpfully in good works for humanity's sake. They have no children.

COLONEL FRED. W. WELLINGTON.

Colonel Fred. Williams Wellington, the youngest son of the late Timothy W. Wellington, of Worcester, and the great-grandson of Captain Timothy Wellington, of Lexington and Revolutionary fame, is the only representative of this once large family now living in this city.

Timothy W. Wellington, his father, removed, with his family, from Shirley, Mass., to Worcester in 1855, and was an honored and exemplary citizen here until his death, on the 26th of August, 1884.

The record of T. W. Wellington's earnest, helpful and kindly life is still fresh in the memories of many of his fellow-townsmen who shared with him in the growth and prosperity of the city for nearly thirty years of his active citizenship.

As a fitting tribute to his memory, in these pages, we quote the following extract from an extended notice published in the *Gazette* on the day of his death:

[From the *Worcester Evening Gazette*, August 26, 1884.]

Timothy W. Wellington was an energetic, public-spirited man during his active life, and was engaged in almost every enterprise designed to develop Worcester or add to its credit. He served at various times as alderman and in the House of Representatives of the General Court, being while there a member of the Railroad Committee, and one of its most useful members. He was for years a director in the First National Bank and the First National Fire Insurance Company, and a trustee of the People's Savings Bank. In all his business and public relations he was prompt and faithful, and his integrity was above reproach. He was proud of his good name, and of the good opinion of men, which he enjoyed in a larger degree than falls to the share of most business men. He was intensely patriotic, and the fact that he was Lexington born was always a source of great pride to him. At the centennial of the battle of Lexington he manifested great interest and reprinted, at his own expense, an edition of Hon. Edward Everett's oration at the dedication of the monument to the Revolutionary heroes there. He was intensely stirred at the outbreak of the war, and exerted himself to the utmost, not only to aid in the raising and forwarding of troops, but in caring for them in the field and for their families at home. His ample means were always held ready to aid soldiers, and he scattered money for them with a generous hand. All through the

war he was working for the soldiers and he made numerous trips to the front to care for Worcester soldiers, and on every occasion he was lavish in his expenditure for their welfare. Two of his sons lost their lives as soldiers,—one in Andersonville Prison,—and another died from the effects of army life after his return home; another also saw service in the navy. His devotion to the soldiers continued after peace was declared, and Post 10, G. A. R., has many reasons to honor and bless his memory. He was among the first to enlist in the State Guard, the home-guard of the war, and was always eager to follow the flag and show his devotion to it. For several months he maintained, at his own expense, a private hospital for the care of soldiers on Mason street in this city.

Mr. Wellington was for many years very prominent in the Masonic fraternity. He took his Blue Lodge degrees in Morning Star Lodge, in this city, in 1857; was a charter member of Montacute Lodge, 1858, and of Athelstan Lodge, 1865. He was also a member of Worcester Royal Arch Chapter, of Worcester County Commandery of Knights Templar, of the Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite, a charter member of Lawrence (chapter Rose Croix, and of Goddard Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and a member of Boston Consistory, 32°. He was an honorary member of his lodge, chapter and temple at the time of his death. For many years he was Treasurer of the directors of the Masonic Fraternity here, and was one of the three who presented the great chandelier in the Templar rooms in the Masonic Hall. Mr. Wellington was a zealous and public-spirited citizen, a generous friend, a kind neighbor and a man whose charity found numberless channels for its bestowment of which the public never knew. His hand and his heart were always open, and his memory will be cherished by very many who have had reasons to bless and honor him. His death will leave an impression on many hearts not easily effaced.

Col. Fred. W. Wellington, the son, whose portrait is given in this volume, was born in Shirley, Mass., May 31, 1851, and is the proprietor of the large wholesale and retail coal business, built up under his own management during the last twelve years, and known as the firm of Fred. W. Wellington & Co.

Brought to Worcester when a child of four years, he began his education in the public schools of the city, and with the exception of two years spent in the schools of Germany and France and one year's absence in California, his life has been spent here.

He began his business life at the age of seventeen years as book-keeper in the First National Bank of Worcester, from June, 1868, to October, 1869, when he entered his father's coal-office, taking charge of T. W. Wellington & Co.'s Southbridge Street coal-yards. In November, 1871, he went to California, but returned the following June to enter the reorganized firm of T. W. Wellington & Co.

He withdrew from this firm in 1874 and became associated with J. S. Rogers & Co., in the retail coal trade for a year, and in 1875 he formed a partnership with J. S. Rogers and A. A. Goodell, under the same name, for the purpose of conducting a strictly wholesale trade in coal.

In 1876 this firm was changed to A. A. Goodell & Co., J. S. Rogers retiring, and in 1878 Col. Wellington withdrew from this partnership and bought the new Hammond Street yard, and began the wholesale and retail coal business on his own account. The following year the two firms were merged in one, under the name of Fred. W. Wellington & Co., Col. Wellington being the sole owner of the present large and growing business, with extensive yards on Hammond Street.

Colonel Wellington has been an active member of the State militia since March 27, 1882, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of Battery B, Mass. Light Artillery, Unattached. January 22, 1883, he was promoted to be first lieutenant, and to the captaincy and command of the battery September 29, 1884, and under his efficient leadership the corps maintained high rank in the State service. In January, 1887, he was promoted to be assistant inspector-general on the staff of the commander-in-chief, Governor Oliver Ames, with rank of colonel, which position he still holds.

The military instinct is a family inheritance, dating back to Captain Timothy and Benjamin Wellington, both of whom were members of Captain Parker's company at the battle of Lexington, Benjamin being the first prisoner of the Revolution, having been captured by the King's troops early on that eventful morning, but later rejoined the company. Captain Timothy Wellington, the direct ancestor of this branch of the Wellington family, was a descendant of Roger Wellington, one of the proprietors of Watertown in 1609, who later removed to Boston.

Four brothers of Col. Fred. W. were in active service on the Union side during the Civil War, two of whom gave their lives for the cause. The same patriotic ardor which inspired them, and made him the drummer-boy of the State Guards, First Company, from 1861 to 1865, would doubtless have led him to distinction, or a soldier's grave, on the battle-fields of the Rebellion had he been born a few years earlier.

Col. Wellington has also been somewhat active in politics, and took a prominent part in the memorable Tenth Congressional District contest between two factions of the Republican party in 1887. He was a member of the executive committee of the Republican State Committee for two years (1887-88); chairman of the Fourth Republican Senatorial Committee for the same years; and secretary of the Tenth Republican Congressional District Committee from September, 1886, to September, 1888.

In the Masonic order he is a member of the thirty-second degree Massachusetts Consistory, Scottish Rite, and Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar.

Fred. Williams Wellington married, September 4, 1883, Lydia A., widow of General Arthur A. Goodell, formerly colonel of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

SUMNER PRATT.

The family of Mr. Pratt was of English descent. His father, Elias Pratt, Jr., was a farmer in Oxford, Worcester County. His grandfather, Elias Pratt, commanded a company of militia during the Revolution, remaining in service till the close of the war. His mother was Sally Conant, a daughter of Dr. Ezra Conant, of Oxford, and a lineal descendant of Roger

Conant, often spoken of as the first Colonial Governor of Massachusetts.

Sumner Pratt, the subject of this sketch, was born in Oxford on the 30th of September, 1809. His education was obtained in the common schools of that day, where, it will be borne in mind, the discipline was of a severely practical kind, little of the speculative or ideal then being countenanced.

When he was about eight years old the family removed to Sutton, in which place, upon coming of age, he commenced his prosperous business career. In 1844 he removed to Worcester, where he established the business of equipping cotton and woolen-mills with machinery and supplies, in which he was eminently successful.

Worcester was long years in attaining the position it now occupies. And the extended business life of Mr. Pratt enabled him to follow the city's development from a secondary town to its present commanding position—a development in which he acted a no inconsiderable part.

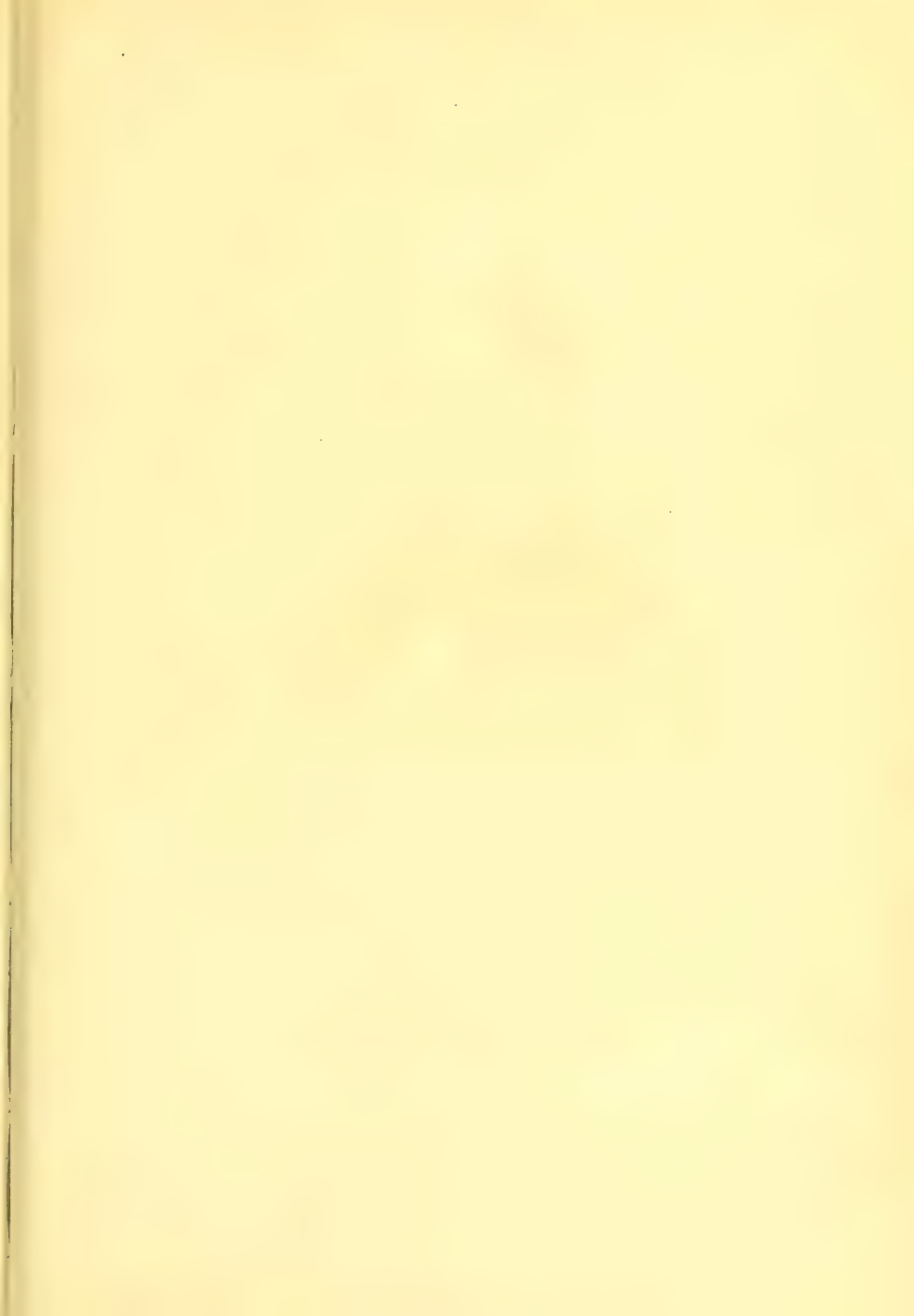
Without entering into the details of Mr. Pratt's business life, let it simply be said that his career was marked by industry, integrity and sound judgment—qualifications that never fail of suitable recompense in the world of trade. He was ever prompt in fulfilling engagements, even those deemed of trivial import, and methodical in all his ways. To an eminent degree he enjoyed the reputation of being a *reliable* man, and that means a great deal.

But aside from his business relations, Mr. Pratt was held in high esteem for his graces of character; for his high sense of the duty of man to man, and his constant endeavor to exemplify the same in his own conduct; for the uniform courtesy towards all classes that marks the true gentleman; and above all, for his truly Christian principles.

Sumner Pratt was not much in what is called public life, for he was of a somewhat retiring disposition. He was a member of the Common Council some three or four years, and served as alderman two years; was a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and vice-president of the People's Savings Bank; a director of the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and at one period president of the Board of Trade.

In politics he was an adherent of the present Republican party, in which he became enrolled from the old Whig party. But though his principles were well defined, he avoided their enforcement in any offensive way; and not aspiring to official position, was usually content that his vote alone should quietly proclaim his affiliation.

Sumner Pratt was twice married. His first wife, whom he married May 19, 1836, was Serena, daughter of Caleb Chase, of Sutton. By her he had two children, Frederick Sumner and Emma Amanda, both now living. His second wife, whom he married August 5, 1850, was Abby Curtis, daughter of Ebenezer





William Pratt

Read, of Worcester. By her he had one child, Edward Read, who died in 1880.

At the time of his decease, January 6, 1887, Mr. Pratt was a few months above seventy-seven years of age, and his unexpected death sent a thrill through the community seldom witnessed. In the words of the litany of the church he loved, he had long been accustomed to pray that from sudden death he might be delivered; and his prayer was answered; for death is never sudden to one who, like him, is always prepared. Yet, in another sense, his death was sudden, almost instantaneous, the fatal attack being paralysis of the heart.

Mr. Pratt was a man of deep religious feeling and an exemplary member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He long and faithfully served as warden and vestryman in All Saints' Church, and liberally contributed to the maintenance of the form of worship in which he delighted. And it was from that consecrated edifice that his remains were borne to their last resting-place. The attendance at the funeral services—which were, of course, after the appointed order of the church—was large and embraced many of the most prominent citizens, as well as a large concourse of relatives and sympathizing friends. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington contributed for publication a brief and touching eulogy, a portion of which may appropriately conclude this sketch: "Sumner Pratt was a representative man of whom the city of Worcester had reason to be proud. Integrity was written in the lineaments of his face, and his name, wherever known, carried a great weight of confidence.

... He had, also, the prestige which comes of an attractive manner. There was more cordiality in the grasp of his hand than could have been easily put into a sentence. The business which he chose, or, to speak more accurately, which he called into existence,—for the very idea of it is believed to have originated with him,—was one that demanded unflagging personal supervision, and the demand was fully met. Industry he carried almost to excess. For the greater number of his active days he probably worked twice as many hours as our labor reformers think ought to be accounted lawful, and yet he thrived under it, both in body and mind. His immense correspondence, which he conducted for the most part unaided, proved a sort of education in itself; and he acquired a readiness of expression and clearness of style that would have done credit to a trained scholar. Perhaps his finest trait was his genuine humbleness of heart. There was not a shred of vanity about him, but, on the contrary, a singular capacity of reverence. This disposition, rare enough under any circumstances, is peculiarly infrequent in the case of 'self-made men.' As a rule they are spoilt in the making. But Sumner Pratt, though self-made, was as far as possible from being self-conceited. He habitually esteemed others better than himself, often doing so in cases where the impartial observer was of a different mind. . . . Both

as citizen and as churchman, he has left behind him that best heritage, a blameless reputation. Young men who are gazing doubtfully at their lives, and wondering what they are likely to make of them, will do well to look and see what Sumner Pratt made of his."

HENRY EMERSON SMITH.

Colonel Henry E. Smith, of the firm of Childs, Smith & Co., jobbers in boots and shoes, is one of the many patriotic Worcester County boys who shouldered a musket and went to war in the volunteer armies of the Union in 1861.

In his case the military title by which he is generally known is no hollow mockery, but one of several honorable titles, honorably earned either by long and faithful service in camp and field during the Civil War, or by subsequent service and prominence in the military organizations of the State.

Of all the honors of rank and title which have been thus earned, the one which he prizes most, and which will live longest on history's page, undimmed by the dust of years, is that of the young and intrepid "color-bearer" of the gallant Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

Entering the army as a private in Company F of that regiment, July 16, 1861, his stalwart figure and soldierly bearing speedily marked him for promotion from the ranks, and soon after reaching the field he was appointed color-bearer of the regiment. In this important and hazardous position he won distinction by his coolness and bravery, carrying the flag in all the bloody battles in which the "Old Fifteenth" was engaged, from Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861, through the disastrous Peninsular campaign (under McClellan), the battles of Centreville and South Mountain, to the field of Antietam, where he was wounded in the leg, September 17, 1862.

The flag-staff, which was shattered at Ball's Bluff, was repaired with thongs until after the battle of Malvern Hill, when he found the handle of a tin dipper, while on a foraging excursion, from which he fashioned a ferrule to secure the fracture in a more thorough manner. This flag-staff, with its bullet-riddled ensign, is now preserved in the State-house at Boston, still bearing the ferrule made of the tin-dipper handle and carried by him through the subsequent campaigns.

The bullet which disabled him at Antietam changed but did not stop, his military career. He was sent to hospital in Philadelphia, and when convalescent was assigned to the command of the Hospital Guard at Chester, Pa., where he remained until the spring of 1864. His term of service having then nearly expired, he re-enlisted "for the war" in March, 1864, and rejoined his regiment in active service, and was again severely wounded in the breast at the battle of North Anna River, May 26th of the same year.

When in a measure recovered from this wound, he

was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, as mustering officer, at Auburn, N. Y., and on July 4, 1865, he was commissioned as second lieutenant of the One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteers, and assigned to duty at Wheeling, W. Va., as post adjutant. Later he served as provost marshal at Romney, W. Va., and as assistant superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Harper's Ferry. In this department he established the first freedmen's schools in Harper's Ferry, Charleston, Martinsburg and Smithfield, W. Va.

On July 18, 1866, he was mustered out, having completed over four and a half years of continuous service.

Since the war he has served in the State militia of Massachusetts as second and first lieutenant of Battery "B," Massachusetts Light Artillery, for four years, and in 1886 he was elected lieutenant-colonel and commander of the Worcester Continentals, an independent military organization of high character in the city of Worcester.

In 1878 he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and at the annual meeting, June 7, 1885, he was elected first lieutenant of that honored and exclusive veteran organization. On the death of Commander Trull, November 21, 1886 (the first commander to die in office since the corps was organized in 1638), Lieutenant Smith succeeded to the command, and presided at the two hundred and forty-eighth anniversary of the corps, in Faneuil Hall.

Two years later, June, 1888, he was elected captain and commander, and during the past year has had the distinguished honor to command the oldest military organization in the country on the occasion of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, celebrated last June, and made memorable by the presence of a notable delegation from the parent corps of London, England, and observed as a general holiday in Boston.

In civil life Colonel Smith is widely known as a successful business man and a genial gentleman. He was born in North Brookfield, Mass., April 26, 1841; was educated in the common schools of the town, and began life in earnest, at fifteen years of age, as a shoemaker in his native town, where he worked at his trade until he left the shop for the battle-field in 1861. Benjamin Smith, his father, the son of Isaac Smith, was a native of Canterbury, N. H., and married Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel Smith. Her mother, *née* Susannah Bartlett, of North Brookfield, is still living at the age of ninety-seven years.

At the close of his long service in the army Lieutenant Smith returned to North Brookfield, and in September, 1866, he came to Worcester, and engaged as a traveling salesman with the well-known boot and shoe firm of S. R. Heywood & Co., manufacturers and jobbers. In 1870 he became a partner, succeeding to the jobbing business of S. R. Heywood & Co., under the firm-name of A. J. Stearns & Co.

Later the business of this firm was consolidated with that of B. W. Childs & Co. (1874), under the name of Childs, Smith & Co., the present firm, in which he is a partner. The house does a large and successful jobbing business throughout the New England and Middle States in the general line of boots, shoes and rubbers.

Colonel Smith married Abigail C., daughter of Benjamin Nevins, of Ogsdenburg, N. Y., December 8, 1868, who died June 28, 1880, leaving three children,—two sons and a daughter. His second wife was Mary C. Wilson, of Worcester, whom he married April 26, 1882, and by whom he has two sons.

In politics he is a Republican, active, but not aggressive, preserving in all the relations of life the same manly and genial traits which have won him the respect and regard of his comrades in the army and a host of warm friends in business, military and social circles wherever he is known.

RANSOM C. TAYLOR.

Ransom C. Taylor, of Worcester, Mass., was born in Winchester, N. H., February 24, 1829. He is a son of Charles Taylor, of Winchester, and is the sixth of nine children. His mother's maiden name was Susan Butler, a daughter of an old citizen of Winchester, where the ancestors of both of his parents had lived for several generations. When Ransom was four years old, in 1833, his parents removed to Northbridge, Mass. There, when of sufficient age, he attended the common-schools of the village and assisted his father on his farm and in the meat business, in which his father was engaged.

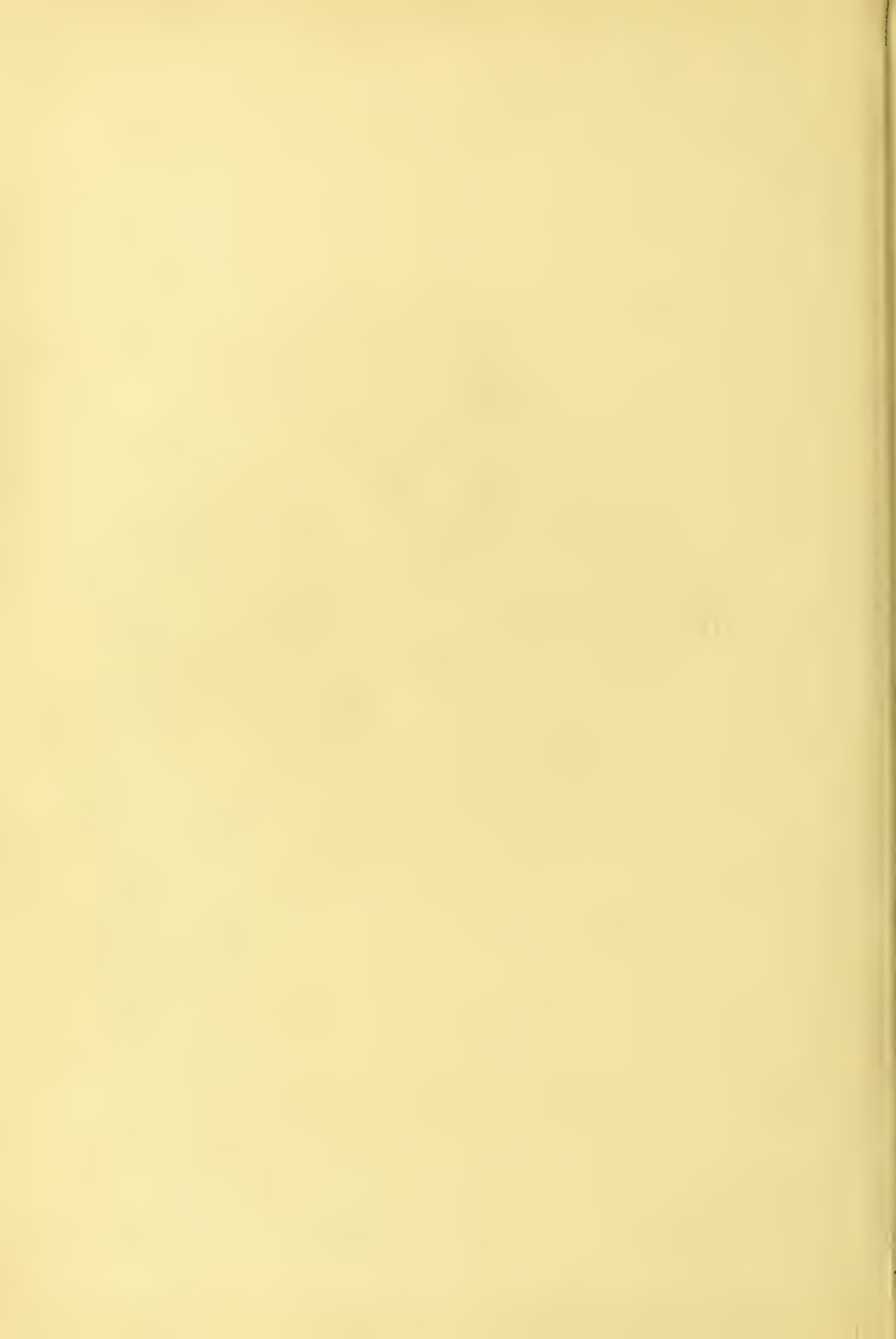
At the age of twelve years he drove his father's meat-cart through the neighboring villages, carrying out meat.

When he was seventeen years old he left home, and began business for his father in Worcester, manufacturing neat-foot oil, glue-stock and tallow, and dressing tripe for the market. He had been in the city only a short time when he had the typhoid fever, and was obliged to return home to rest and regain his health. The next year, being then eighteen years of age, he bought his time of his father for three hundred dollars, and went to Sutton, Mass., where he engaged in business similar to that of his father on his own account. He remained in business there four years. In 1850 he married Miss Mary Louisa Chase, an accomplished and excellent daughter of Capt. Abraham Chase, of that town. At the age of twenty-two he removed to Worcester, where he has since resided, carrying on for several years the same business that he had followed before.

His business grew to be the largest of its kind in this part of the country. Besides his establishment in Worcester, he had branches in New York City, Milford, Randolph, Taunton, Springfield, Hartford,



Ransom C. Taylor



New Haven, Troy, Albany and other places. When he began business he employed only two men and used two horses, but his trade increased so much that at one time he required one hundred men and as many horses. While thus engaged in business he began investing in real estate, and after he had been in Worcester about twenty years he disposed of his extensive business before-mentioned, and turned his whole attention to transactions in real estate.

His first purchase was the Newton estate on Front Street, now owned by Dr. F. H. Kelley. Much of his capital is invested in large buildings in the centre of the city, especially on Front and Main Streets; among the best known being the Taylor building, the First National Bank building and the Chase building, all of which are ornamental to the city. He built the first five-story, six-story and seven-story blocks in Worcester. Mr. Taylor was one of the originators of the First National Bank and was one of the directors of that corporation for about twenty years. He was also one of the original stockholders of the First National Fire Insurance Company, of which he has been a director and large stockholder ever since.

Mr. Taylor's wife died in the year 1878. In 1880 he married Mary S. Stevens, daughter of Merrick R. Stevens, a flour merchant of Newton, Massachusetts. He has four children by his first wife—two sons and two daughters; and by his second wife a son and a daughter. The two older sons are associated with him in business. Until 1883 Mr. Taylor lived at Quinsigamond Village, where he had built for himself a large and handsome house, but in that year he purchased the Dr. Kelley mansion, on Main Street, where he now resides.

When he came to Worcester the population of the city was about seventeen thousand. He has been identified with its growth until the present time, it being now a city of eighty thousand inhabitants. He has never sought office, and with the exception of two years, when he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Worcester, has not held public office. He is positive in his political views, but has not been a very active politician. He does, however, take an active part in local affairs in the city, and was a contributor to the fund recently raised to procure the new location for the post-office in the city. It was largely owing to his influence that the new site for it was selected. He is a lover of fine horses and enjoys driving his speedy and handsome teams.

Mr. Taylor is a conspicuous example of what may be accomplished in New England by energy, industry, economy and perseverance. Starting in life without the advantages of education, except such as he obtained in the ordinary public schools in the small village where he was reared, he early manifested that aptness for business which gave assurance of success. He early acquired confidence in his own judgment as to business enterprises, and he possessed the courage

to enlarge his business and extend his field of operations, and thus greatly increase his profits.

His operations in real estate have been large and equally successful. His purchases were followed by an advance in the market value of the estates purchased. These continued successes of his various branches of business have raised him from a poor boy to be one of the most wealthy men in the city. Popular rumor classes him among the millionaires. His success under difficulties is proof of his sagacity and the soundness of his judgment.

Possessing an accurate and retentive memory, he has been able constantly to carry in mind his numerous business transactions without much trouble of making entries on books—an advantage easily appreciated.

He is eminently a self-made man. It may be said of him in the words of Shakespeare, "Not prout by ancestry, neither allied to eminent assistants, by the force of his own merits he makes his way." Until quite recently Mr. Taylor was an attendant at the Plymouth Congregational Church in Worcester, and has been a liberal contributor to its support. He has also contributed in aid of the Whitinsville Methodist Church. His father was a prominent Methodist and contributed largely to aid in the building of a Methodist church in Winchester.

JAMES ANTHONY COLVIN.

Mr. Colvin was born in Cranston, R. I., on the 20th of June, 1833. His father's name was Caleb Colvin, and he was a descendant from John Colvin, who settled in Rhode Island near the close of the seventeenth century.

The education of Mr. Colvin was gained at the common school, where his quickness of apprehension and application as a scholar made him proficient in the limited studies of such schools at that period. But whatever deficiencies existed at the time he left school were soon supplied as he went out into the world; so that now few men, aside from those who are in what is called professional life and actual students of the times, stand before him for general intelligence, and that shrewd use of knowledge that always leads to success. But the success attained by Mr. Colvin is by no means to be attributed solely to shrewdness and industry, but in a large measure to that unswerving integrity of character and manliness that have all along marked his course.

Mr. Colvin's first experience in the work of life was on the home-farm at Cranston. There he labored till eighteen years of age, when he left to learn the iron foundry business, and soon became so skillful that in 1863 he was able to commence business on his own account, which he did with his brother Caleb as a partner at Danielsonville, Conn. In about two and a half years after this commencement he purchased his brother's interest and continued on for some two

and a half years more, when his establishment was burned. Though crippled by this disaster, he was far from being discouraged; and after duly considering the matter, determined on removing to Worcester as affording a more extensive field for contemplated future operation. Thus he became a resident of Worcester in 1868. In the business here he again formed a partnership with his brother, a partnership which continued twelve years. After that period James A. Colvin, the subject of this sketch, commenced on his sole account, and has continued to conduct a large and prosperous business to the present time. The reputation of the products of his foundry in the markets of the country is second to none; but the excellence of his products is not the only element of thrift, for his promptness and fair dealing have had their deserved influence. But the writer of this sketch has received a caution from Mr. Colvin not to give a word of undeserved praise—a caution which he feels bound to respect, though perhaps it was unnecessary, as he would not knowingly, in any case, bestow unmerited adulation, nor, especially, undeserved censure.

In public affairs Mr. Colvin has never been conspicuous, preferring rather the quiet duties and enjoyments of home life when not engrossed by the cares of business. He is a reader of good books, historical, biographical and similar works, seldom wasting time over the ephemeral literature that at this day falls in such showers from the press, and which is so repugnant to the taste that is disciplined for the useful and dignified.

In his religious views Mr. Colvin ranks with those now commonly known as liberal, in distinction from those of the old Puritanical and Trinitarian theology. And in politics he holds allegiance to the principles of the present Republican party.

Mr. Colvin has been twice married. His first wife was Amy Ann, a daughter of John C. Johnson, of Natick, R. I., the marriage taking place January 21, 1854. His second wife was Anna, a daughter of Francis Lee, of Montpelier, Vt., the marriage taking place January 20, 1869. By his first wife he had two sons and one daughter; and by his second wife he had two daughters, all of whom are now living.

WILLIAM HENRY SAWYER.

It would be unseemly, even were it proper, in a work like that now in hand, to indulge in personal comparisons; to show wherein this or that one is superior or inferior to some other. Such comparisons, of all others, are odious. But it is not invidious to remark of one possessing the characteristics of the individual whose name appears above, that he stands in the front rank of Worcester's most active, enterprising and successful citizens.

Mr. Sawyer is a native of Bath, N. H., and was born August 8, 1843. Like so many of the smart sons of New England, who, from humble conditions,

have attained high positions in the business world, his education was gained chiefly in the common school, though he was for a while a pupil in the Newbury (Vermont) Seminary. Yet he by no means came from the humblest rank, for his father was a well-to-do farmer, and the owner of many lumber producing acres, in laboring upon which the son commenced that course of training which finally led to the high position in the lumber business he now occupies, a position the most commanding of any in the trade now in Worcester, if not in all New England. The following statements found in an interesting and valuable little work published in 1888 by F. S. Blanchard & Co., of Worcester, in the form of an almanac and county-hand book, give in a succinct form a view of Mr. Sawyer's progress in the lumber business: When he had attained his majority, "he and his brother started the lumbering business for themselves, building a saw-mill, from which they turned out products for quick shipment to the cities. This was followed for several years and then, after visiting several cities to decide upon a location for establishing a retail lumber trade, William H. came to Worcester in 1870, and formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the lumber-yard on Grove street. He retired from the firm at the end of the first year and started for himself on Lincoln street." And he seems to have located on the very spot where the first business of the kind was started, in 1685, by Capt. John Wing. He was successful beyond expectation. "But it is not as a retailer of lumber that Mr. Sawyer has accumulated his handsome fortune. He early foresaw the advantages of handling on a large scale the lumber from the great forests of Michigan and Wisconsin, and the pine centres of Canada, and in 1877 established a wholesale lumber-yard at Tonawanda, New York, a few miles from Buffalo, and in 1880 established another yard at Bay City, Michigan. He also went into the forests of Tennessee and Kentucky for white wood, and into other Southern States for black walnut, shipping the products to the Middle and Eastern States. He was one of the first to ship white wood from Tennessee to Massachusetts. He did an immense business when the prices of lumber were high, and he reaped the benefit of his industry. He has consolidated his Bay City yard with that of Tonawanda, which has a capacity for thirty million feet of lumber, and employs one hundred men, all lumbering."

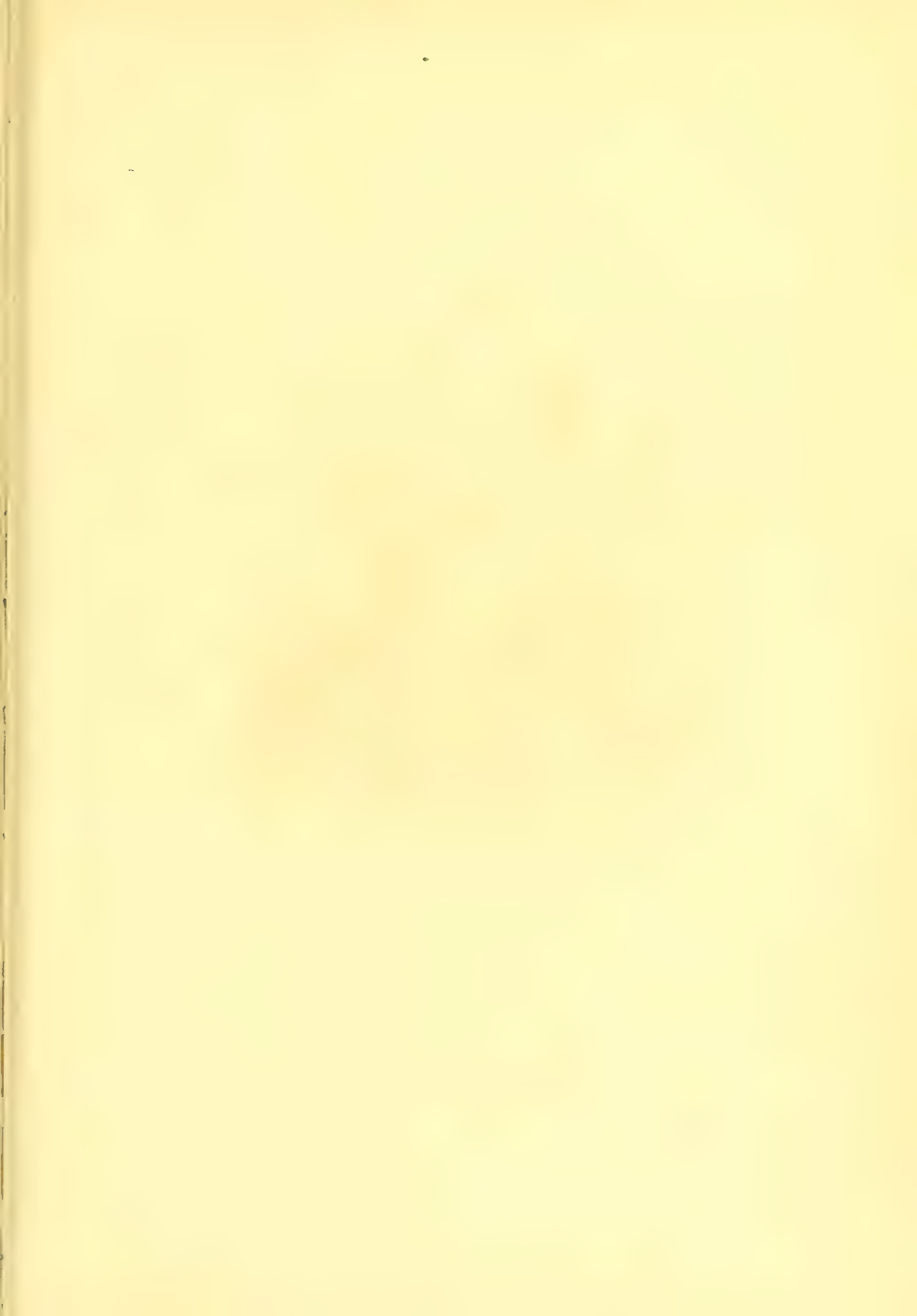
Mr. Sawyer enjoys an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing, as well as for readiness to lend a helping hand in all approved enterprises. And his abundant means enable him to indulge his natural inclination to liberality in aid of the worthy objects of charity so constantly presented. In the furtherance of missionary work he is especially interested. But he is not one to make an ostentatious display or obtrusive boast of his good deeds.

It is remarkable that in all his business career



W. H. Sawyer







J. M. Bassett

seems never to have entered into an undertaking that was not successful—at least where he had a controlling influence; a fact which will naturally be attributed to his uncommon shrewdness, forecast and energy. Another element of success has been his habitual reticence concerning his business affairs. Still another, and, without doubt, one of the chief elements of success, is his promptness in meeting appointments and obligations of every kind. He is not one to put off till to-morrow a duty that can as well be done to-day, in this differing from a great many business men who allow that arrant thief—procrastination—to steal so much of their substance.¹

In public life, at least so far as official position is concerned, Mr. Sawyer has not been conspicuous, his inclinations never leading in that direction. He, however, accepted the office of Alderman of Worcester, and now, 1888, occupies a seat with that honorable board.

A good part of his few vacant intervals of time he spends in reading, and keeps well posted on the current events of the day. In historical researches he delights, and in books of permanent usefulness. But novels and similar light literature he eschews. He is accustomed to spend, as far as other duties will allow, his evening hours at home in reading and fire-side recreation, seldom appearing in the club room or other outside place of entertainment.

Mr. Sawyer has been twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united January 4, 1870, was Miss Sylvia T. Child, of Bath, N. H., a lady belonging to one of the leading New Hampshire families. He had a daughter by her, and both mother and daughter died in 1872. His second and present wife was Miss Fanny A. Weld, an intelligent and estimable lady. Their marriage took place in May, 1874, and the fruit of this second union is four daughters and one son, all of whom are now living.

In his religious views Mr. Sawyer ranks with the Trinitarian Congregationalists, in that respect adhering to the old paths of the New England fathers. In politics he is a pronounced adherent of the Republican party.

¹ The writer is aware that the Websterian doctrine teaches the contrary, that is, never to do today what can be put off till to-morrow. The late John Glen King, of Salem, who was a personal friend as well as legal brother of Hon. Daniel Webster, many years ago related to the writer a scene which took place in one of the higher courts. Mr. Webster was counsel in an important case, and when it was called he arose small bespectacled, and much to the surprise of all, moved for a continuance. "Why, Mr. Webster," said the Judge, "for what reason do you make such a motion?" The parties, witnesses and council are all here, ready to go on. I am surprised at your motion, and must ask for some substantial reason. The homely old maxim, "Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day," is a good one and worthy of application in this case." Upon that Mr. Webster, in his most solemn and measured tones, thanked the court for reminding him of the maxim, that was at least venerable for its years, but begged leave to remark, that wise as it appeared he was accustomed to follow one that seemed better fitted to his own habits, and that was, never to do to-day what could be put off till to-morrow. "Well, well," Mr. Webster, replied the Judge, "the Court and bar will never doubt that you have faithfully followed the teaching of your maxim. The case must go on."

JOSEPH MASSA BASSETT.

Mr. Bassett was born in Eden, Vt., on the 31st of August, 1834, and was a son of George Bassett, a farmer of that place. His education was obtained in the common school of that period, in which, if there were not such a variety of studies pursued as is the case at this day, elementary instruction was given with a thoroughness not now excelled.

From the time he was able to make his services of value, till the age of sixteen, he led the life of a farmer-boy, and in that capacity secured the benefits of one of the most healthful and freedom-inspiring of all employments.

In April, 1851, when but sixteen years of age, he came to Worcester, and found employment in the manufacturing establishment then known as Court Mills for about six months, until compelled by failing health to return to his country home. After a few months, his health having been restored, he entered a country store, where, for two years, by dealing in all sorts of merchandise and with all sorts of people, he gathered an experience that in after years, as he entered upon a more extended and complicated business career, proved of very great advantage. Few situations are better calculated to develop the business capacity of a youth than a New England country store. The dilapidated little shop in old Danvers where the celebrated London banker, George Peabody, began his business life was lately to be seen, if it is not still grimly smiling there.

In March, 1854, Mr. Bassett again came to Worcester as an incipient adventurer in trade, and from that time Worcester has been his home. His first employment was in a lumber yard, where he remained for a year. After that, for eight years, he was bookkeeper in a manufactory of woolen machinery. His next step was to become a partner in the old firm of E. C. Cleveland & Co. At the end of four years he disposed of his interest to Mr. Cleveland, and for a year was in the wool business, with a partner, under the firm-name of Bassett & Hobbs. He then returned to his old business of manufacturing woolen machinery, and again formed a partnership with Mr. Cleveland, the style of the firm being Cleveland & Bassett. The firm met with difficulties and losses to such an extent that in about two years a failure took place.

It was in July, 1870, that the firm of Johnson & Bassett was formed, and pursued the manufacture of wool-spinning machinery. The partnership continued till the death of Mr. Johnson, in March, 1880. Mr. Bassett then purchased from the heirs of his late partner their interest, and has continued the business to the present time. Under his sole management it has become extensive and profitable.

From this brief sketch of the business career of Mr. Bassett it will be seen that he has had his share of ups and downs. But early hardships and later reverses have not discouraged him, and at the present time he is reckoned among the many prosperous and substan-

tial men of whom Worcester has reason to be so justly proud—men who, by their various industries are daily adding to her wealth, and extending her credit and good name.

But Mr. Bassett has not been through life so absorbed in business as to forego the advantages and deny himself the pleasures of travel. Not only has he visited nearly all the important cities and places of special interest in our own country and Mexico, but in the far north of Europe has witnessed the wonderful spectacle of the midnight sun, and in the famous cities of other quarters of that continent has seen the triumphs of art and the varied phases of social life.

Mr. Bassett is not a positivist, as the term is usually applied, but has decided opinions, and is not backward in expressing them. He is a strong Republican and accepts in full the doctrines they advocate. He has not been an office-holder to any great extent, though for six years he served as a member of the School Board, a position he cheerfully accepted for the opportunities it afforded to do something for the advancement of education among all classes; and his efforts in the office won the approbation of those who placed him in the situation where so much good could be accomplished.

On the 16th of April, 1857, Mr. Bassett was united in marriage with Elizabeth Kennan, of Vermont, and five children have been born to them—three sons and two daughters—but of the children only two sons are now living.

Mr. Bassett is still in healthful and active life, and there is good ground for hope that he may live for many years, by his ingenuity and accumulating skill, by his vigor and enterprise, adding more and more to the already famous industrial specialties of good old Worcester.

IVER JOHNSON.

Worcester has been noted for the character and ability of its prominent business men, especially in the manufacturing industries. The men who led in the transformation of the sleepy country village into the bustling growing city, were the foremost in courage, enterprise and sagacity. Early in the history of the city men often said where are we to look for successors to the Washburns and Wheelers of the generation then passing away? But they were answered with such names as Crompton, Walker, Moen, Knowles and many others, men who have even exceeded in achievements the leading actors in the earlier generations. Indications are not wanting that we are still evolving from the new generation of business men captains of industry with the spirit and energy of the great ones gone before.

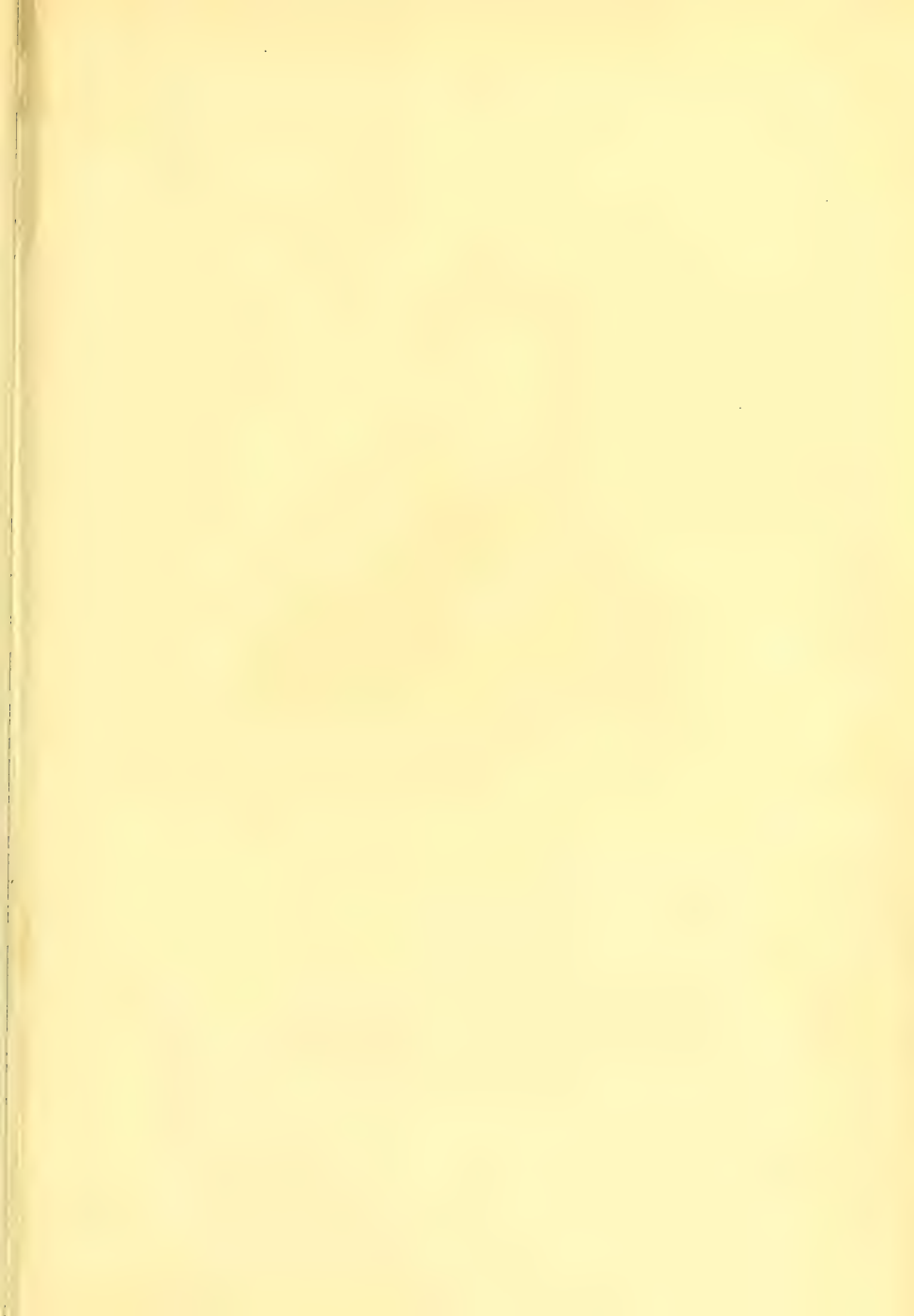
Of this new generation, and notable in it in many ways, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Johnson was born in Nordfjord, Norway, February, 14, 1841. His father was John Johnson, a farmer, one of a line of Johnsons reaching back for a thousand years, who

from father to son, handed down the some narrow acres on which they had lived and died. But Iver was not exactly "a chip of the old block." His ambition reached out beyond his meagre surroundings, and at the age of sixteen he left home to serve as an apprentice at gun making in Bergen. His only opportunity for education had been the parish school for three months of the year, but this was afterward supplemented by the instruction received in Sunday-schools, institutions which in Norway combine secular with religious teaching. His life in Bergen was a hard one, with longer hours of labor than were ever known in this country for mechanical work. Toil from 5 A.M. to 9 P.M. in summer, and from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. in winter, was a great tax on human endurance. But as it was then the common lot of the toiler nothing better was expected, and it was borne uncomplainingly.

In 1862, having finished his apprenticeship, Mr. Johnson went to work at his trade in Christiania. Here he remained but one year. The fame of the newer land beyond the seas, with its wonderful possibilities had reached the ears of the young mechanic, and in 1863, at the age of twenty-two, he emigrated to America, and located in Worcester. He was of the vanguard of the great army of Scandinavians which has since been moving across the borders of the land which recent historical research has proved their ancestors discovered.

If in number like an army, in no other respect does the likeness hold, for they came to build up, not to destroy. Their power is felt in increased material wealth and in moral example. "Purer manners, better laws" must inevitably result from the infusion of this wholesome Northern blood into the arteries of the national life. He came at a time when the country was engaged in the deadly struggle of the Rebellion, but found no difficulty in getting work at his trade, and to it he devoted himself assiduously for the next eight years. His opportunity had come and he knew how to improve it.

In 1871, with the small savings of industry and economy, he, in company with Martin Bye, hired a small room on Church Street, and began the manufacture of pistols under the firm-name of Johnson, Bye & Co. From this small beginning grew the great business which has since, in busy times, employed three hundred and fifty hands. In 1873 the firm had so outgrown its accommodations as to necessitate removal to the building on Central Street, known to old residents as the "Armsby Building," then owned by H. H. Bigelow. They took two rooms and employed about fifty hands. In 1875 they bought the building, and, as the business continued to grow, took room after room, until, in 1881, they occupied the whole of the building. In 1883 Mr. Johnson bought the interest of Mr. Bye, and the business has since been conducted by him under the firm-name of Iver Johnson & Co.





Wm. H. Burr

He now manufactures single-barrel breech-loading shot-guns—top, side and hammerless-action; revolvers—single, double and hammerless-action; single-barrel pistols, air-guns, police goods, handcuffs, leg-irons, balls and chains, police hooks, chain twist-ers, iron plates (for carpenter's use), and bicycles, most all under his own patents. He also does drop-forging of all kinds, polishing and nickel-plating. The firm have made many improvements on their goods, and have built many new machines for their manufacture. Mr. Johnson devotes himself closely to his business, yet he finds time to take considerable part in public affairs, and to meet all the requirements of a public-spirited citizen. He is an intelligent student of social and economic questions. He has been for many years a director in the Sovereigns' Co-operative Store, and on the board of directors of each of the three Co-operative Banks of Worcester, since their organization, being the president of one of them.

To the duties of these positions he devotes himself with conscientious fidelity. Such time as he can spare from his exacting business is always at their service, and his advice on all questions relating to the conduct of their affairs is given great weight by his associates.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1869, and has four children. He lives in a comfortable home, which he built for himself some years since, on Catharine and Channing Streets. In 1884 he made a business and pleasure trip across the water, visiting his old home and many of the manufacturing centres on the Continent and in England. Those who have heard him describe what he saw and experienced on his trip, have no doubt that he returned with strengthened regard for the land of his adoption. Recently he was of a committee of manufacturers who testified in relation to tariff legislation before the Finance Committee of the National Senate. Endowed with an active mind and healthy bodily powers, he has great capacity for achievement, and will unquestionably accomplish even more substantial results than have already attended his efforts.

WILLIAM HENRY BURNS.

Mr. Burns was born in Charlestown, on the historical summit known as Bunker Hill, on the 22d of June, 1856, and was a son of James Munroe and Catharine Marston Burns. The family is of Scottish ancestry, the American head having come over as early as 1642, settling in Haverhill, then a new and exposed frontier station.

While the subject of this sketch was yet young the family removed to Somerville, and his education was commenced in the common schools of that place. He afterwards attended the Lowell Grammar and High Schools, and subsequently took a regular business course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Boston. He was likewise a graduate of the State

Normal School at Bridgewater, and fitted for college, but relinquished the purpose of taking a college course, being urged to at once enter the profession of teacher. He went to Spencer and took charge of a district school for the winter and spring terms of 1878-79, and then accepted the situation of principal of a grammar school, and held it till the summer of 1881. When he took the cars for Spencer his pecuniary means were at a rather low ebb for an enterprising young man, being just \$3.25. But he had what was of more value than many times that amount of money,—a laudable ambition and unyielding resolution.

It was towards the close of the latter year that he abandoned teaching and commenced that business career for which he was so well suited and in which he has been so eminently successful, his first employment being the selling of goods for an underwear house in Boston.

After spending two and a half years as a traveling salesman, with Mr. John S. Baker, another in the same line of traffic, he conceived the idea of settling in Worcester and starting a small factory for the manufacture of underwear. The idea was put in force, but for six or eight months they were subjected to much hard work and many anxieties. In 1884 the partnership connection with Mr. Baker was severed, and Mr. Burns, continuing the business, employed him to sell the goods in New York and the West. The business so increased that in three years offices were opened in Boston, New York and Chicago, with a sales-agent in each place. From 1883 to 1887 it was found necessary to increase the factory floor-space from four thousand to twenty-eight thousand feet, and still more was soon found necessary. In 1887 Mr. Harry S. Green, a brother-in-law of Mr. Burns, received an interest in the business. At the present time, January, 1889, the business has attained such magnitude that Mr. Burns has lately erected near the centre of the city a very large five-story brick and stone building, which will give an acre and a quarter of flooring for their own operations, besides three large stores on the ground-floor, which are designed for wholesale business. They are to remove their business to the new and capacious quarters in July next, that month usually being the dull-est for business, and hence the most favorable for the interruption of removal.

It need not be repeated that the business of the firm is the manufacture of ladies' and children's underwear. At the present time they employ four hundred hands, and their goods are sold all over the United States. They cut up, last year, over two millions of yards of cloth and millions of yards of embroidery and lace. Their daily capacity is about five hundred dozens of made-up goods, or six thousand pieces. Competition being sharp, they are, of course, obliged to take advantage of every facility that economy can dictate. Their raw material they procure

from first hands, have their own cloths made, and import their laces and embroideries, thus taking every means to put their goods on the market at the lowest possible prices. They largely employ female help, thus furnishing remunerative employment for many who would otherwise be doomed to indigent idleness. One great aid to his success Mr. Burns considers his liberality in advertising. He spends thousands of dollars annually in keeping his name and his business before the public. And another, and certainly not less potent element, is his honest and unswerving determination to always give his customers their money's worth.

Mr. Burns has not been much in public life, his time and energies having been almost exclusively devoted to business. In his religious views he is firmly established, being of the old Trinitarian order; is a great respecter of the Sabbath and a devotional attendant on public worship.

In politics he is a pronounced Republican, though not blinded by party zeal. He is likewise a strong temperance man, and always found liberal in contributing towards every commendable object of reform and every beneficial enterprise.

Mr. Burns was united in marriage, November 21, 1882, with Annie F., daughter of Henry B. Green, of Spencer. The fruit of the union is two sons,—Arthur Henry and William Russell.

Of the early struggles of Mr. Burns, perhaps a word or two may be added to what has already been said. His mother died in 1869, when he was twelve years of age, and the family were then in rather depressed circumstances. There were five children. From the time of his mother's death he was obliged substantially to provide for himself, as his father was in poor health and died two years later, working by day and studying by night. He was, however, assisted in gaining his education by an aunt. At the age of fourteen he was working for his board and clothes and winter schooling, and at the age of fifteen he received four dollars a month in addition. At the age of sixteen he received fifteen dollars a month and board. From this it will be seen with what phenomenal rapidity he progressed, as he now ranks among the most prominent manufacturers, not only of industrial Worcester, but of the whole country. To what is such success to be attributed? Of course much is referred to boldness in venture, activity and enterprise; and something, perhaps, to what goes by the name of good-luck. But other and higher agencies have operated—such agencies as are to be found in integrity of character, in fair dealing and in the faithful exercise of the manifold obligations due from man to man. The good instructions and sound principles instilled into his young mind by his pious mother have borne their legitimate fruit. And surely no well-ordered mind can envy the prosperity of a man like him; but, on the contrary, feel that in him they have an exemplar worthy of imitation.

GEORGE CLARKSON WHITNEY.

We learn from high authority that "An honest tale speeds best being plainly told." We add, on our own responsibility, that the sum of a well-spent life is not reckoned by years.

George C. Whitney has not yet reached the veteran stage, as his portrait in this volume will attest, and though the hand of Time has dealt gently with him, he has also been "good to himself," as the phrase runs, having practiced life-long habits of temperance and right living.

In the business circles of Worcester he ranks among the young, active and successful forces of to-day, and enjoys many well-deserved marks of public esteem and confidence.

George Clarkson Whitney was born in Westminster, Mass., September 19, 1842. His father, John Whitney, was a native of Westminster, as was also his grandfather, John Whitney, born October 12, 1769. His great-grandfather, Nathan Whitney, born in England, March 12, 1727, came from England to Waltham, Mass., early in life, and later settled in Westminster. Nathan held a commission as captain under King George III., but resigned just before the War of 1774-78, and became an ardent patriot. During the winter of 1776 he had charge of a squad of Dutch (British) prisoners, who were quartered for the season in the old homestead in Westminster.

On the maternal side the ancestry runs back to both the historic families of Ethan Allen and Gen. Warren, of Revolutionary fame. Lydia Allen, the wife of John Whitney and mother of George C., born in Hubbardston September 14, 1802, was the granddaughter of Ephraim Allen, born in Rutland 1763, who married Lydia Warren, also of Rutland, and removed to Hubbardston.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the district schools of Westminster until fifteen years of age, and then came to Worcester in 1855 and attended the public schools until admitted to the Worcester Academy in 1856. He enlisted as a private in Company F, Captain John Baldwin, of the Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. A. B. R. Sprague, and served a part of the time as clerk in the provost marshal's office, under Major Harkness, at Beaufort, N. C., and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. The regiment was in active service in Virginia and North Carolina.

In 1866 he began business in a small way at 393 Main Street, paying twelve dollars a month rental for a single back-room, where he carried on the manufacture of fancy stationery and lace valentines, from imported stock. Three years later he bought the stock and good-will of Messrs. Berlin & Jones, the largest manufacturers in this line in New York, and removed the whole business to Worcester. These branches have since been continued and greatly enlarged, but about 1876 he began to add Christmas cards, books and booklets, until this publishing branch

has grown to much larger proportions than the original lines. The house now employs from one hundred to one hundred and twenty workmen and women, and has its own departments for printing, box-making and shipping, besides the designing and manufacture of the artistic features of the various publications, by skilled workmen. The product is sold direct to jobbers in all parts of the Union, employing six traveling salesmen, with branch offices at Chicago, New York and Boston.

Besides these business activities, Mr. Whitney has also found time and enthusiasm for much private and public usefulness and philanthropy in the exercise of higher aims in life than mere money-getting. He united with the First Baptist Church of Worcester in June, 1865, and has been the superintendent of its Sabbath-school since 1871.

He has been an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association since 1864, and president of that organization in this city for four years—1872 and '73, and 1885 and '86. As a member of the soliciting committee to raise funds for the present new and costly edifice, he rendered zealous and intelligent service, and is an earnest promoter of the work of this association.

He also served as a member of the International Sunday-school Committee from 1879 to '83, on the

State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association from 1876 to '83 and is a charter member of the Worcester Baptist City Mission Board, and has been its president since 1886.

In the department of education he has, for ten years, been a trustee of the Worcester Academy, is the secretary of the board and a member of the Executive and Investment Committees.

Always a straight Republican, of strong anti-saloon, no-license convictions, he has been modestly, but earnestly identified with the cause of temperance reform, both as a citizen and a member of the city government. He was in the City Council in 1883 and '84, and was elected to the Board of Aldermen from Ward 8 for 1888 and '89. He is a trustee of the City Hospital, and for several years has been a trustee of the Home for Aged Women.

George Clarkson Whitney was married, in 1870, to Amy Ellen Whidden, born in Calais, Me., May 22, 1846, the daughter of Hon. Chas' R. Whidden, born in St. George, New Brunswick, May 22, 1822, the son of General Rendol Whidden. Her mother was Mila Frances Smith (Whidden), daughter of Hon. Noah Smith, of Providence, R. I. They have three children—Mila Frances, born April 6, 1871; Florence Allen, born September 4, 1878; and Warren Appleton, born April 16, 1883.



"WILLOW PARK," WORCESTER

TO THE ANCIENT WILLOW

I

Some say that thou art old, some say
Thou art not old, but young and gay,
For thou art ever green, and ever young,
And ever green, and ever young,
And ever green, and ever young,
And ever green, and ever young,
And ever green, and ever young,
And ever green, and ever young,
And ever green, and ever young,
And ever green, and ever young,

When thou art old, and when thou art young,
When thou art old, and when thou art young,
When thou art old, and when thou art young,
When thou art old, and when thou art young,
When thou art old, and when thou art young,
When thou art old, and when thou art young,
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Thou art old, and thou art young,
Thou art old, and thou art young,
Thou art old, and thou art young,
Thou art old, and thou art young,
Thou art old, and thou art young,

Rent was all thy ancient mail,
Fragments of the water-gate
That night the bell-tower's wild alarm
Called a nation into arms,
And trembling to the aqueducts' tread
Earthquake tremors had not
Torn and twisted, gnarled, yet green,
Living ruin, thou hast seen
Empire from sea to sea complete
And History pausing at thy feet

Alas, alas, we come and go,
And still thy yellow tassels blow,
Still stand thy weathering, old-fashioned spire,
Be just to our grand days
Of April, with her bright face wet,
And the remembered violet.
Still shalt thou toss those green and brown
When ruffling winds across thee soar
In thy undying life, while we
Fall like thy leaves, old Willow Tree!

HAROLD P. [Name]

APPENDIX.

BERLIN.

BUSINESS MEN.—Our first young man who made a business success was Abraham Babcock, son of William, born 1770. He was a tobacconist in Boston. He died in mid-life.

Levi Meriam, son of Levi, born 1781, settled in Boston in the wholesale wine trade 1812. He died 1831. His annual family visit to the old homestead and his "turn out" were quite impressive on his native town, which held him in high esteem.

William Addison Howe, son of Solomon and Sarah (Stowe) Howe, both of Marlboro', was born in Berlin July 4, 1806. He was inherently a "business man." The "heredity" was probably of the Stowe blood. His father was a country merchant—groceries, hardware, hats, cotton cloth, calicoes and broadcloth. Young Howe at sixteen bought and sold on his own judgment. A "tavern" was run in connection. The father died at the son's majority; the mother soon after. He kept the family of five in home life till his location in Boston as a wholesale dry goods merchant at thirty-one years of age. This ability had come of his own hand in a country store in a town of six hundred inhabitants. He took a younger brother from the farm and made of him also a Boston merchant. Acquiring reputation as a business man, he left the store to his brother and a partner, and took the presidency of the Eliot Fire Insurance Company, which soon had an established reputation. In connection he was also elected president of the Eliot Bank. These offices he held till stricken by paralysis, in 1858. His life was prolonged till the 1st of October, 1863. His years of feebleness were spent upon the homestead, which he had sacredly kept. He never married. His last days, though clouded, were enjoyable. His ambition for wealth (he had a competence) was never half so intense as was his desire to stand among the successful business men of Boston. This was the pride of his life.

Solomon Henry Howe, brother to William A., was born November 29, 1822. Reared in the country, he entered his brother's store in 1839. He early developed aptitude for mercantile life; became partner in his brother's firm and pressed business to a large extent. On his brother's retirement he entered into a partnership—Pierce, Howe & Co. (William P. Pierce); later as Howe, Pierce & Co., with a younger Pierce

brother. The elder Pierce said that S. H. Howe was the best salesman in Boston. Later he was silent partner in the house organized of his own clerks—Jackson, Mandel & Co. Mr. Howe retired with competence of wealth to a fine farm on Wataquodock Hill in Bolton. He adorned his home and improved his farm; was prominent in the New England and the Worcester County Agricultural Societies; was president of the latter. He held various trusts in the town. But his life had been too stirring for the country and leisure. He was persuaded into connection with the B. C. & F. R. R. He was president when the road was extended to New Bedford. The road came to grief and Mr. Howe lost most of his well-earned wealth. But his buoyant nature carried him through the struggle. He was just getting free of legal complications when, February 5, 1879, he was smitten by the family hereditary disease, paralysis, of which his mother, brother and two sisters also died. Mr. Howe was a very genial and most popular man in all the relations of life. He married, 1851, Lucinda, daughter of James Savage, Esq., of Boston, then of Southboro'. He left one daughter, Mrs. Leslie Hastings, of Cambridge; three sons—Solomon H., commission agent, New York City; Doctor James S., of Boston; William Addison, of Oregon. He represented his district in the House 1875.

Stephen Sawyer, native of Berlin, has his record in this work among the business men of Worcester.

NEW BRAINTREE.

A partial list of the soldiers in the French War (1755-60), in the regular army for one or more campaigns, contains the names of Edward Blair and Thomas Barnes, corporals; Oliver Cobleigh, Joseph Gilbert and Pelatiah Ware, privates.

The following enlisted for a shorter term of service: Samuel Steele and Joseph Higgins, corporals; Eliphalet Ayers, David Barr, Edward Blair, Solomon Gilbert, Samuel Harrington, Sylvanus Howe, Aaron Forbush, Thomas Weeks, Asa Whitcomb, privates. John Peacock was adjutant in Col. Timothy Ruggles' regiment in the same war.

The following is a muster-roll of Capt. Grainger's company of minute-men that left New Braintree for Boston on the afternoon of April 19, 1775: John

Grainger, captain; Joseph Barnes, lieutenant; Joseph Bowman, ensign; Samuel Warner, Jonathan Nye, Samuel Joslyn, Jesse Ware, sergeants; John Adams, Joseph Johnson, Solomon Goodall, Jonathan Wetherell, corporals; Elias Hall, Jonathan Stone, Wyman Hoit, William Shaw, Edward Hunter, Mathew Fenton, Cornelius Cannon, John Hunter, James Weston, Hue McCally, Robert Hoit, Robert Rickey, William Steele, Joseph Thurston, William Dickey, David Woods, John Pans, George Woods, Samuel Woods, John Nye, William Holmes, John Woods, Joshua Bowman, Francis Stone, Robert Hunter, Parkman Bradshaw, Moses Hambleton, Thomas Man, Hezekiah Hancock, Oliver Ware, Joseph Rogers, Joseph Ayres, Daniel Corthell, privates.

A muster-roll of the company under command of Captain Grainger, in Colonel Learned's regiment, August 1, 1775, contains the following from New Braintree: John Grainger, captain; Elias Hall, ensign; Jonathan Stone and Jonathan Wetherell, sergeants; Wyman Hoit, corporal; David Hunter, fifer; Benson Dunbar, drummer, and the following privates: Jonathan Loud, Daniel Corthell, Oliver Ware, Level Larchin, Jacob Munroe, Samuel Shaw, James Weston, Robert Rickey, David Wood, Joseph Steele, William Shaw, Nathaniel Venable, Peletiah Hawes, Joseph Hale, Cornelius Cannon, Hugh McCally, William Steele, John Eyres, Isaac Amsden, Edward Hunter, William Johnson, John Sprague, Timothy Howe, John Hunter, Robert Hoit, William Dickey, Darius Barr. Average term of service, three months, one week and six days.

The following is a list of the soldiers in the Revolutionary War in Captain Dexter's company of Colonel Learned's regiment (term of service, six months): David Bennet, lieutenant; Jacob Gilbert, corporal; Phineas Warner, Samuel Shaw, Oliver Woolcott, Joseph Swinerton, Jacob Nichols, Salathiel Washburn, Philip Delano, Oliver Stone, Aaron Hall, James Stine, Jr., Alexander Dun, James Richmond, Elijah Weston and Joseph Barnes, privates.

Those in Captain Cutler's company of Colonel Drury's regiment (term of service, nine months) were: Simeon Howard, sergeant; Jonathan Woods, Jonas Woods, Alpheus Warner, Caleb Sturtevant, Levi Swift, Silas Stone, L. Holyard, Jonathan Warner, Cushman Edson, James Richmond and Joshua Whitcomb, privates.

Those belonging to the Fourth Regiment (enlisted for three years or the war) were: John Woods, corporal; Elias Hall, ensign; Elijah Stone, Fred. Nichols, Jonathan Waite, Caleb Willis, Timothy Stone, Jesse Willis, William Waite, Thomas Dodge, John Dean, Benjamin Lynde, Nehemiah Ward, Ebenezer Ross, Barzillai Thompson, Thomas Gault, Cornelius Cannon, Stephen Witt, Daniel Hunter, Joseph Nye, Fred. M. Callabem, Cornelius Dillins, Henry Gilbert, Elias Parkman, Robert Hoit, James Forbes, Jesse Hoit, Benjamin Chamberlain, Joseph

Blair, Abner Old, Ebenezer Parkman, Arthur Furbush, Joseph Blair, Elijah Commins and Peletiah Hawes, privates.

Those belonging to General Warner's brigade (enlisted for three years or the war) were: John Crosset, Humphrey Willard, Reuben Hoit, Levi Winter, Joseph Hale, J. Ayers, Jr., Jacob Nichols, Timothy Howe, James Weston, Aaron Hall, Zebulon Bassett, Benjamin Witt, Peter Whitcomb, Joseph Shaw, Joseph Willis, Jonathan Weston, John Woods, Josiah Willard, John Ayres, James Bell, Edward Hunter and John Dane, privates.

Other soldiers who enlisted for three years or the war were: Elijah Barnes, John Mathews, Isaiah Bacon, Paul Stewart, Robert Washburn, Peter Adams, Samuel Grainger, John Glass and Elijah Weston, privates; Francis Stone, captain in Gen. Warner's brigade; Wm. Tufts, lieutenant in Captain Knowlton's company in Colonel Dike's regiment; Percy Hall, surgeon's mate in Colonel Learned's regiment; Ephraim Willard, fifer. In the artillery—Daniel Mathews, bombardier; Thomas Mann, gunner. Two others (Firmie Woods and Joseph Pepper) enlisted for eight months in the infantry.

WILLIBURY

EDWARD DENNELL GALE

It is well known that on a return voyage from Havre, in 1832, Professor S. F. B. Morse fell into the company of Dr. Jackson, of Boston, who had been in Europe investigating electro-magnetism and had an electric battery on board.

From conversations at that time Morse claimed that he received a sort of inspiration that instantaneous communication could be made by this means to distant points. Arrived in New York, he proceeded to carry out his inspiration. I will quote his account:

"My means were limited. My first instrument was made up of an old picture or canvas frame, fastened to a table—the wheels of an old wooden clock, three wooden drums, a battery of one cup," and other details.

"I obtained forty feet of wire and found my battery would not work the instrument." This was in 1836.

In the same University of the City of New York, where Morse was professor of art, was a professor of natural sciences, named Gale.

During the three years and more that Morse had been laboring to bring out his inspiration he had kept it a profound secret, but now he felt compelled to seek aid, and knowing that Gale was well informed in electro-magnetism batteries, etc., he invited him to his studio, revealed to him his secret, showed him

the machine that failed to operate, and sought to know the reason.

Gale, who had lately built one for his own use on a newly-invented plan of Professor Henry, of which Morse had never heard, saw at a glance where the defect was. He had it removed to his laboratory, attached to his own battery and proceeded to operate on Morse's forty feet of wire. The electric transit was instantaneous. Additions continued until Gale had ten miles of wire strung up around his laboratory, and the transit seemed as instantaneous as in forty feet.

After the experiments of Gale Morse felt full assurance of success. He petitioned Congress for aid to build a line from Washington to Baltimore.

On March 3, 1843, a bill was carried through appropriating thirty thousand dollars for an experimental line. Gale was employed as electrician and chief engineer to construct the line. He ran it direct from the halls of Congress to the railway station in Baltimore.

Professor Morse fully admitted his obligations to Professor Gale. In a letter to Dr. Jackson, denying any obligation to him, he says: "I have acknowledgments to make to Professor Silliman, but I am most of all indebted to Professor Gale for substantial and effective aid. If any one has a claim to be mutual inventor it is Professor Gale."

He conveyed to Gale a portion of the patent, but purchased it back for fifteen thousand dollars. Professor Gale was through life a devotee to science, and in all the telegraphic experiments, lasting several years, he was more ambitious for its triumph than for fame or fortune. Modest and retiring, he made no effort to bring his name before the public, but was content to remain through life the true friend of Morse, aiding him not only in science, but as an ever reliable witness in court in infringement cases. Morse, in a letter of November 13, 1837, says: "I arrived just in time to see the experiments Gale was making on ten miles of wire, and the result has surprised us all, and I conceive, settles the whole matter." Morse, when reminded of his obligations to Gale, replied: "I might have obtained the information from some one else."

Leonard Duane Gale was born in that part of Sutton which is now Millbury, July 25, 1800. He received his primary education from our schools, went hence first to Brown University, then to Union College, where he was graduated in 1825. He received the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1830. He was professor in the New York College of Pharmacy, professor in Jefferson College, Mississippi, and for a year or two was chemist in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. He published a work on chemistry and made a survey of Manhattan Island.

The construction of the telegraph brought Gale into prominence and he was called to Washington as

assistant examiner in the Patent Office, and was appointed chief examiner in October, 1846. Washington, in those days, was intensely pro-slavery in sentiment. Professor Gale, being opposed to slavery, brought upon himself the ire of that sentiment. He was plied with threats from high official sources. His reply was worthy the heroic Roman consul Regulus: "I can surrender my office, but not my principles." He was accordingly removed from office October 1, 1857, by order of President James Buchanan, who, as Secretary of State in 1846, had confirmed him in his position. He opened his office as counselor of inventors and patents, and received an extensive and lucrative practice.

He died in Washington, October 22, 1883, leaving a wife and a married daughter. His father, Jonas Gale, lived on the farm which was afterwards sold to Elder Elias Forbe. Three generations of Gales lived on that farm.

HOLDEN.

THE DAMON MEMORIAL.¹—In 1886 it became apparent that a new school-house must be provided to meet the increasing needs of the Centre District, and although the good people have ever manifested a very liberal spirit in educational affairs, like all New Englanders, each citizen had his own peculiar way as to how to meet that need, and a committee was chosen to investigate and report at a future meeting.

Early in their investigations it was rumored that S. C. Gale, Esq., had purchased a building site adjoining the "Common" for a library building, and upon communicating with him his plans were so far outlined as to assure them that it was the intention of himself and wife, a native of Holden, to erect and present to the town a suitable structure to answer for library and high school purposes, to be known as the "Damon Memorial," in memory of Mrs. Gale's brother, the late Rev. Samuel C. Damon, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

The committee's report, with a letter from Mr. Gale, declaring his purposes more minutely, was read in town-meeting and a vote of thanks passed, and from June of 1887 to August, 1888, the beautiful structure arose from foundation to final completion and completeness. In July a committee was chosen to arrange for and have charge of acceptance and dedication of the building, to whom Mr. Gale made known his intention of adding to his already princely gift the sum of three thousand dollars for the purchase of books for a free public library, with instructions to have the books upon the shelves on the day of dedication.

Mr. John Wadsworth, of Chicago, Ill., sent a check for one hundred dollars as a slight recompense to Holden for having furnished him a wife, and the

¹ By W. E. Austin.

Honorable Association, seeing its great desire of a "Free Public Library" likely to be gratified, voted to close up its affairs and present to the town its library of fourteen hundred volumes and other property.

In September a town-meeting was called for the purpose of formally accepting these various donations and choosing a board of trustees and appropriating necessary funds for current expenses: Trustees, A. K. Leonard, W. L. Austin (three years); H. W. Warren, Rev. D. F. Estes (two years); Emory Rogers, Charles E. Parker (one year). The trustees, in grateful recog-

DOUGLAS.

(List of soldiers, continued from page 1411.)

Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery—Joseph Bygonne, Charles Bauer, Thomas Fitzgerald, William J. Gould, John Hartwell, Miletus Luther, James Clarke, corporal; John Manning, Alfred Snow, Joseph Smith.

Seventh Connecticut Cavalry Heavy Artillery—Thomas W. Nelson, Bryant Richardson, Osborn Richardson.

First Rhode Island Cavalry—George R. Ballou.

Second Rhode Island Cavalry—Leonard C. Belding, Charles W. Swarts.

Fourth Rhode Island Cavalry—Salvo Angel, Winceson Bidoun, William W. Caswell, Samuel Smith.

Seventh Rhode Island Cavalry—Elisha J. Thompson, corporal.



THE DAMON MEMORIAL.

nition of the generosity of the donor, voted that the library should ever be known as the "Gale Free Public Library."

The reading-room was opened to the public November 30th, and one week later the library of forty-five hundred carefully selected volumes was ready for the giving out of books—a noble monument to the donors and a potent factor in the future development of our town and the enlightenment and intelligence of our citizens.

RD-177

Damon, Jr., page 1299, should read "Dawsonville."

First Rhode Island Cavalry—George Alcock, Simon A. Brown, Sylvester Chase, H. C. Fitch, captain; Charles F. Conlin, Albert A. Eugene, Major; W. H. M. Ledy, James Lee, Charles H. Lutz, M. M. Luther, Winceson Tavis, Alfred P. Fennell, George Snow, Frederick Thompson, Albert J. Worthington, William, Thomas J. Wood.

First Rhode Island Cavalry—Charles A. Andrews, quartermaster; sergeant; John F. Andrews, commissary; sergeant; W. D. Ballou, Samuel Chase, Henry G. Fitch, captain; Daniel E. Gould, Eugene H. Gould, Joseph H. Lutz, Nelson Depew, sergeant; Thomas Magree, corporal; Myron Simpson, Bennett W. Thomas, Wm. H. Wilson.

Seventh Rhode Island Cavalry—W. DeForest Ballou, Cyrus DeForest, George DeForest, James DeForest.

Fourth Connecticut Cavalry—Newell J. Lee, sergeant.

Eighth Connecticut Cavalry—Walter Ward.

Twenty-seventh Connecticut Cavalry—Myron Starratt.

Engineer Corps United States Army—Francis S. Phillips, Napoleon Bidune.

Fourth Vermont Cavalry—George H. Amos, captain.

George Bannister,
Michael Mar-

George Norton, James Wilson.

George H. Jones, Oscar L. Brown, August
Chapman, Edmund Gough, John Goodwin, Dennis M. Hennessey,
Milton W. Lee, Walter E. Keadle, Nathaniel Palmer, James Tubbs,
David H. Sargent, Thomas Stratton, Myron S. Smith, Martin H.
S. Deley.

Ernest H. Jones, Captain George H. Archer, Joseph Adams, Gar-
rard Shuman, Henry Nathan, Bartlett, Daniel A. Jordan, Orlando
Carpendale, George A. Chapman, Louis R. Jones, David B. Curtis,
Benjamin E. Foster, Hiram E. Jones, Captain Henry C. Fittie, John
N. Jackson, James C. Taylor, George A. Johnson, Henry
Gibson, Daniel E. Jones, Eugene E. Jones, Charles E. Gould, Albert
A. Greene, Albert R. Hodge, David H. Hough, Matthias Hudson, An-

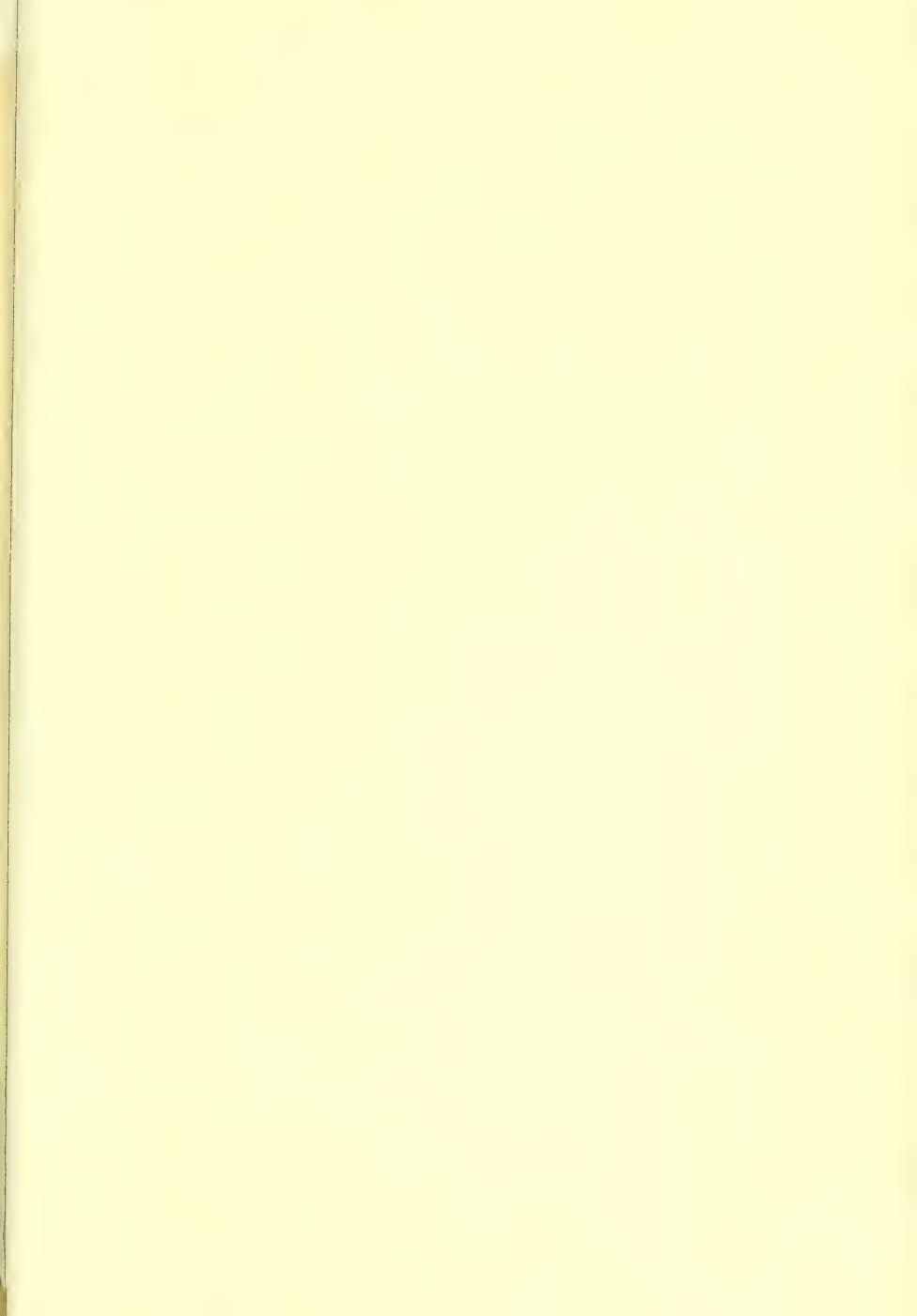
David

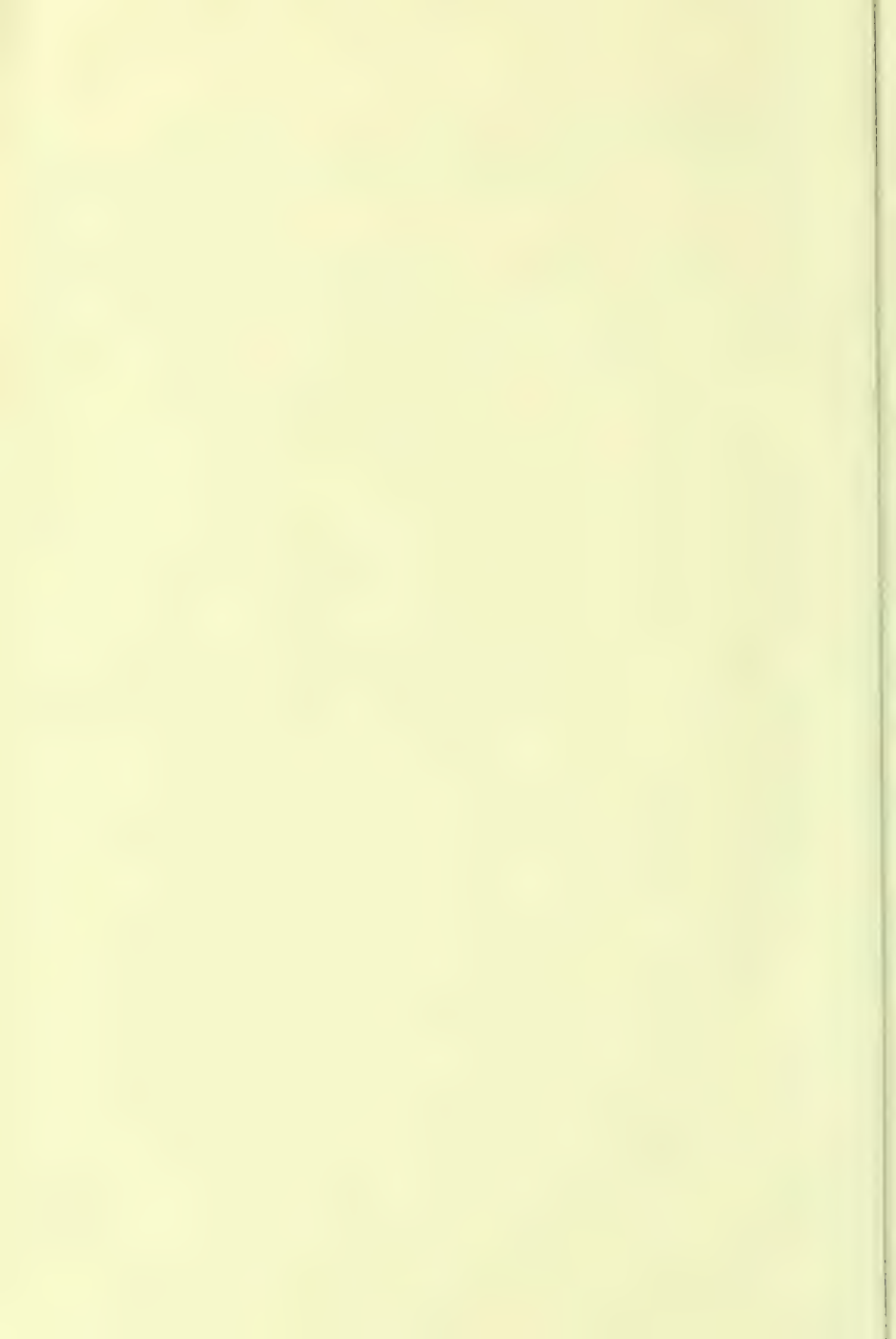
Franklin Hunt, George Jephcott, Newell J. Lee, M. Leach, Jos-
eph, James E. Lathrop, Albert A. Ireland, William Lyon Messing,
Timothy Maguire, Thomas M. Magee, Mark Mitchell, Daniel May,
Francis L. Moore, Sylvester Oakes, William Oakes, Nathaniel C. Put-
nam, Joseph Quinn, Samuel Siddox, George Snow, Myron Starrett,
David L. Thomas, Joshua E. Thompson, Lucinda Thompson, Luther
White, William H. Wilson.

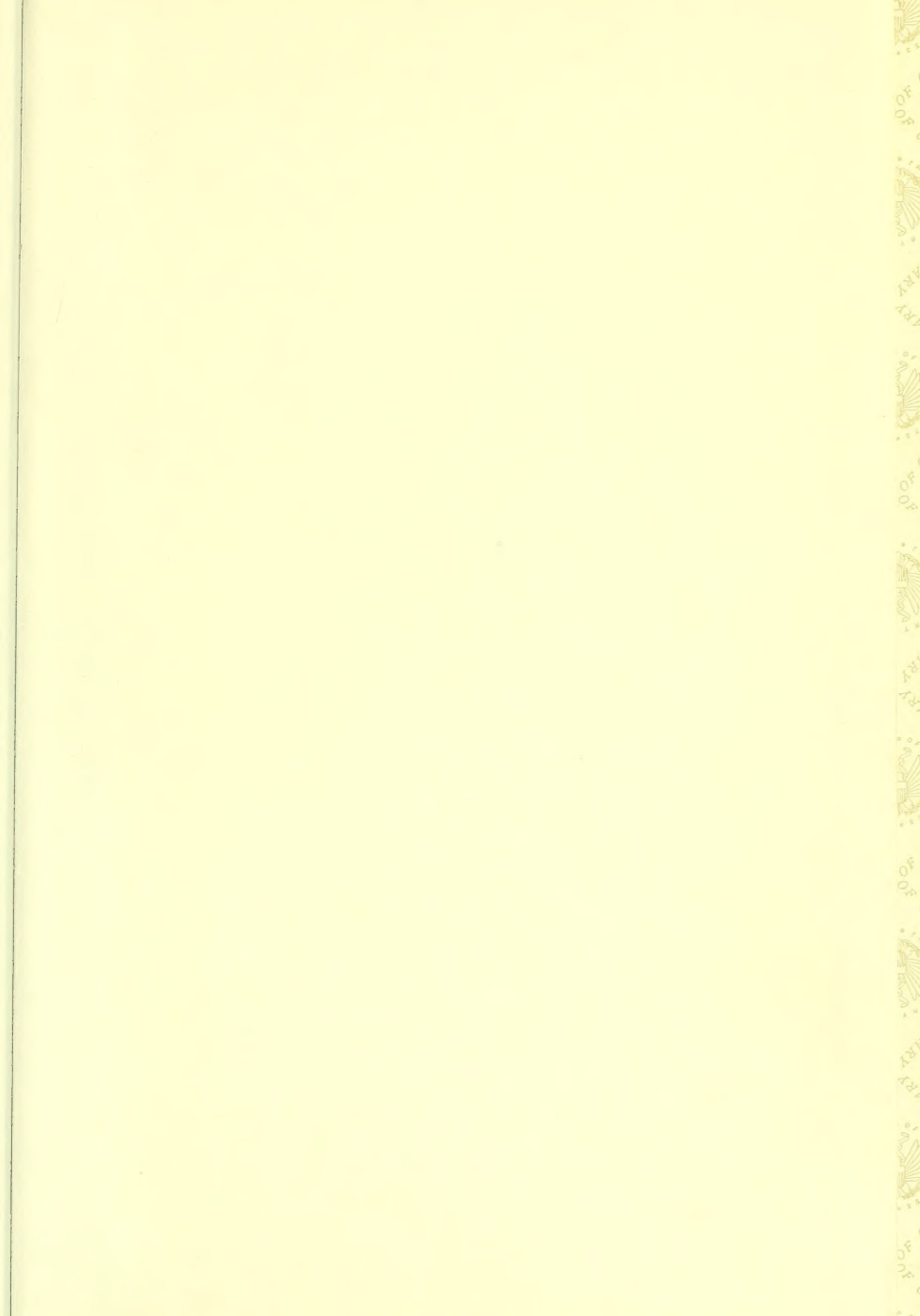
BENCH AND BAR.

HON. JOHN D. WASHBURN.

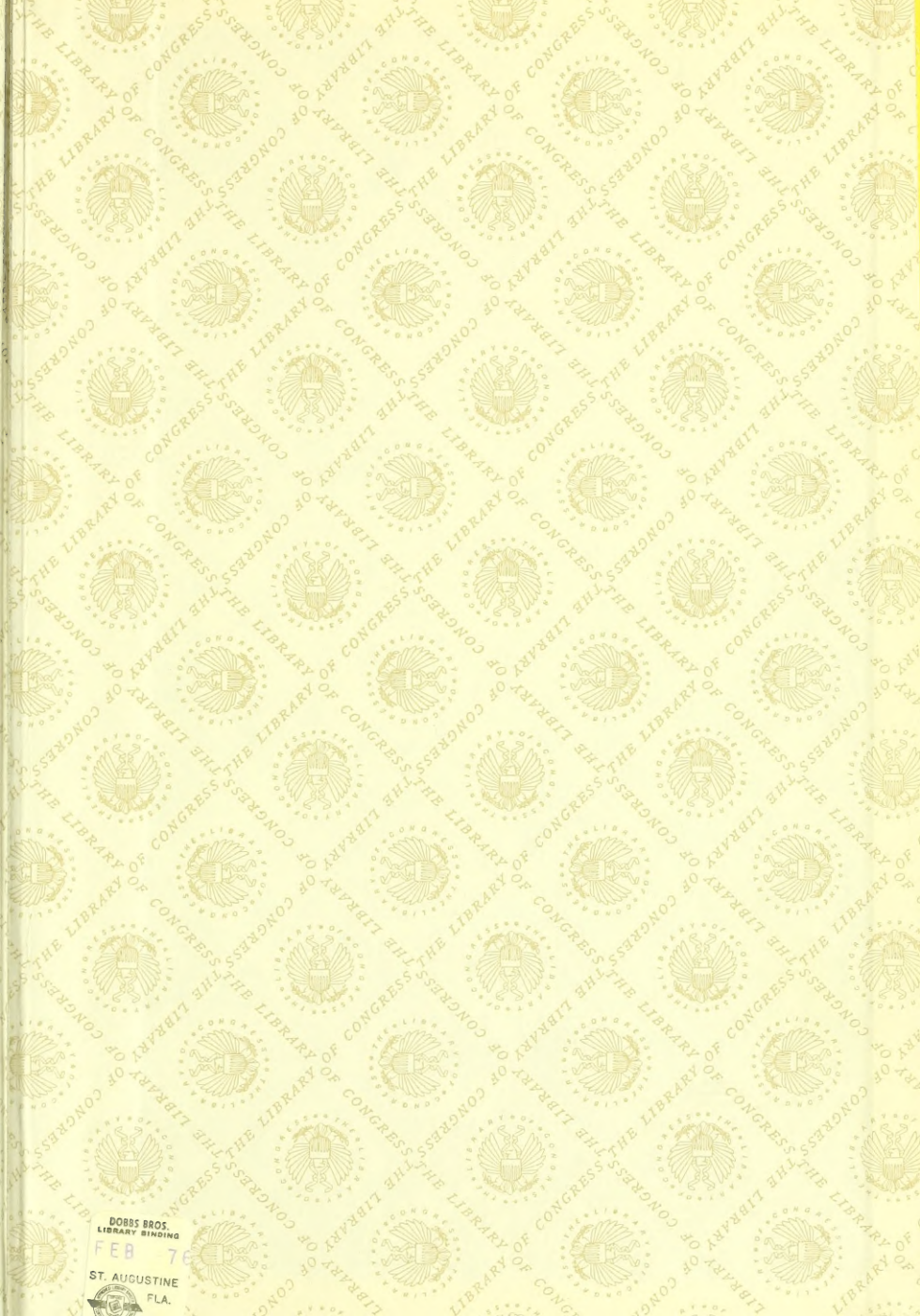
Since the body of this work was printed, Hon. John
D. Washburn has been appointed by President Har-
rison, Minister to Switzerland.











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